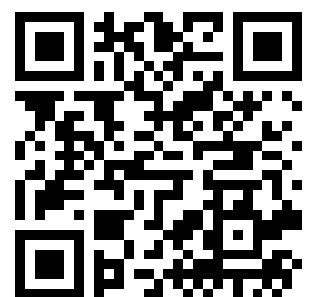

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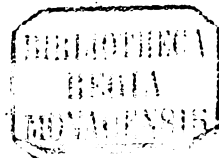
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 17th December; from Allahabad and Madras to the 15th December; and from Calcutta to the 14th December.

THE Viceroy's tour has been brought to a termination. His Excellency arrived at Pondicherry on the 10th inst., and met with a cordial reception from the local authorities.

ON the following morning Lord Dufferin left for Madras, and, after a few hours' stay at that city, his Excellency, who was accompanied from this point by the Countess of Dufferin and his four younger children, who had just arrived from England, left for Calcutta in I.M.S. *Olive*.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has taken over the command of the Bombay Army.

IT is understood that among the questions discussed during the recent visit of the Viceroy to Hyderabad, was that of the reduction at an early date of the number of the Nizam's Irregular troops, but it has not yet transpired what decision was arrived at.

THE question of the salaries of the subordinates on the State railways is under consideration. The heads of the State railways have been asked for opinion as to the desirability of abolishing the present system of incremental salaries, and introducing a system by which the employes could be paid at their actual market value.

THE nine sales of Bengal opium which have already taken place have resulted in a deficit of Rs. 25,89,790 as compared with the estimate. On the other hand, the proceeds of eight months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay are Rs. 24,65,800 better than the estimate.

AT the preliminary meeting in the Town Hall, Calcutta, to consider the question of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, it was practically decided to hold the celebration during the cold season, pending the Viceroy's approval.

IT is proposed to set up a stone block in the Residency grounds at Lucknow, inscribed with details of the garrison force during the Mutiny. Sir Alfred Lyall, General Dillon, and several officials went over the ground a few days ago, and selected a position for the proposed memorial.

THE Bank of Bengal has raised its rate on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

THE Bank of Bombay raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

THE Sanitary Board has pronounced Calcutta to be free from cholera.

THERE is more boycotting than business being done in the City of Delhi at present, we hear, as a consequence of the recent quarrel between the rival sects, three of the largest Mahomedan merchants having been reduced to considerable straits by the defection of their best customers, the Hindus. This is Western civilisation as imported from Ireland.

IT is understood that Captain Peacocke, R.E., is engaged in preparing a complete report with sketches of his experiences with the Afghan Boundary Commission. No member of the Commission saw more or is likely to turn what he saw to better account.

THE Bengal and North-Western Railway Company are

about opening two branches, one of 33 miles, to Nepalgunge, a market town close to the Nepal frontier, and the other 40 miles long, running north from Goruckpore. A modest ceremonial will mark the occasion of the Nepalgunge opening on the 17th, at which Colonel Forbes, Commissioner of Fyzabad, will preside.

MR. ALEXANDER WILSON, of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company, has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the coming year.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. C. WILKINSON has arrived in Allahabad, and assumed command of the Allahabad Division.

THE news from Upper Burma this week indicates that the active operations taken against the "dacoits" are producing a tranquillising effect. Numbers of Burmese are laying down their arms, and in many parts the country is being rapidly pacified.

SEVERAL engagements have taken place during the week, the principal being near Pokoko on Sunday, when the enemy were surprised by Colonel Gatacre's column, and many of their number slaughtered.

THERE was an extraordinary fall of rain at Ahmednugger on the 11th inst., no less than seven inches being gauged in twelve hours. The country was flooded for a time, and several lives are reported to have been lost.

SENHOR AUGUSTO C. C. DE CARVALHO, the new Governor-General of the Portuguese possessions in India, arrived in Bombay from Europe by the last mail, and left immediately for Goa.

THE Gwalior State has decided upon the immediate construction of several most important metalled roads to act as direct feeders to railways, and open out grain districts.

THE Public Service Commission met on the 15th inst., in the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, Sir Charles Aitchison presiding. The Hon. Colonel W. G. Davies was the first witness examined.

THE last *Burma Government Gazette* notifies under the Upper Burma Laws Act the division of the country—exclusive of the Shan States—into four Commissioner-ships.

OBITUARY.—Raja Harendra Krishna, of Calcutta.

THE ITALIAN ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Italy has at last got her Asiatic Society, thanks chiefly to the indefatigable Count Angelo de Gubernatis. Hitherto there were but five Asiatic societies—the Société Asiatique in Paris; the Asiatic Society of Bengal, with branches at Bombay and Madras; the Royal Asiatic Society in London; the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft; and the American Oriental Society. Now Italy, which has lately produced a number of excellent Oriental scholars, follows, and we shall soon hope to see the volumes of the *Journal* of the Società Italiana Asiatica taking their place by the side of the long rows of children of her elder sisters. In starting the Italian Asiatic Society has chosen the eminent Arabic scholar Amari as its honorary president, and it has secured the names of the best Italian Orientalists among its honorary members. It has also conferred honorary membership on twenty-four foreign Oriental scholars, twelve belonging to Europe and America, twelve to the East. Among the latter we find the high priest of the Parsis at Bombay, Dastur Giamaspi Minoccherg; the high priest of the Buddhists in Ceylon, Sumangala; the Mechitarist Leonce Alishan, Venice; and several Native Sanskrit scholars, such as Bhandarkar of Pune, Bhagvanlal Indragi of Bombay, and Rajendralal Mitra, President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, at Calcutta. The European honorary members are nearly the same as those whose names appear on the rolls of honour of the other Asiatic societies. The Société Asiatique is the only one that seems to have no honorary members. Looking at the latest list of honorary members of the other Oriental societies, we find three names on all, Boettlingk, Max Müller, and Roth (America, Bengal, Deutsche, M.G., London); four names on three, Fleischer (A., D., L.), Renan (A., B., L.), Weber (A., B., L.), Whitney (B., D., L.); one name on two, Sir H. Rawlinson (B., D.). The Italian Society has added to these four new names, Maspero, Legge, Brugsch, and Friedrich Müller of Vienna, every one of them already well known to fame in the West and in the East.—*Athenæum*.

Notes of the Week.

If the story of the Tibet mission as told in the *Times* last week be the true one, there can be little doubt of the Indian Government and the India Office having been humbugged by the Chinese Resident at Lhasa into countermanding Mr. Macaulay's advance. The Resident, Sâ-Ampa, or the eating Ampa, as called by the Tibetans, or Sâ-Wampa, the "filthy one," as called by the Chinese, and whose venality is said to be a byword amongst both, did not desire the presence of the mission, and in this view he was supported by the younger and evil-looking monks of the great monasteries of Lhasa, who, holding monopolies, look upon all other traders with enmity. These persons, it would appear, succeeded in frightening the Indian authorities into abandoning the mission, although the Chinese Government cordially approved of it, and all the respectable Tibetan authorities at Lhasa were ready to welcome it. "A new and fruitful field for British commerce seemed within our reach," writes the correspondent who has communicated the details to the *Times*, "when suddenly the home authorities peremptorily ordered the mission to return—a serious blunder, which already threatens disastrous consequences."

Those consequences are pointed out. "Not only will the frontier trade with India be hopelessly stopped, but the Nepaulese and Bhootanese will give trouble. Why should not the mission now be sent to Lhasa? It would be easy to convince the Chinese that they have been hoodwinked by Sâ, and that it is to their interest and prestige that they should insist upon their orders (which were in favour of the reception of the mission) being respected. But if this is not considered desirable we should, at any rate, insist on the Chinese Resident and the Tibet Government coming down to Gyantse to meet a British envoy and arrange for complete freedom and protection for our traders so far, at any rate, on the road to Lhasa."

It is, however, a very simple matter to recommend this action, but it will not be so simple a matter to carry it out. To convince the Chinese Government that it has been hoodwinked by one of its subordinates may or may not be an easy task, but to get the Chinese Government, when convinced, to act upon the conviction, will not be so easy. If another statement of the same correspondent be correct, to the effect that there are large Chinese firms in Calcutta who would undertake to divert and quadruple all the trade with Tibet which now goes through Nepal, the project of reforming the mission may again be considered. But these assurances are at present only surmises, and there are sceptics who doubt the pleasant prophecies of the opening up of profitable trade by means of the mission.

SOME little time ago there was a complaint as to the neglect shown by the Government of India to the Volunteer Force in that country. The complaint, however, cannot extend to the Government of the Punjab, where the Volunteers have met with honour at the hands of the local authority. The Volunteer officers who were on Sir Charles Aitchison's staff as honorary aides-de-camp during the recent visit to Lahore of the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught have received a letter from Sir Charles, cordially thanking them for their services, and expressing a hope that the new departure taken in the Punjab of employing Volunteer officers on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor may be the means of securing for Volunteer officers all over India a proper and representative place on all similar occasions.

OUR military contemporary, the *Broad Arrow*, always taking an intelligent interest in Indian matters, has the following *apropos* of the interview (reported by telegraph) between Sir Frederick Roberts and the Archbishop and monks of Mandalay on Christmas Day:—

Saul amongst the prophets was not a more interesting figure than Sir Frederick Roberts amongst the Buddhist bishops at Mandalay. The gallant general's fame as a soldier had already reached the monastery there, as the archbishop told him that

"his star already glittered with victory." It was not, however, known perhaps that the Commander-in-Chief of India was also a deep theological student versed in the mysteries of Buddhist religion and law. But such would appear to have been the case if the telegram be correct that after the archbishop had expounded to him the beauties of the Buddhist faith and the rules which were laid down therein for the guidance of all in authority, Sir Frederick replied that the course recommended was exactly that which he was following in annexing the country to British rule. Henry of Navarre was not more open to conviction on theological matters, and the General is to be congratulated on so cleverly winning the enemy's priesthood to his side.

BUT honour to whom honour is due. The idea of "getting at" the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Upper Burma was mooted by Lord Dufferin at the beginning of our troubles after the occupation of Mandalay. The difficulty was how to get at them, for Burmese dignitaries are quite different in all respects to other worldly or spiritual dignitaries. Lord Dufferin declared that the Princes of India were for the most part highly civilised, intelligent, and capable persons, but that the Burmese rulers—and the priesthood rule there with as high a hand as in Ireland—belonged to a totally different world—"the order of their ideas being as incomprehensible to us as that of ours to them, while their conception of their own superiority to all created beings rendering diplomatic intercourse between themselves and other nations impossible." The impossibility has now, however, been overcome, and if the Viceroy is to be credited with having first thought of trying, Sir Frederick Roberts must be credited with having succeeded in carrying out, the diplomatic experiment of reconciling to the satisfaction of the spiritual guides of the Burmans the beautiful doctrines of Buddhist patriotism with those of English annexation.

THE news from all parts of India is bright and cheering. Throughout the three Presidencies—in the Punjab, and in the Native States—committees are being held to make arrangements for celebrating the Queen's Jubilee Year with all possible demonstrations of loyalty and goodwill.

THE intelligence from Upper Burma is also satisfactory. Sir Frederick Roberts' diplomacy and military arrangements are showing good results, and a well-considered proclamation, issued under the signatures of the Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief, and the Buddhist Archbishop, promising amnesty to all who will give up dacoity and rebellion, is likely to do more good than the coercive measures which the local English Press of Rangoon has been urging the British authorities to adopt.

BUT there is one little note of discord in the general harmony. The *Times* correspondent in Upper Burma telegraphs that "intense irritation exists amongst the officers at the disproportionate rewards given for services in Burma as compared with those conferred for the battle of Ginnis. For that small frontier action in Egypt five Distinguished Service Orders were conferred, while only two were given to the entire force in Burma, although the operations here have given peculiar opportunities for junior officers to distinguish themselves. The opinion is loudly and openly expressed that the Indian Army does not receive fair play from the Horse Guards." When did it ever do so?

SOME of the budmashes at Bhopal are unconscious humorists. A few evenings ago they stole Sir Lepel Griffin's dress clothes within ten minutes of the dinner-bell; although his tent was just outside Colonel Ward's compound, with a sentry of the local battalion in front and rear, and a posse of peons and servants about. Perhaps some of these people could throw light on the occurrence if so disposed. Of course the object was not clothes, even Sir Lepel's best, but to blacken the face of the English minister, by seeming to expose the laxity of his administration. Colonel Ward's downright way of dealing with plunderers of all grades has naturally raised him a host of enemies in the State; but it has gained him a powerful friend in the Begum, his employer, and much encouragement elsewhere. Before Colonel Ward joined his new appointment we promised him that Bhopal would prove a hard nut to crack. He has not been disappointed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

The meeting of the "National Indian Congress" passed off quietly and without much excitement last week. About 400 delegates are said to have attended, nearly all being Hindoos, with a small intermixture of Parsees and Mahomedans, and some three or four Europeans. As reporters were excluded, the general public derives its knowledge of the proceedings only from communications made to the Press by the managing committee, and from some letters published by individual members. The business commenced on Monday, when the inaugural meeting was held in the town-hall, and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra delivered a speech welcoming the delegates to Calcutta. The Congress then proceeded to elect as its president Dadabhai Naoroji, late Liberal candidate for Holborn. The president's opening speech was remarkable chiefly for its somewhat effusive loyalty of tone. The Congress, he said, had met as a political body, and would not therefore devote its attention to subjects of social reform, which would be handled at the proper time and place. The real business of the Congress commenced on Tuesday. It seems to have sat during the greater part of that day and the two following days, and to have passed a series of resolutions, which were communicated to the Press. The first resolution was one congratulating the Queen on the approach of Her Majesty's jubilee. Then came a group of resolutions dealing with the question of the introduction of representative institutions. In the opinion of the Congress the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the people of India is a subject of grave apprehension, and the creation of representative institutions will prove an important practical step towards the amelioration of their condition. To attain this end it proposes that the Supreme and Provincial Legislatures should be enlarged, that at least one-half of the members should be elected, that not more than one-fourth should be officials, having seats *ex officio*, and that not more than one-fourth should be nominated by the Government. A series of suggestions was made as to qualifications for the franchise in the different provinces, and it was proposed that the elected members of the Supreme Council should be chosen by the Provincial Councils, and that the Budget and all other measures of public interest should be submitted to the Supreme Council, the members of which body should also have the rights of addressing questions, and of calling for papers from the Government. Certain limited powers of overruling the decisions of the Councils would be reserved to the Executive Government, but subject to appeal to the House of Commons.

It will easily be seen that the effect of these suggestions would be practically to hand over the government of the country to the Hindoos.

The extension of the jury system and the separation of the executive from the judicial functions of the magistracy formed the subjects of another group of resolutions. The question of recruiting the Civil Service seems also to have been discussed, and the opinion was recorded that examinations should be held in both India and England, and that the limit of age should be raised to twenty-three. The subject of Native volunteers then came up, and it was resolved that, in view of the unsettled state of Europe and the immense assistance which the people of India, if duly prepared, could render to England in the event of serious complications, an earnest appeal should be made to the Government to authorise a system of volunteering for Natives. Finally it was resolved that copies of the resolutions should be sent to the Viceroy, with a request that he would forward them to the Secretary of State. The Congress then dispersed, after determining that next year's meeting should be held at Madras.

A terrible catastrophe occurred in Madras on Friday evening. A fair was being held in the People's Park, and a large circle of temporary buildings had been erected for the purpose. Suddenly they took fire at two different places simultaneously. A rush was made towards the entrances, and a block was produced, so that when the fire came round to the entrances many of the people were burnt to death and others were suffocated. The buildings were wooden booths, roofed with leaves, and erected as stalls for the sale of fancy goods. They burnt rapidly, and were entirely consumed before the fire-engines arrived. The police and some Europeans who were present worked with great energy, dragging the Natives from the fire, and trying to allay the panic. It is believed that the number of lives lost must amount to nearly 300, while as many more persons sustained severe injuries. It is said that the Commander-in-Chief and the Prince of Travancore had left the enclosure only a few minutes before the fire broke out. Incendiarism is suspected, as the fire appeared in two places at about the same time; but it is possible that the outbreak on one side of the enclosure was caused by the upsetting of lamps during the panic.

BURMA.

MANDALAY, Dec. 31.

At the recent interview the Buddhist Archbishop and Bishops submitted to General Roberts the draft of a joint proclamation, to be signed by the Commander-in-Chief as representative of the Viceroy and by themselves, which they asked him to have published. The proposed proclamation says:—

"All peoples and races in Upper Burma are now regarded as English people. The Commander-in-Chief will deal with all in a spirit of love and mercy, and will not allow the interests of the Buddhist religion to be molested.

"Power will be given to the Archbishop and Bishops who have received the Royal licence from the King of Burma to regulate the discipline of all monks in the upper and lower provinces according to the rules of their order. These prelates on their part exhort the people, and especially the tsawbwas and petty governors, not to think of resisting within their little territories the British power. If they do, the English soldiers, well armed and irresistible, will surround and occupy them.

"The prelates declare that they have asked the British Government to treat with kindness all who submit, and pledge themselves to use their good offices to secure kind treatment for all who come in, and to ensure that they shall not suffer by their submission."

General Roberts is said to approve of the proposed proclamation, but before issuing it he has sent it to Sir C. Bernard at Rangoon, as chief of the civil authorities. Such a proclamation would be most useful, especially with the Shans, and there ought to be no delay in publishing it. The prerogatives as to Church matters asked for by the Bishops are very much on the lines sketched by the Viceroy when he was here, and require but little modification. The prelates also asked that Kampaw Munghe, an ex-Minister, always devoted to Church interests, should be added to the consultative council of Ministers who advise Sir C. Bernard.

JANUARY 2.

Brigadier-General Stewart reported, under date of December 29, from his camp at Mogouk that on the 27th he had encamped on a ridge commanding the town without opposition. He found that Mogouk had been looted by the Shans, who had retired, and the inhabitants were then reported to be returning to the town. The health of the troops forming the column was unsatisfactory. The intelligence received from the Ruby Mines column so far has been singularly meagre. Mogouk when visited three years ago by two French explorers was reported to contain about 10,000 inhabitants. Although Mogouk has been reached the Ruby Mines district, which extends over a considerable area, has not yet been secured.

Singu on the Irrawaddy, forty-five miles to the north of Mandalay, has been occupied, so as to obtain complete control of the country northwards to the Ruby mines and eastwards to the Shan States.

To-day General Roberts inspected the Assam police levy, a splendid body of constables, whose full complement will be 500 men. He also inspected the Shan and Burmese police levy, and expressed himself much pleased with both levies, complimenting the Burmese policemen on the great progress which they had made.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

A PLEASANT LIGHT ON SORE SUBJECTS.

(Pioneer.)

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji expressed himself very nicely at the Northbrook Club dinner given him just before his departure from England. And though Indian politicians who endeavour to serve their Queen and country in close alliance with the representatives of extreme modern Radicalism may sometimes produce indirect effects they do not contemplate, still they may often be as sincere all the while in their loyalty to the present order of things on the whole as one cannot doubt in presence of his earnest assurances the Bombay Councillor is himself. All that Mr. Naoroji said in reference to the debt of gratitude due from the educated Natives of India of the present day to the British rule is perfectly true. Certainly the expression of this truth comes much more gracefully from the lips of a Native of India than from an English pen or tongue. But the painful part of the situation is that the great majority of Indian writers and agitators entirely ignore this fundamental idea. Then, in trying to combat the effect their apparently hostile eloquence may work upon the less reflective classes of their countrymen, exponents of English feeling are obliged to sing the praises of their own race and its rule in India in a way that is much less persuasive, naturally, than the testimony of such a man as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. From an Englishman that sounds like bragging, which is a seemly acknowledgment of benefits from a Native of India.

One cannot write of any Native demands in advance of concessions which British public opinion so far conceives to be for the good of India, without harping on the benefits to the country of British rule as it stands—and yet at such moments Indian

opinion may not always be thoroughly in tune with representations of that kind. It is all the more advisable, therefore, to take advantage, from time to time, of a happy pause in discussions of a strictly political, and therefore more or less acrimonious character, in order to re-establish all round, amongst people concerned with Indian affairs, some broad principles of which those dwelt upon by Mr. Naoroji constitute an important group. It is perfectly true that the advantages conferred upon India by the introduction and wide diffusion now of European culture are very great, and of a kind that may fairly be regarded as having welded the two races together in bonds of indissoluble sympathy. Also that such a meeting as the Native Political Congress at Bombay last year is a "unique phenomenon" in the history of India, only possible under the régime of individual freedom that is established as completely as circumstances will allow whereon the British flag waves. A pleasant effect is produced when attention is called to these considerations by an Indian speaker. And one may readily acknowledge that another group of principles should be recognised on all hands, side by side with these; namely, that as culture advances in India and as individual liberty is exercised, there must somehow be a development of the Indo-British governing organisation to match. In reality, all sagacious Englishmen admit that as fully as all sagacious Indians appreciate the consideration proclaimed by Mr. Naoroji. But the attempt to carry out the principle in practice leads to the trouble we sometimes experience. Too enthusiastic Native reformers will proceed upon the assumption that all their countrymen are animated by the feelings they entertain, by the capacity and moral elevation which have attended the development of their whole nature under the influence of modern culture. It is hard upon the early representatives of Indian civilisation, but the truth may be that until they are far more numerous there is, roughly and broadly speaking, no place for any of them in the organisation that has not completed its usefulness in the world while they are still relatively few. Of course, if all India were peopled—and we are not now thinking of the masses—if all India above the level of the manual workers were peopled with men like or nearly like Mr. Naoroji, the existing organisation of the British Government here would be grotesquely out of place. But the truths of the situation are so remote from that hypothesis. And it does not in the least degree follow that as soon as there may be half-a-dozen Natives of India the intellectual and moral equals of cultivated Englishmen, that therefore it would be right and fitting to bestow half-a-dozen offices upon them in the hierarchy of the Government service. There is where the strain comes into play. The advanced Indian politicians or some of them will talk as if the admission of advancing India to participation in her own administration were equivalent to the admission of individually advanced Indians to places of trust in the benevolent despotism provisionally directed by England. When the time has come for any change bringing Indian agency more to the front in the management of the country, the time will have come for some modification in the institutions of the country—not merely for a little pouring of new wine into old bottles.

Surely it is because these simple considerations, which have immense force when fairly faced, are so constantly forgotten that this great and attractive process—the upgrowth of India into a new civilisation, the infusion, as Mr. Naoroji put it, of new political life into what had been before a nation descending in the scale of national organisations—is apt to look so troubled and stormy. The Radical friends in England to whose misguidance so many Indian politicians have fallen are chiefly to blame for the bad feelings engendered. They know nothing of the subtle conditions of the vast problem to be dealt with here. They are told that arbitrary power is exercised in India, and they meet a few highly intelligent and polished Indian gentlemen quite as well fit to be members of Parliament as the majority or those who sit as such; and they discover that these men have not even got votes in their own country. They want to know no more—that is case enough for a Radical orator with a Government candidate to abuse. With a page of figures out of the *Statesman's Year Book* and a dozen lines from an encyclopædia explaining that a part of India called Oudh was unrighteously annexed, and they are set up in trade as the spokesmen of Indian grievances. It pays them—taking the whole business of domestic politics into account—and as the British public, though stupid enough, is not so stupid as to believe all it hears, no great harm is done—except to the native Indian politicians. They are poisoned in mind, misled, corrupted in sympathies to a terrible extent by the monstrous nonsense talked on their behalf, and, worst of all, they fling themselves into the arms of the people who talk in that way when they themselves endeavour to take a part in public life in England.

No Englishman can be at once honest and intelligent and in possession of knowledge concerning this country who would try to make a Native of India believe that any rightful privilege for which his countrymen are ready is held back by the tyrannical jealousy of that governing organisation which is the British rule of which Mr. Naoroji speaks with such impassioned and just enthusiasm. Is it logical to recognise that the British rule in the past has done the splendid service to humanity and to India

which the culture of a certain class in modern India now embodies, and yet to proceed as if that organisation were an unfeeling and pitiless tyranny denying the people of India their rights of self-government? It is the same British rule now that it always has been—except that subject now to a far more searching public scrutiny than it ever had to bear before, it is purified of a great multiplicity of petty vices it once was blemished with. Its larger tendencies are the same now as before, only they are pursued with the keener purpose of a more advanced philanthropy. It must go on as it is for a considerable time to come, or with modifications that will not affect the essential principles of its structure. But, firstly, we are all quite willing to accept the theory that in the long account great changes must be made, and thus to regard the strictly bureaucratic organisation of the Indian Government as a provisional state of things; and, secondly, while it has to last, surely it is not such an intolerable state of things for India, since it is the same British rule which has done the good work Mr. Naoroji credits it with, and is still going on doing this.

THE REVOLT IN AFGHANISTAN.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

We learn by telegraph from a reliable source, that the fighting between the Amir's troops and the Ghilzais has ended at last in the utter and complete defeat, for a time at least, of the rebels. The story, therefore, of the Povindah merchants, who had arrived in India from Ghazni, to the effect that the rebellion was spreading, and assuming the form of a national and religious revolt against the English alliance, appears worth no more than the value which we set upon it. Attempts had, no doubt, been made to extend the rising by fanatical moolhas; but the cartloads of heads and the cutting of pieces of rebellious regiments was a method of treatment discouraging to doubtful rebels. As a hint to the populace between Ghazni and Cabul, a caravan of waggons loaded with heads of decapitated mutineers must have been effective, after the Amir's always effective method; and as nothing has been heard of a rising yet in the Herat district, we must suppose that the message of the Ghilzais to their clansmen has failed. Indeed a rising now would be too late. Nevertheless, the danger has been a real one, as the Government of India have been well aware. Unnoticed at the time, perhaps, in this connection we may now safely point to the significance of the orders issued to portions of the 3rd Biluchis, the 6th Bombay Cavalry, the 2-1 Mountain Battery (Scottish Division), and the Royal Lancashire Regiment, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a day's notice to Chaman, to Kila Abdullah, and to the Khojak; the journey also of the political agent of Quetta and the Peshin towards the Khojak; and the opening of a telegraph office in Kila Abdullah to facilitate communication between the political agent at Chaman and the Governor General's agent in Beluchistan. The political agent returned from Chaman on Sunday last; and the forces ordered to hold themselves ready to march will not now be required to move. For the time the storm has blown over, but the arrangements made indicate the intentions of the Government of India, should the Amir's authority in Afghanistan be seriously shaken. The rising of the Ghilzais took place at Ghazni, roughly speaking one-third of the way from Cabul to Candahar. The movement of our troops to Kila Abdullah, Chaman and the Khojak Pass—positions half-way on the route from Quetta to Candahar—would have forestalled any attempt of the rebels upon the latter place, and kept in our hands the power of occupying it if necessary with the least possible delay. The Government were aware of the possibly serious consequences of the Ghilzai rising; and were prepared to act.

A SOLILOQUY FROM THE SOUTH.

The meditations of Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff addressed to his own soul, and likewise published in the *Gazette* for the use of the public.

(Scene:—A room in Government House, Madras. G. D. alone in full uniform—strikes an attitude—solloquises.)

How grand the cannons roared. In every puff
I seemed to hear All hail! my Lord Grant Duff,
Puff! bang! bang! Puff. All hail my Lord Grant Duff.
And now the feast is o'er, the guests have fled,
And Lady D. has toddled off to bed,
I'll have a weed and meditate again;
Tobacco soothes the mind and clears the puzzled brain:
A long cane chair and well iced peg's the thing.
Boy! whisky peg and little book go bring.
My wise old mentor Marcus—not St. Mark
Wolseley reads him and Kempis (what a lark!)—
I mean Aurelius' meditations;
He wrote in Greek, but I have got translations.

(Gets his peg, book, chair; takes off his coat,
Sits down, and lights a long Trinchinopoly cheroot.)

Well, here I am. A king! Oh what a go!
Uncounted millions (they are black I know;
But what of that?) are mine for weal or woe.

Ah! Marcus, thy Empire was quite enough
To break most backs, but what wert thou to Duff?
Uncounted millions! Mine to let them die
By famine, or to lift them to the sky
By science and a Liberal policy!
Oh! gods how hateful 'tis to one whose life
Has passed amidst the storms of party strife:
To such an one I say 'tis gall to find
Things differing quite from all he left behind!
What heaven sent impulse now my breast inspires,
'Tis Marcus' self that thus my spirit fires.
Up! up! he cries, great soul, thy work begin;
Now, now's your time, for ain't the Liberals in?
Destroy this monstrous bureaucratic breed;
A crowned Democracy is what we need,
With Duff himself, great Duff, to wear the crown,
Give household suffrage to the demos, brown
Or black, or mixed, whate'er its hue may be,
And let it seem to rule our policy;
A dusky house shall sit to frame the law,
A dusky speaker shall control their jaw.
Grant Duff shall sit enthroned above them all,
A real monarch constitutional!

(He reads Marcus Aurelius for a while.)

Ah—here's a passage that would do to cite
In the opening speech. I can't translate it quite;
I'll take the crib and see what Marcus said,
He wrote bad Greek and had an addled head.

(Looks at crib.)

Oh bother! this has quite upset my dreams.
You must he says, give up Utopian schemes.
Leave well alone, he writes, patch up the worst,
Or else mayhap the whole machine will burst.
'Tis true, wise Marcus, now I come to think;
And was not I, Grant Duff, five years the link
Which firmly binds the crowned Democracy
Of England to the great Autocracy
Paternal, which this dusky people rules
And wisely, if they did not send out fools.
Yes! Duff's, not Marcus', practised wisdom told
His fervent spirit not to be too bold,
I will, I will the struggling spirit bind;
Control the lofty thoughts that fill my mind.
Content with humbler flights that suit not me,
But fit the strength of poor humanity.
First I will early rise and with the sun
My daily course of institutions run;
Inspect the hospitals, examine schools,
And gratify the crowds of gaping fools,
Who fain would see the outward form of Duff
(As if his printed speeches weren't enough),
This done, my breakfast; then the steady flow
Of Secretaries; boxes come and go;
Members of Council too—I'll mark them well;
They'll get up early if Grant Duff they'd sell.
Thirdly, I'll study all the wants and needs
Of this vast Empire with its varied creeds.
Fourthly, the social duties shall consume
My time—grand dinners in the banquet room
And balls; a little dancing will not hurt;
And every Governor is bound to flirt:
It is the constant practise, so they say,
At Simla, Naini, Ooty, and Bombay.
It's naughty, true; but L-t-t-on found it nice
And even R-p-n tried it once or twice.
Sly dog!—Ah! well—it is a heavy blow
To leave my schemes and come to things so low!
But Duff must this renunciation make,
Not for his own, but for the Empire's sake.
Thus shall he win the universal praise
Of men; thus shall the dusky Rajas raise
Subscriptions to perpetuate his fame
By smirking portrait in a rich gilt frame;
Or marble statue of a life-like hack,
With Duff, too, life-like clinging to his back.
And they who gaze shall say: "This is Great Duff:
He did not all he could, yet did enough.
Bless him for what he did, and now he's gone,
Bless him still more for all he left undone."

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(Englishman.)

It would almost seem from certain recent oratorical utterances that Local Self-Government was regarded as an unqualified success. The Viceroy, in replying to innumerable addresses from local bodies, has given utterance to sentiments in the highest degree worthy of Lord Ripon. No doubt much of this is the mere language of conventional oratory, but there is some risk of its being subjected to a very liberal interpretation.

The truth is that the local autonomy of actual experience, and that of theory and ceremonial eloquence, are as different as night and day. It seems an easy thing, on paper, to give certain powers to local bodies, but we have already had considerable experience of the result. At the present moment in Bengal there are many signs that Local Self-Government is rapidly bringing to the front a race question which will be difficult to deal with, and which will more than counterbalance any educational benefits of Lord Ripon's legislative heritage. In many parts of Bengal, there can be no doubt, the Muhammadans have failed to secure anything like proper representation, and their interests are suffering in consequence. It is easy to satisfy oneself on the subject by a glance at the Municipal lists that appear in the *Gazette* from time to time. What we should like to see is a list of the districts in question, showing the Mussalman and Hindu population respectively, the number of Mussalman representatives on the Boards, and the numbers of Hindu members. It may be argued that the proportion of each race on the Boards should not be according to total population, but to the literate population. But why should this be? The persons to be governed, and to be taxed, are not the literate only, but quite as much the illiterate, and, if the whole population of one race can find qualified representatives to be members of the board in any given district, surely the number of such members should be in proportion to the whole population. There is one special and all-important reason for adopting this principle in connection with education, for is it not the universal complaint that the Mussalmans are far behind the Hindus in education? It is not, therefore, essential, in justice to this race, that liberal provision should be made from the very outset for fostering their intellectual training, both by primary and higher schools. Is any experienced and impartial observer foolish enough to expect that this will ever be done where a District Board consists chiefly of Bengali members? This matter would be set in its true light if Government would only publish a return showing the population of the respective races in Bengal Municipalities, the funds spent yearly on Hindu schools, and the number of such, with similar figures for Muhammadan schools. We speak of course of Municipalities where the Commissioners are chiefly Bengalis, and we believe that they are so almost everywhere. As to the question of moral fitness, will any fair judge for a moment doubt whether the followers of the Prophet are not as well qualified as the educated Bengali for membership on local Self-Government Boards? Indeed, we might go further, and ask whether, in courage and independence, and in the sense of honour, a good Mussalman does not approach the nearer of the two to the European standard of these qualities. If any virtues are demanded more than others for Local Self-Government, surely these are courage and honour, courage "to follow right in spite of consequence," and honour not to do wrong, though tempted by selfish considerations. We are convinced that high principled and sufficiently educated Muhammadan gentlemen are to be found in every district in numbers large enough to represent their co-religionists, and that such men ought to be appointed on every Board, if Local Self-Government is ever to have a fair chance of success.

BENGAL SINECURES.

LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

II.—The Agricultural Department.

My dear Mr. Elliott,—I am told that, whenever the subject of an Agricultural Department was mentioned to Sir Ashley Eden, he exercised himself in the invention of new and striking oaths, appropriate to the occasion; and it is even rumoured that, when the Government of India pressed him unusually hard on the subject, he went so far as to quote Rabelais in derision of them. But when the Member of Council with whom he had been waging a wordy warfare stepped into the gubernatorial shoes, Bengal was very soon equipped with a Department of Agriculture, for the good of the Indian Civil Service and the promotion of the paper-manufacturing interest. The necessary specialist was found in a civilian who had been employed for the greater part of his twelve years of service in settlements and estate management; and he was to be worthily supported by three graduates of Cirencester, two of them holders of the Bengal scholarships, which constituted the sole concession that had been wrung from the former Lieut. Governor. The programme was drawn up on the most approved lines; it included a veterinary college, model farms, agricultural shows, plenty of experiments at other people's expense, new ploughs and all the rest of the usual "trimmings." But there was a "little rift within the lute," which has been broadening ever since; and the music is very nearly silenced now.

First came the costly and warlike preparations on the North-Western frontier; and our distracted financiers, called upon to save lakhs of rupees, pounced first upon the latest acquired luxury, and looped off everything but the bare salaries of the officers of the "Department." Then as soon as peace was assured, down dropped exchange; and again the agricultural budget, which had begun to put forth new shoots, was pruned with unsparing hand. We hear no more of veterinary colleges. Model farms are maintained on an infinitesimal scale, and with a careful avoidance of expense to Government. Even the

agricultural shows have faded into one or two little twopenny half-penny local *tamashas*; and, as far as I can make out, the agricultural work of the Agricultural Department now consists in distributing new kinds of ploughs to people who don't want them, and urging them to sell the new inventions to their friends, who won't buy them. Please observe, my dear Sir, that I say the agricultural work of the Department: I say nothing of the other work done by the Director, which is, I am told, very valuable, but has nothing to do with agriculture.

The Director of the Department is, indeed, the most misnamed man I know. He has nothing to direct, his connection with agriculture is of the slenderest, and there is no department. Two of the Cirencester graduates are still retained, I believe, but they have nothing to do, and Government probably keeps them on out of pure shame. The *raison d'être* of these degree-holders is the Agricultural Department; their acquirements are quite useless outside Government service, for their fellow-countrymen don't believe in them; and as agriculturists, they are completely stranded if Government does not take them up. There must be eight or ten of these gentlemen in the country now. One or two, with the wisdom of the serpent, employed their time in England in reading for the bar, and, having secured a legal education at Government expense, are now practising as barristers in India, but the rest have "fallen on evil days," and are either writing for the newspapers or teaching in schools where the name of agriculture is never heard. Two of them, I am told, have set up an academy in which the juvenile Bengalis are to be taught, among other things, to dance.

I think, Mr. Elliott, that you, of all men, will agree, in the proposition that a department of Government should have something to do; and if it has nothing to do, and no occupation can be found for it, the sooner you abolish it the better. Let us have no more agricultural scholarships. We can do without the new ploughs and the experiments in wheat and potatoes, and you can find plenty of congenial work for Mr. Finucane if you will appoint him Commissioner of Settlements, and enable him to save to Government by proper management of such work a good deal more than he draws in salary.

—Englishman.

FARMING IN INDIA.

It is not always that we see ourselves as others see us. One of our much respected English exchanges (*North British Agriculturist*) has an article of Farming in India in a recent issue, a perusal of which will doubtless enlighten many of our readers, who are quite up in the agriculture of the country. Our contemporary says:—"The Indian farmer has scarcely any food, but what he has is of the simplest kind. There being no hard, gravelly soil, no stiff clay, no hard pan, and no sticky calcareous soil to work, is a great advantage to him. By a very crude implement, which can scarcely be called a plough, the land is torn up. This plough consists of a triangular piece of wood, about eighteen inches in length, and six inches in diameter at the larger end, the other being pointed. On the flat side of this piece of wood a groove is made, into which a flat piece of iron, a foot in length, an inch wide, and half-an-inch thick, is inserted, and held in its place by a staple. The staple underneath does not interfere with the rooting. This iron bar, which is pointed, serves as a nose or point to the plough. The larger end of this triangular piece of wood is mortised into an upright stick, the latter about three feet in length, at the top of which is a wooden pin on the front side for a handle. About 18 inches from the ground a strip of board 3 inches wide, an inch and a half thick, and eight feet long, is inserted into the upright stick, and serves as a beam and a tongue. The yoke is a straight stick, 6 feet long, 3 inches in diameter, with four wooden pins each 6 inches long, one on each side of the neck of the bullocks. A small hemp rope, or grass twine, goes under the bullocks' necks to keep the yoke in its place. The beam of the plough has a few notches under it near the end, and is fastened to the yoke by a small grass rope. The plough makes no furrow, but simply roots or tears up the soil, and the ploughman, with his little goad or whip in one hand, the other holding the wooden pin in the upright stalk, walks by the side of the plough. The cattle are of the Brahmin species, white, slender-bodied, long-legged, and very lean. About the only feed they get for months before the rain is 'bhosa,' or wheat, straw, and chaff. Ploughing is hard work for both the little cattle and the man, and the best a man can do is to tear up three-quarters of an acre a day, and the work then is poorly done." "The land has to be ploughed in this way a number of times, especially for the more substantial crops. The cattle cost from £1 to £4 a pair, but the average price is about £1 12s. The average price of a plough is 1s. 8d. The only other implement used is a log or slab of wood 6 feet or 8 feet long, drawn sideways across the field by one or two pair of cattle to crush the clods and smooth the surface. After the land is pulverised, and this is well done too, the last ploughing takes place when a man or woman dribbles the seed from the hand into the furrow. The next operations are those of reaping and thrashing. The reaper consists of a blade of iron 6 inches in length, 1 inch in width, and curved like an old-fashioned sickle with

a notched edge and a short handle. Its cost is 2d. The harvester sits upon his heels, cuts a handful of straw which he lays down, and then waddles on without rising, and cuts another lot. He cuts about one-twelfth of an acre a day, for which he receives 2½d., out of which he has to board himself. After this primitive reaping machine comes a binder, who gathers up the grain and binds it into sheaves. It is then shocked, and a day or two after carted to the thrashing-floor. The thrashing machine consists of a floor—a bit of hard ground—a stake, a number of cattle, and a driver. The grain straw is piled around the stake in the floor, the cattle are connected by a rope tied to their horns, and one end of the rope fastened to the stake, and the driver keeps them going until the straw is trampled very fine, into what is called 'bhosa.' This, after the grain is separated from it, is fed to the cattle." We trust the English public will not need further enlightenment upon this subject.—*Indian Agriculturist*.

BENGAL.

MR. H. C. BARSTOW is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

THE Maharana of Dholepore's illness is due to typhoid fever. He is progressing favourably.

THE REV. A. O. HARDY, senior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service.

A MEASURE, which will take place, to some extent, of the C. D. Act in Calcutta, is now before the Government of India.

MR. ALEXANDER WILSON, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., has been appointed to succeed Mr. George Yule as Sheriff of Calcutta for the coming year. The other two nominees were Hadji Noor Mahomed Jackariah and Dr. Mohendrolal Sircar.

IN consequence of the revising system in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, introduced by Justices Wilson and Trevelyan, having been found to be practically unsuccessful in its operation, the judges of the Calcutta Small Cause have recently suggested the retention of the system as regards suits for small amounts only at present, and to appoint the Registrar, or the Fifth Judge, as the Revising Judge. They are said to have also suggested in their report to the judges of the High Court that, if this trial should prove successful, the system may be gradually extended to suits for higher amounts.

THE *ghee* scare has scarcely subsided in Bengal when an attempt is being made to create uneasiness in the Native mind by some of the Bengalee papers alleging that the salt imported from England is either mixed with bone dust for purposes of adulteration, or that bone dust is used in the process of manufacture. A Calcutta contemporary points out that it is very improbable that bone dust is mixed with salt prepared for sale in the market. "Such a mixture," says our contemporary, "would require no profound knowledge of chemistry to detect. Salt is readily soluble in water, and bone is not, so that the testing could be done by any one and almost anywhere. We can scarcely conceive of such a mixture paying in point of cost of the two materials. The cost of salt by the mere process of manufacture is so small that it would be difficult to get any material cheap enough with which to adulterate it that would not be at once detected. If bones or bone dust is used in the process of refining salt, we are not aware of it, and cannot say anything on the subject, except that there must be a demand for salt so refined, much as there is for sugar which is refined by processes that would not perhaps always commend themselves to fastidious tastes. But we should like to know what is the object of these renewed scares. Why are they now raised from time to time? Salt has been imported for many years, and the consumption has been enormous, without, so far as is known, anybody being hurt, or any soul imperilled. It may be that there is some intention to discourage the trade in imported salt. But, if so, this is not a patriotic endeavour. . . . We should be glad to know that there is no ulterior object in these occasional alarms and incipient agitations. But the persistence with which they are urged is suspicious, and an explanation would be desirable for various reasons."

MADRAS.

THE HON. MR. R. BOURKE held his first Levée on the 14th inst., which was a brilliant success. The number of presentations was the largest known for a long time.

H.E. LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, the new Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Madras on the 9th inst.

THE Government of Madras has decided that, from the first of April next, one-half of the cost of Deputy-Inspectors of Schools, as well as of all charges on account of establishment and travelling expenses, are to be paid by local and Municipal funds.

It is stated that Dr. E. Hultzsch, who recently came out to India to assist Dr. Burgess in his archaeological researches, has succeeded in unravelling the mystery of the Pallava inscription from Amaravan, which has puzzled many epigraphists of note.

CAPTAIN A. P. THORNTON, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, has been appointed to succeed Major E. P. Maltby as District Magistrate, Collector, and Municipal President of the Bangalore civil and Military station.

A SALEM correspondent informs a Madras contemporary that the fruit of the prickly pear may, after all, be utilised to some good effect, for Mr. Bren, the Agent in charge of Messrs. Wilson and Co.'s Distillery at Salem, has succeeded in obtaining some good proof spirit from the fruit.

BOMBAY.

MR. GEORGE CARMICHAEL, who has been appointed a member of the Bombay Civil Service, reported his arrival on the 4th ult., and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

MR. S. MACDONALD, Assistant Secretary to Government, in the Political, Educational, and Secret Departments, has been appointed to act as Oriental Translator to Government.

THE declaration of the results of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, which was to have been made on the 16th inst., has been postponed *sine die*.

THE result of the recent examination for the degree of M.D. of the Bombay University has been declared. There was only one candidate, Mr. Vishal Vishnu Gokhdale, M.A., and he has been declared to have passed.

DURING the period that he acted as Resident at Hyderabad, Colonel Ross exerted himself to bring about a *rapprochement* between the Nizam and his Minister. Among other things he drafted a set of rules to regulate the course of business between the Nizam and his Minister, and these have now received his Highness's sanction. The new rules are expected to have the effect of placing the relations between the Nizam and Salar Jung on a more cordial basis, by removing to some extent one of the causes of friction between.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

SEVERAL rifles are reported to have been stolen from one of the British regiments in camp at Rawal Pindi last week, and, as usual, no trace of the thieves can be found.

COLONEL WILLIAMS, Director of Army Remounts in India, arrived in Karachi from the Persian Gulf, where he has been on duty in connection with the purchase of animals for the Government, and proceeded to Saharanpur on the 1st instant.

THE 2nd Sikhs arrived in Rawal Pindi from Abbottabad on the 1st; the 14th Sikhs from Jhelum on the 2nd; and N-8 Royal Artillery from Campbellpore on the same date. The 18th Bengal Lancers march in on the 3rd. This completes the assembly of troops for the Rawal Pindi Camp of Exercise.

THE prospects for a lawyer in Kulu would not be encouraging. The people of that primitive district settle their disputes in this wise. Each party brings a goat and places it before the shrine of the temple at Nuggur, and the animal which first begins to shiver and shake wins for his owner the suit.

THE Hospital for Women in Lahore shows great promise of success. The Honorary Secretary, Dr. Elizabeth Bielby, has just had the pleasure of acknowledging a donation of Rs. 4,000 from H.H. the Raja of Nabha, whose example will doubtless be extensively followed. The institution is to be known as the Lady Aitchison Hospital. The plans for the building are now undergoing a final revision, and a beginning will shortly be made in bricks and mortar of an institution which has special and peculiar claims on all friends of humanity.

H.R.H. PRINCE FREDERICK LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA arrived at Peshawur on the 3rd ult., and during his stay was the guest of Colonel Waterfield, C.S.I., Commissioner. In the evening his Royal Highness witnessed a Cuttack dance on the ground in front of the club. On the 4th he proceeded up the Khyber Pass as far as Ali Musjid, returning to Peshawur in the afternoon, and left by the evening train, en route to Lahore.

NATIVE PRESS.

COLD WEATHER TOURISTS.—The *Sangbad Provakar* says:—Several well-known statesmen have arrived in Bombay. When they travel through India the associations and the educated community of each presidency or town ought to receive them cordially, and inform them of the real condition of this country. As the officials may try to beguile them, we should put them on their guard.

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN RULE.—The *Burdwan Sanjebani* says:—Many are under the impression that the Russians realise less

taxes from their subjects than the English, but that is a mistake. They realise more. After the oppression of the Moghuls, the English rule appeared to us to be very mild. But, as we have been under this rule for a long time, a great desire has again arisen for a better administration. This reminds us of the story of a frog we heard in our childhood. The English are now civilised. They possess a good many noble virtues, and genuine Englishmen desire our welfare only.

"THE TIME WILL COME."—The *Indian Mirror* says:—A few of our Anglo-Indian fellow-subjects may rejoice over the acquittals of European prisoners in all criminal cases or the remission of sentence on a man like Gibbons. Gibbons' case may give cause of temporary triumph to a portion of the leaders of the Anglo-Indian community. But the Government ought to know that the Natives are treasuring up all these cases one by one in their hearts, whether they say so openly or not, they brood over the injustice and involved in many of these cases, the more especially because the English are reputed for their justice and fairplay. We would leave the extreme section of the Anglo-Indian Press to abuse our Native judges, our Native witnesses, our Native lawyers, and our Native journalists to their hearts' content, and in their most finished style. But a day will come sooner or later, when God's justice will vindicate the cause of right and truth, and redress all the wrongs that might have been done in these cases.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—The *Pratihar* says:—This Commission will do no good. There is very little reason to doubt that the object of the Government is to deprive the Natives of India of the privileges granted to them in 1858. If new privileges were to be granted to the Natives, the Viceroy or the local Government could grant them by issuing a notification. What, then, is the necessity for this Commission? As far as we can understand, the object is to nullify the Queen's Proclamation.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVES OF INDIA.—The *Pratihar* says:—The English are surrounded with difficulties, on all sides. They have lost some of their best generals. Their energy is exhausted. Their pecuniary difficulties are day by day increasing. On account of the burden of taxation and other sorts of oppression, the people of India have become displeased. In spite of this, the people do not wish evil to the English, for it is contrary to their religion. But does the Government trust the people? Of all our grievances the greatest is that the Government will not trust us.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The following is the suggestion of the Committee as regards the Colonial and Indian Section:—

The object of the Colonial and Indian Section will be to illustrate the great commercial and industrial resources of the colonies and India, and to spread a knowledge of their progress and social condition.

To this end provision should be made for—

1. The display in an adequate manner of the best natural and manufactured products of the colonies and India, and in connection with this the circulation of typical collections throughout the United Kingdom.
2. A hall for the discussion of colonial and Indian subjects, and for receptions connected with the colonies and India.
3. The formation of colonial and Indian libraries and establishing in connection therewith reading, news, and intelligence rooms.
4. The incorporation in some form into the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute and Royal Asiatic Society, if, as is hoped, it be possible to bring about such a union.
5. The collection and diffusion of the fullest information in regard to the industrial and material condition of the colonies, so as to enable intending emigrants to acquire all requisite knowledge. Such information might be advantageously supplemented by simple and practical instruction. An emigration office of this character should be in correspondence with the provincial towns, either through the free libraries or by other means, so that information may be readily accessible to the people. These objects would be greatly facilitated if, as may be hoped, the Government should consent to the transfer to the buildings of the Institute of the recently formed Emigration Department, which would, by a close connection with the Institute, largely increase its usefulness. Facilities might be afforded for the exhibition of works of colonial and Indian art.

It is also considered desirable that means should be provided, not for a general exhibition, but for occasional special exhibitions of colonial and Indian produce and manufactures. At one time a particular colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its progress; at another time a general comparison of particular industries may be useful. While the permanent galleries would exhibit the usual commercial or industrial products of the several colonies and India, the occasional exhibitions would stimulate and enlist the sympathies of colonial and Indian producers and keep up an active co-operation with the industrial classes of this country.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The celebration of the Jubilee Year of the Queen's reign renders Mr. Arthur Burney's interesting article on "Jubilee Reigns in England" peculiarly appropriate to the first number in 1887 of a Conservative Review. It is not a little singular that the number three should seem to have been conducive, in just three instances, to the longevity, and length of reign, of English sovereigns. Henry the Third reigned, as is well known, fifty-six years, "in which term," says quaint old Fuller in his "Church History," "he buried all his contemporary princes in Christendom twice over." And the rule of this amiable, though weak, King, was marked by a previously unexampled advance of England in influence and prosperity. The next Jubilee—if the word be permissible—was a man of very different metal. A monarch who "killed two kings in one day, and routed a third, and had two kings, those of Scotland and France, his prisoners at one time," could not fail to make his mark on the history of his country. Whether the assembling, in fifty years, of seventy Parliaments would nowadays be considered a feat worthy of admiration may well be doubted. The third George closes the list of kings who have occupied the throne of England for half-a-century; nor is it needful to recall—"every schoolboy knows"—the terrible affliction which clouded the latter portion of his nominal rule. No Queen's reign has yet attained the duration which that of our present beloved Sovereign has reached; and the unanimity with which all classes are bent on celebrating so unprecedented, and so propitious, an event, is of the best augury.

It would be difficult to suggest a better means of marking the year, as a new point of departure for the Empire, with a white stone, than the union, in common conference, for the common weal, of Representatives of the Colonial territories of an Empire so largely extended during the Queen's reign, and on which the sun never sets; nor can too much credit be given to the present Colonial Secretary, for having taken the initiative in so important an enterprise, Mr. Greswell's remarks on which will deserve perusal.

"Disraeli's Young Men" used to be the object of many a sarcasm in the Commons, but the success which not a few of them have achieved, and which fully justifies the admirable judgment of the great Conservative leader, lends much interest to Mr. G. N. Curzon's article on "Young Conservatism." Written before the recent defection of Lord Raudolph Churchill (to which a postscript is devoted) the paper certainly shows that the prevalent tendency of the rising youth of England in the present day is towards the preservation, rather than the subversion, of the unity, and of the institutions of their country.

Oddly enough, the same tendency is shown (by Mr. Dyneley) to exist in one no longer to be classed among the young, in a comparison of the first and second parts of Tennyson's "Locksley Hall," published at an interval of some half century, the former "saturated with Liberalism," the latter "suffused with Conservatism."

Another critique on a living writer is furnished, in his usual well-known style, by Mr. Alfred Austin, in the form of a thoughtful and appreciative paper on "Owen Meredith, Earl of Lytton," which all who admire—and who does not?—the deep insight into human nature, and the fresh poetic genius, shown (to name no other work) in "Glenaveril" are "bound to" read with pleasure.

From the living to the dead is, alas! no great step; and we have two articles on those who have passed beyond the pale of effective human criticism. The former, by Mr. Courthope, deals, sensibly, and discriminatingly, with that "ever young and ever new" subject, the life and writings of the poet Shelley. The other, by Mr. Reginald Palgrave, exposes, in language of merited severity, the scandalous literary forgeries, extending from suppression to deliberate and systematic misquotation, of which Carlyle was guilty in his life of Cromwell. In this article Mr. Palgrave has done good service. Better late than never. One can only regret that the bubble of a reputation, which every day more plainly shows to have been, in great part undeserved, was not pricked during the lifetime of one of the least honourable men of letters who have lived in recent times.

The vigorous pen of Lord Grimthorpe closes (so far as the *National* is concerned) the Deceased Wife's Sister marriage controversy, in a few words, which appear to us effectually to dispose of Mr. Greg's somewhat laboured argument (in the last issue) for the retention of the present law.

"Thought transference" is a phrase used to cover such diversified "manifestations," real or alleged, that we are glad to see it taken up, and the ground somewhat cleared, in a paper proceeding from the joint labours of two ladies, Misses Bigg and Hatchard, which will deservedly attract attention.

Another lady, Mrs. Kennard, supplements her excellent biography of Rachel (in the Eminent Women Series, noticed in

* "The National Review." January, 1887. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

Allen's Indian Mail for 1885, p. 959) by an account—which will assuredly interest lady-readers—of the correspondence between the distinguished actress and the well-known Jewish advocate, Gremieux, who conducted her correspondence, and from whom none of her secrets were hid.

A new, and welcome, addition has been made to the *National* in the shape of a monthly review of home and foreign politics, of which the first instalment appears in the present number. It is written—though, of course, from the Conservative standpoint—ably, candidly, and dispassionately.

REGISTRATION OF TITLE TO LAND.*

Most of our land-holding readers will, in these hard times, regard land as a veritable white elephant. It "eats its head off," and can't be got rid of. Farms one lets but with difficulty; and, when they have been let, it is often no easy matter to get the rent paid. (One well-known landowner in a Midland county—now, alas! gone over to the majority—told the writer that for some farms on his property he had received no rent for five or six years; "though," quoth he, with a gentleman's good feeling, "I can't turn them out, for they and their forefathers have been tenants of my family for three hundred years.") And, sooth to say, it is little more easy to find a purchaser. Such are the formalities to be gone through, such the "requisitions on title," that in a sale (though the purchaser may, our author thinks, have reasonable security under the present system) he never knows when the interesting transaction will be completed; while all our attempts at establishing a registration have resulted in increased expense and delay, not to speak of a heavy outlay (p. 73) of some £100,000 for the Registry Office, which has never paid its own expenses.

We contrast this with the plans prevailing in our Antipodean colonies. These, as Mr. Brickdale plainly shows us, may be introduced into the comparatively complicated land tenures with which this country is afflicted, with far less alteration than might be supposed to be absolutely necessary. We find, on the other side of the globe, that (p. 14) "all ordinary dealings" in land "can be conducted, without professional help, at a total expense beginning at five shillings for a mortgage, and averaging £1 for all transactions." And this is done so quickly that, says Sir R. Torrens, the originator of the system, "a farmer cultivating his own land rides into a town, and goes to a broker, and says, 'I want £50 to pay my men, and he gets his £50 in a quarter of an hour,' while sales are conducted similarly. "It is an everyday occurrence," says the Tasmanian Recorder of titles, "for parties to come to the office, sign the proper forms filled up by the clerk according to their instructions, pay over the purchase money, . . . then and there at the counter, and walk off with their business completed." The titles thus mortgaged or sold are good holding titles. They have not, indeed, been subjected to the special scrutiny of a hole-picking solicitor or of a crotchety conveyancer. Nor is it requisite that this should be the case. For the titles, when first registered, are guaranteed by a fund subscribed by the person registering them, of about 5d. in the pound sterling on the value of the property; a fund which, since the introduction of the Landed Estates Act†, has (p. 75) received £180,000, while it has had to pay but £2,504 to purchasers of a property the title to which was open to objection.

This admirable system it is, Mr. Brickdale assures us, possible to introduce, with trifling modifications, into this country. A similar plan has been for years in vogue (pp. 61-106) in Prussia. But, to do this, we must dismiss all preconceived notions that the unit to be registered is land. It is (p. 99) "the estate, or interest, in, 'or charge on,' land which is the item to be registered; and, were all dealings with any of these items registered—which, were the process cheap and expeditious, would, as a rule, be the case—for forty years, there would be few properties with which it would not be easy to deal. Mr. Brickdale is, we think, far too sanguine when (on statistics which are eminently interesting) he estimates 3s. 4d. a title as the average annual expenses of a Registry comprising 50,000 titles. But, remembering that we are the most lawyer-ridden people on the face of the globe, the hope of being relieved of some portion of the existing tyranny, coupled with the astounding prospect which our author holds out to us, of getting a Government office to do anything for us, without legal intervention, quickly and cheaply, and, above all, at a fixed charge, really seems almost too good to be true. Whether or not it be realised, Mr. Brickdale has done his best to show that it is practicable; and his book is the more to be commended, in that it affects no mystery, is quite devoid of technicalities, and is pertinent as well as most suggestive.

RANCH LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.†

The young lady, whose letters this little book contains (and who may fairly be called its heroine, for an incredible amount of

* "Registration of Title to Land, and how to Establish it without Cost or Compulsion." By Charles F. Brickdale, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister. London: E. Stanford, Charing-cross. 1886.

† Introduced since 1857 in South Australia, and (p. 13) at different periods into the other Antipodean Colonies.

‡ "Ranch Life in California. Extracted from the Home Correspondence of E. M. H." London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

work and trial fell to her share), was married, at the age of twenty-one, some eighteen months ago; and, after a three days' honeymoon, started with her husband, two brothers, and a friend, for California, "to seek there, if not fortune, at least a possibility of making an honest livelihood;" the party having in hand, after defraying travelling expenses, about £500, and not £100 a-year between them. The young wife was simply, the Introduction tells us, a well-educated lady, with only the technical knowledge she gained by going into her mother's kitchen to learn "how to make bread and to roast meat." *Va sans dire* that the inexperienced travellers were swindled, in many ways, almost from the hour of reaching the other side of "the big drink." But a fellow-passenger gave them sound advice; and, in the end, they got a "location" in Lake County, nearly 400 miles north of San Francisco, within hail, so to speak, of English ladies who had settled in the vicinity, and who proved very kind and helpful.

That the young men had to do the larger share of the building of the house, and of other rough work, is a matter of course. But it is with the lady that we are chiefly concerned. She early learnt the worthlessness of servants—hirelings who care not for the sheep—compared with the work of ladies, who are looking after their own. "No English servant," she exclaims (p. 45), "could be got to do the work that these English ladies do."

Evelyn had to do all the cooking and washing (she had to be taught that "disgustingly difficult job," starching), the milking, baking, in fact, everything. But she did it all with a good heart, and, we make no doubt, with a thoroughly pleasant and cheerful face; and she has written a very interesting little book, which, as she herself says, will "give a good idea to intending emigrants in our class of life of what they will have to put up with," and will, if on this ground alone, be found well worth reading. It certainly fulfils the adumbration of the preface that it will show "how a good general education enables a girl readily to comprehend and practise those domestic duties which an ill-educated servant seems to find so extremely difficult." Many of the hints, derived from personal experience, will be found invaluable to intending emigrants, and not to them alone.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.*

"O that some Power the gift would gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us."

Thus sang the Bard of Scotland's clime. In this instance the request has been granted, inasmuch as "England, Scotland, and Ireland" emanates from the pen of a Frenchman—albeit a Frenchman who apparently, from long residence in this country, knows more about the land of his adoption than nine out of ten of those who have never set foot outside their own land. It would be difficult to praise too highly this most charming volume, which, whether as regards the letterpress or the illustrations, leaves nothing to be desired. The former, while giving sufficient detail to instruct, is brief enough to avoid irksomeness or *ennui*; the latter are both numerous and beyond compare.

The work is divided into three sections, of which the first, and by far the largest, deals with England. Of course, London opens the campaign with its statistics, its streets, its remains, its religious edifices, its civic buildings, and such like. Then follows an account of the West-end, steeped in luxury and wealth, and the East-end, rising but little beyond poverty and destitution. The Provinces occupy no less than one-third of the entire volume—and what a stupendous array of marvels is spread before the reader!—marvels of skill, marvels of science, marvels of enterprise, marvels of wealth, marvels of nature, marvels of art, marvels of architecture, and marvels of engineering. Well may the astonished author stop now and again to take breath in the midst of such a bewildering *embarras des richesses*.

Scarcely less interesting is Scotland, with its lovely capital, its quaint costumes, its superb scenery, and its puritanical inhabitants. The land of Burns and the land of Scott well holds its own in the volume before us; and if Ireland be somewhat less conspicuous, it matters not—for no one is likely just at present to forget the Sister Isle.

Lastly, considering the size, the elegance, and the *luxure* of this volume, in which author, translator, and publisher seem each and all to have tried to outvie the other, the price of a guinea is moderate to a degree, that should ensure the popularity which it thoroughly deserves.

RIDING FOR LADIES.†

"Riding for Ladies" is a book of great value, and, moreover, as interesting as it is useful. As, too, it is from the pen of Mrs. Power O'Donoghue, one of our best and most experienced lady-riders, the advice it contains should be sound and trustworthy. The author is evidently devoted heart and soul to horses, and in thorough sympathy with that noble animal. The merest glance at the contents will suffice to indicate the immense amount of

* "England, Scotland, and Ireland: a Picturesque Scenery of the United Kingdom and its Institutions. By P. Villars. Translated by Henry Frith. (George Routledge and Sons.)

† "Riding for Ladies." By Mrs. Power O'Donoghue. (Thacker and Co.)

information which this volume contains. Not a point of detail is omitted, and lest, perchance, anything should have been overlooked, there is a "budget of tips" given as a sort of appendix. Perhaps, however, the best test of the worth of Mrs. O'Donoghue's labours is the fact that the essays which are now given to the public in a collected form have already appeared in a weekly journal, and their popularity being great, it may fairly be assumed that the success of the present venture is assured.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Young Tea-Planter's Companion," by F. R. Deas (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.); "The Poems of K. F. Relatoff," translated from the Russian by T. Hart Davies, Bo. C.S. (Remington and Co.); "Alpine Winter in Medical Aspects," by A. Tucker Wise, M.D. (J. A. Churchill); "Grace Bevan, or the Mystery of Embden Vale," by J. B. (City of London Publishing Company).

OBITUARY.

MR. A. W. FORDE, M.I.C.E.

The following obituary notice of an Engineer well-known in Western India is sent us by Mr. W. Martin Wood, formerly of Bombay:—

"Our 'Domestic Occurrences' contained, two or three weeks back, mention of the decease of Mr. A. W. Forde, M.I.C.E., during the last seven years Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Municipality. He was one of a class, or, rather, of several classes of non-official Englishmen in India, on whom we can depend to maintain respect for British character, energy, and skill as commercial, scientific and engineering enterprises extend in that country. Mr. Forde had spent about thirty years in India, having gone out in 1855 as Chief Engineer of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, the earlier portion of which, north and south of Surat, were constructed under his directions. His considerable previous experience, both in construction and traffic management of Irish railways, served him well, and also enabled him to see how an economic light railway system was well adapted for the purely agricultural districts of India. In promoting this object Mr. Forde had the cordial support of Sir William Denison, himself an engineer, as also of members of the Supreme Government. The inevitable difficulties that beset the promoters of independent public works in India, together with the dominating influence of the big guaranteed railway companies, prevented the carrying out of the tramways and feeder lines that Mr. Forde endeavoured to provide, and which might have saved millions of fruitless famine expenditure. When Lord Lawrence set his foot down against any further extension of the extravagance of the five per cent. guarantee, Mr. Forde came forward to support the more economical system; and in his pamphlet, "Ten Thousand Miles against Five Thousand," commended by Lord Mayo in one of his Budget speeches, he showed how much more rapidly railways might be extended and rendered effective in India by adoption of less costly methods. His last special effort in this branch of his profession was the publication of a lecture delivered before the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Bombay, on "Railway Extension in India with special reference to the Export of Wheat" (P. S. King and Son.) This is accompanied by an extensive and elaborate diagram embodying in graphic form all available statistics of the cost, traffic, expenditure, and financial result of all Indian railways; also a map indicating the then totals of wheat exportation from each of the five chief ports of India. That Mr. Forde was a good all-round engineer may be inferred from his having constructed the first wet-dock established within the tropics—the Sassoon dock at Colaba, Bombay—where many engineering difficulties had to be, and were overcome. Subsequently, in dealing with the water-supply and drainage of Bombay, he completed the demonstration, if that had been needed, of his being one of the most competent and practical of the Members of the Institute of Civil Engineers. During most of his career in India Mr. Forde had to work without, and often in opposition to official influence, thus exhibiting those independent, resourceful, and self-reliant qualities of the British character which the people of India always respect as an example to be followed by those of them who have imbibed the modern spirit of industrial enterprise and scientific zeal."

It is stated that Captain Taylor's further tenure of his appointment as Port Officer of Madras has not been limited to any specified term, but that the extension has been sanctioned by the Government of India to continue as long as the Madras Government are satisfied of his complete efficiency, both physically and mentally, for all the duties devolving upon him as Port Officer. There were a number of candidates in the field when it was thought there was a possibility of the Port Officership becoming vacant, including applications even from England.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1887.

SIR OWEN TUDOR BURNE.

THE announcement which is made public this morning that "the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be a member of the Council of India,

in succession to Sir Frederick Halliday, K.C.B., who has resigned," will be received with general satisfaction not alone by the many friends of the gallant and popular officer promoted, but by the public generally. To have filled up the vacancy in the Council caused by the retirement of Sir Frederick Halliday by some other aged Indian dignitary in retirement would have been to repeat some of the blunders of the past. The Council of India, to be of any use at all, should be composed of men who still hold some touch with that country, not of those who having long ago left it, after experiences often narrowed by circumstances and personal idiosyncracies, imagine that the India of to-day is the India which they knew in years gone by. Of Sir Frederick Halliday nothing need be set down in malice, but in his Indian career the historian will find much that it will be difficult to extenuate. His character as an official during the Mutiny was sketched in burning words by the author of that brilliant brochure known as *The Red Pamphlet*, and if friends have complained that there was gall in the pen of the critic it must be remembered that he wrote from personal experience of the hour and of the man. The softening influence of Time moderates, happily, the bitterest of human judgments, but the record of the historian of those dark days, written in after years, still stands an uncontradicted arraignment against the Councillor who was held to be one of the evil advisers of Lord Canning. But Sir Frederick Halliday was made a life-member of the Secretary of State's Council of India, and he brought with him the same characteristics as to narrowness of views, and obstinacy in upholding them, which he had displayed in Bengal. That he had the courage of his opinions may be granted, but that those opinions were enlightened and progressive may be more than questioned. His succession in the Council by Sir Owen Tudor Burne will be acknowledged here and in India as a positive gain. The rapid strides which India has made within the last decade alone, render it necessary that her interests, the aims and aspirations of her peoples, and the whole subject of British rule in the East should be dealt with by men who are not yet out of touch and sympathy with the question of the present. Those to whom the Secretary of State should look for counsel drawn from practical experience of India ought to be as nearly men whose experience is somewhat recent as well as ripe, but certainly not fossilised. Sir Owen Tudor Burne's experience of Indian questions, civil and military, is a long, wide, and varied one. Having borne a gallant part as a soldier in the field, he was appointed, whilst still a subaltern, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, an appointment requiring tact, geniality, and knowledge of character. It was then held, however, by the Horse Guards that he had two faults, youth and inexperience, and so he was obliged to vacate the post. Experience, according to Horse Guards' traditions, always waits on age, and generals qualify for Field Marshals by growing old. The world, however, holds sometimes a different opinion. It is nearly twenty-five years ago since the event referred to happened, and a Calcutta journal then said of Lieutenant Burne: "A favourite with all who know him, a polished gentleman, and a zealous soldier, with youth, ability, and application on his side, he has every prospect of making a brilliant career for himself. He should feel proud to think that the only charge urged against him as disqualifying for the high office he has to vacate is what Pitt called the 'crime' of being young." Since this was written that offence has been considerably purged; but Colonel Burne

is hale and hearty, and will bring to the Council the advantages of an experience which has never lost touch with India. As Private Secretary to more than one Viceroy, and as Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, he has certainly had exceptional advantages, but he has known how to avail himself of his opportunities, and it is this knowledge which alone helps men on the road to fame. The high opinion formed of him by the late Lord Mayo, and the esteem in which he is held by all who know him, fully justify his promotion to the distinguished position to which Her Majesty has now appointed him.

THE nomination of Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to the seat in the Council of India, vacant by the retirement of Sir Frederick Halliday, places the office of Secretary in the Secret and Political Department at the disposal of the Secretary of State in Council. No appointment has yet been made, nor will probably be made until the return of Viscount Cross to London.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 11.)

- BARSTOW, Mr. H. C., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from Nov. 3.
- WARDE, Lieut. H. N., 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, is appointed, on probation, to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.
- WRIGHT—The services of Surgeon-Major R. T. Wright, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.
- LITTLE, Surgeon S., M.D., medical officer, N.W. State Railway, is granted one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate.
- LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., C.S., who was appointed, dated Sept. 10, to be under-secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that appointment.
- CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. J., Bombay S.C., under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, sub pro tem., is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from Dec. 1, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I.

MILITARY.

- BUSHMAN, Colonel H. A., C.B., assistant adjutant-general, to be first assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. I. E. Ford, whose tenure of appointment has expired.
- JERRARD, Major F. B. J., West Riding Regiment, deputy assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general, vice Colonel Bushman, dated Dec. 8.
- PURDON, Lieut. D. W., wing officer, Hyderabad Contingent, 6th Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Captain E. C. M. Lushington, who vacates the appointment on promotion, dated Oct. 18.
- The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab:—
- MANFOLD, Captain J. F., R.A., to be aide-de-camp, dated Sept. 17.
- COMMELENE, Lieut. F. H. B., South Lancashire Regiment, squadron officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from April 27, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
- The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probations for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—
- KAYE, Lieut. W. J. F., East Kent Regiment—Bengal Staff Corps.
- DOUGLASS, Lieut. M. W., North Staffordshire Regiment—Madras Staff Corps.
- DEWING, Lieutenant R. H., 1st West India Regiment—Madras Staff Corps.
- BURT, Mr. H. P., to be captain in 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps from Sept. 1, vice Captain J. E. Catton, deceased.

The following promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine from Jan. 1:—

- SUTHERLAND, Assistant Engineer W., to be engineer.
- FONNELL, Assistant Engineer G., to be engineer.
- MATHEWS, Assistant Engineer W. G. K., to be engineer.
- HOSKYNs—The services of Captain C. Hoskyns, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from Nov. 17, the date on which he reverted to the imperial establishment.
- HOSKYNs, Captain C. R., R.E., is appointed to officiate as examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bombay, from Sept. 30.
- PETERS—The services of Lieut.-Colonel E. N. Peters, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, temporarily on the establishment under the director-general of railways, are transferred to that under the chief commissioner of Burma.
- SHERLOCK-HUBBARD, Mr. I. S., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India, is appointed examiner of State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces.
- WOOLCOMBE, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Engineer Establishment to Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, from Jan. 1, 1885.
- The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
- RIDGEWAY, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal army from Dec. 4.
- The undermentioned officers of the B.S.C. are admitted to the colonel's allowance from the dates specified:—
- NORMAN, Colonel F. B., C.B., Dec. 8.
- DAVIES, Colonel W. G., C.S.I., Dec. 9.
- WEMYSS, Colonel H. M., Dec. 9.
- ROGERS, Colonel R. G., C.B., Dec. 9.
- STAFFORD, Colonel B. T., Dec. 9.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

- GREY, Captain W. F. H., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, officiating deputy commissioner (m.c.), for one year.
- BONAVIA, Brigade-Surgeon E., M.D. (m.c.), for one year.
- The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—
- THOMAS, Lieut.-Colonel F. H., General List, Infantry, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (p.a.), for one year.
- BURLTON-BENNETT, Major J. R., B.S.C., assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (p.a.), for one year.
- RAMSDEN, Major W. C., General List, Infantry, 2nd Punjab Infantry Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year.
- MATHIAS, Colonel H. V., B.S.C., is permitted to reside out of India.
- The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—
- JAMESON, Captain C. J., B.S.C. (p.a.), for 91 days.
- NORTON, Lieut. C. E., R.E. (m.c.), for 182 days.
- DAVIES, Hon. Captain R. G., Public Works Department (m.c.), for two months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Dec. 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- COLES, Lieut. H. C. R., East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 10.
- REAMSBOTTOM—The leave to England on medical certificate, granted to Major A. Reamsbottom, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, dated Sept. 11, 1886, to March 11, 1887.
- The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
- GIDEON, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

(Dec. 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- HILTON, Lieut.-Colonel J. F., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. W. B. Parry, invalided, dated Oct. 29.
- WILLIAMSON, Lieut. O. C., R.A., to be 3rd subaltern No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, dated Nov. 1.
- BRUCE-LANE, Lieut. H. E., R.A., to be 1st subaltern, vice E. S. F. Walker, resigned, on appointment to the Ordnance Department, dated Nov. 3.
- WILLIAMSON, Lieut. O. C., R.A., to be 2nd subaltern, vice H. E. Bruce-Lane, dated Nov. 3.
- PASLEY, Lieut. M. W. S., R.A., to be 3rd subaltern, vice O. C. Williamson, dated Nov. 15.
- ROBINSON, Lieut. W. H., R.A., to be 3rd subaltern No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery, dated Nov. 13.
- PIRIB, Lieut. C. P. W., squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice Tate, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Nov. 11.
- SUTHERLAND, Lieut. J. C., 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, supernumerary on the establishment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Daly, whose appointment has been cancelled.
- HILDEBRAND, Lieut. W. H., Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 6.

APPLETON, Captain H. R.E., is transferred from the Agra division, Military Works, to Burma for field service.
COLLETON, Captain Sir R. A. W., Bart., deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is posted to the 1st musketry circle, headquarters Fort William.
LUND—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Lieut. F. B. Lund, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated Nov. 23.
 With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed :—
JERRARD—Gwalior district order, dated Sept. 30, appointing Major F. B. J. Jerrard, deputy assistant adjutant-general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Captain Spragge, proceeded to Burma, from Sept. 30.
THORNHILL—Agra brigade order, dated Oct. 29, appointing Captain H. B. Thornhill, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to officiate as brigade-major, vice Captain G. H. Coats, officiating as deputy assistant adjutant-general, from Oct. 27.

FURLOUGHS.

MILLER—The leave to England on urgent private affairs granted to Major J. P. Miller, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, dated June 15, is extended for three months.
 The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
SLATER, Captain H. M., R.A., No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, Western Division, for twelve months, on private affairs.
SWAN, Surgeon W. T., for six months, on medical certificate.
GREHAN, Quartermaster F., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, to England and to the United States (America) for ten months, on private affairs.
MEACHAM, Major W. M., 16th Lucknow Regiment, to Calcutta and Darjeeling, on medical certificate, from Nov. 16 to May 16, 1887.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Nov. 29.)

YUSE, Captain, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Yamethin district so long as he is in charge of the post at Hlaingdet.
RUNDALL, Captain, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Yamethin district so long as he is in charge of the post at Yindaw.
STEVENS, Captain A. W., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Chindwin district.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Nov. 29.)

The following promotions are made in the Assam Commission from July 14, vice Major W. F. Trotter, deceased :—
KENNEDY, Mr. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
 Certain promotions among the extra assistant commissioners in Assam, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. H. H. Metcalf, extra assistant commissioner, 5th grade, is cancelled, and the following promotions are ordered, from July 2 :—
LEA, Mr. R., extra assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to be extra assistant commissioner, 5th grade.
BLACK, Mr. W. G., extra assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be extra assistant commissioner, 4th grade.
MORE, Mr. C. J., officiating extra assistant commissioner, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.
BAKER, Mr. E. C. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Kamrup, is transferred to the Cachar district, and is appointed to hold charge of the sub-division of North Cachar.

MADRAS.

—0—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 7.)

ANDREW, Mr. J., acting principal assistant, Vizagapatam, is granted privilege leave for three months.
FOSTER, Mr. H. W., to act as principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. Andrew on leave.
IRVINE, Mr. G. D., C.S., district and sessions judge of Trichinopoly, to be a lay trustee of the church at that station in the place of Colonel H. S. Court.
OSTERMAYER, Rev. J., of the Basel German Evangelical Mission in Malabar, is licensed to solemnise marriages and to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians.
GREENE, Mr. G. P., probationary assistant superintendent, to be assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, and to be posted to No. II. Party, Bellary.

The following postings are ordered :—

RUSSELL, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, to the V. Circle for duty in the Presidency division.
MANSON, Mr. G. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the VI. Circle for duty in the Negapatam division, to join on return from furlough.
MURRAY, Mr. S. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is declared to have passed, on Nov. 23, the colloquial examination in Telugu.
KELLY, Mr. H., forest ranger, 5th grade (on probation), is posted to the Madura district, vice Quadir Hussain Sahib, and his probationary period extended to Aug 1.
RYAN, Mr. J. W., forester, 3rd grade, Coimbatore (South), to act as forest ranger, 5th grade, sub pro tem, whilst in charge of the Bolampatti Range.
CARROLL, Mr. W., sub-assistant conservator of forest, 1st grade, Salem district, is granted two months' privilege leave, on medical certificate, from Dec. 5 or date of departure.
HOWELL, Mr. C. D., sub-assistant conservator, 2nd grade (on probation), is transferred from Malabar (Wynaad and Palghat), to Salem as a temporary measure.

MILITARY.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

BULLER, Major F. W., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Dec. 4.
MALTRY, Major E. P., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 1, 1887, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £365 per annum.
BATTE, Mr. J. S., to be lieutenant in the Godavari Rifle Volunteers, vice Lieut. A. F. Elliot, supernumerary.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Dec. 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of the Committee of Paymastership, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, being amended as follows, consequent on the appointment of Lieut. Travers as acting paymaster of the left wing, dated Nov. 16, 1886 :—President, Major W. Heaton; Members—Captain the Hon. U. de R. B. Roche, Lieut. J. P. De La P. Beresford. Captain Roche will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

EVANS, Surgeon J. W., Indian Medical Department, who has returned from service in Burma, will resume charge of the 4th Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

WARD, Lieut. G. A., 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, attached to the 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, will on arrival of the regiment in Burma, be attached to the 16th Regiment Madras Infantry.

COX, Lieut. F. W. H., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Nov. 27.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

SWAYNE, Surgeon C. H., doing duty Station Hospital, Belgaum, to do duty Burma Division as a temporary measure.

BROWN, Surgeon H. H., M.B., doing duty Station Hospital, Bangalore, to do duty Burma Division as a temporary measure.

The following orders are confirmed :—

CAREY—By the general officer commanding Burma Division, appointing Colonel W. Carey, Royal Artillery, to command the garrison of Rangoon during the absence of the general officer commanding on a tour of inspection, from March 8.

MARTIN—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, notifying that Colonel W. Carey, Royal Artillery, having been transferred to the command of the Royal Artillery, Upper Burma Division, class C. devolves on the next senior artillery officer (Major G. B. N. Martin).

ROLLAND—By the general officer commanding Burma Division, appointing Major S. E. Rolland, 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Thayetmyo, there being no qualified officer available for the station staff duties alone.

PARSONS—By the general officer commanding Ceded District, appointing Colonel A. D. Parsons, 2nd Madras Lancers, to the command of the district and garrison of Bellary, vice Brigadier-General Hodding, transferred to the Southern District.

BOMBAY.

—0—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Dec. 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. C. V., officiating squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry, to be squadron officer.

GORDON, Lieut. L. A., Staff Corps, 4th squadron commander (officiating 3rd squadron commander) 2nd Lancers, to officiate as commandant during the absence of Colonel Stevens on furlough.

SALMON, Lieut. W. B., Staff Corps, wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, is attached to 21st Bombay Infantry for duty.

SALMON, Lieut. W. B., Staff Corps, wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 3rd Cavalry for duty.

ROBERTSON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Captain R. W. P. Robertson, Royal Artillery, commandant No. 2 (Native) Mountain Battery, has been promoted major, and posted to No. 1-1 Western division, Royal Artillery.

WILLIAMSON—From the order detailing officers of the Medical Staff to proceed to England the name of Surgeon J. F. Williamson has been expunged.

The undermentioned officers and medical warrant officer have leave of absence:—

TATE, Lieut. J., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to remain in England for three months, in extension, from Oct. 30.

DESOUZA, Apothecary S. N., to Poona for three months, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 16.)

SCHNEIDER—The services of Lieut. S. M. Schneider, Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

LEWIS, Lieut. C. H., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Nov. 11, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The following appointment is made:—

GARRETT, Mr. A. J., Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Corps, to be lieutenant.

CONNAUGHT—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that Lieut.-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., having arrived in Poona, has assumed command of the Bombay Army.

BLUNT, Rev. J. H. T., M.A., chaplain of Kirkee, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, from Dec. 17.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. C. C. Brownlow, S.C., Lieut. R. T. Crowther, S.C., Maj. W. O. Thompson, S.C., Lieut.-Col. V. Rivaz, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. Osborn, S.C., Lieut. N. Swanston, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Maj.-Gen. C. S. de N. Lucas, R.A., Lieut. A. T. H. Newnham, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. T. Crawford, Capt. E. A. Waller, R.E., E. Van der Straaten, A. B. Sampson.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. Fische, S.C., one month.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. G. E. Griffith, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Hill, furlough to Oct. 19; J. W. B. Duthy, furlough to Feb. 1 and return; Lala Bhagal Ram, six months' extra leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. Morris, Cav., Col. J. W. O'Dowda, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Hon. Lieut. C. Duke.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Biernacki, A. De Crettes.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsmouth.	Leaves Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	—	—	—	—	—	5 Jan.
Crocodile...	—	—	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	7 Jan.	19 Jan.
Jumna.....	5 Jan.	—	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
Euphrates..	9 Feb.	—	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis ...	23 Feb.	—	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Euphrates	1 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Serapis	15 Jan.	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BELL—Dec. 22, at Riversdale, Ware, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Sydney W. Bell, of a son.

MERRIMAN—Dec. 26, at Hayes, Middlesex, the wife of J. H. Merriman, of a son.

SCOTT—Dec. 27, at 33, The Grove, Boltons, S.W., the wife of Colonel Dawson Scott, R.E., of a daughter.

STONE—Dec. 24, at Whittington House, near Lichfield, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Stone, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS-REID—Dec. 23, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, the Rev. H. F. S. Adams, R.A., to Ethel, daughter of the late Lestock Robert Reid, Esq., B.C.S.

POYNDE-CLARKE—Dec. 25, at the English Consulate, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Church, S. Servan, France, Captain Charles Eliot Poynder, H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, to S. Noel Clarke, youngest daughter of W. H. Clarke, Esq., of Mon Plaisir, S. Servan.

TWISADAY-CLOETE—Dec. 28, at St. Michael and All Angels' Paddington, Charles Edward James Twisaday to Jose Elizabeth Sophia, only daughter of the late General Sir A. J. Cloete, K.C.B., K.H.

DEATHS.

BUDD—Dec. 25, at 4, Pevensey-road, St. Leonards, George Budd, Colonel Royal Artillery, aged 52.

CLIFFORD—Dec. 23, at Bramleigh Cottage, Cleeve-hill, near Cheltenham, Anne Hamilton, daughter of the late Captain Herbert John Clifford, R.N.

D'ARCY—Dec. 29, at Northampton, O'Connor D'Arcy, M.D., Surgeon in Her Majesty's Army (retired).

DORAN—Dec. 25, in the Station Hospital, Gibraltar, from enteric fever contracted in Cairo, Cecil George Doran, Lieut. 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, third and dearly-loved son of Major-General Doran, C.B., Ely House, Wexford.

ELIOT—Dec. 29, at Fern-hill, Charnmouth, Katherine Day, widow of the late Major-General John Eliot, in her 70th year.

GREENE—Dec. 27, at 25, Hyde-gardens, Eastbourne, Colonel Godfrey Thomas Greene, C.B., R.E., in his 80th year.

HOWES—Dec. 25, Augusta Mary, wife of Thomas Johnson Howes, of Clapham, eldest daughter of George Augustus Bond, late Captain H.E.L.C.M.S., aged 65.

KATON—Dec. 20, at St. Thomas' House, Ryde, I.W., Admiral J. E. Katon, aged 76.

LANGLEY—Dec. 23, at Holland-road, Kensington, W., Gertrude Mary, the beloved wife of Colonel Oliver Grace Langley, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Felton Park, Northumberland.

RUDDIMAN—Dec. 25, at 1, Cavendish-place, Captain Thomas Ruddiman, formerly of the Madras Army, aged 85.

TOONE—Dec. 15, at Quinta Ribeiro Secco, Madeira, suddenly, Major James Hastings Toone, late 2nd Bengal Cavalry, grandson of General Sir William Toone, aged 74.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—Dec. 4, at Rajputana, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Brown, M.A., of a daughter.

DALGAINES—Dec. 5, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. E. Dalgairns, 7th Regiment M.L., of a daughter.

DWYER—Nov. 30, at Ferozepore, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. F. Dwyer, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

FAGAN—Dec. 7, at Jullundur, the wife of Captain C. G. F. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

HERALD—Dec. 2, at Chittagong, the wife of J. L. Herald, C.S., of a son.

HINDE—Dec. 6, at Poona, the wife of Deputy Surgeon-General Hinde, C.S., of a daughter.

HUTTON-DAWSON—Dec. 8, at Kherwara, Rajputana, the wife of C. Hutton-Dawson, Adjutant Meywar Bheel Corps, of a son.

LEE—Dec. 11, at Allahabad, the wife of John Lee, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., N.W.P., of a daughter.

LUCAS—Dec. 6, at Quetta, the wife of Major Lucas, 6th Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

MACAUSLAND—Dec. 6, at Rawulpindi, the wife of Captain R. C. S. Macausland, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

O'CONNELL—Dec. 2, at Umballa, the wife of Surgeon Major M. D. O'Connell, of a daughter.

WEMYSS—Dec. 10, at Dehra Doon, the wife of Major B. Wemyss, 24th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FISHER-WEATHRALL—Dec. 9, at Comilla, C. A. Fisher, Bengal Police son of the late Lieut.-General G. A. Fisher, Bengal Army, to Margaret (Meta), daughter of H. M. Weathrall, retired, Bengal Police.

GARRETT-HEBERLET—Dec. 8, at Hazaribagh, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Garrett to Mary Ida, daughter of Charles and Matilda Heberlet.

MCDONALD-HINE—Dec. 2, at Lahore, G. McDonald, Punjab Northern State Railway, to Maud Frances, daughter of Mr. R. W. F. Hine.

WILMOTT-BAKER—At Bolarum, Staff Sergeant E. H. B. Willmott, Commissariat Department, to Alice Maud Baker.

DEATHS.

BEADON—Dec 7, at Simla, Elinor Ruth, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel C. Beadon, Deputy Commissioner, aged 5.
 GREENWAY—Dec. 7, at Calcutta, Frederick Greenway, late Assistant Comptroller-General, Currency Department, aged 67.
 PRUNTY—Nov. 29, at Ahmedabad, of cholera, Mary Teresa, the beloved wife of Patrick Prunty, Survey of India, deeply regretted.
 TREVOR—Dec. 5, at Umballa, Major E. A. Trevor, Royal Engineers, aged 47.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Governor-General in Council notifies that the four Native Mountain batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force will be linked together, and all enlistments in any of these batteries, after the 15th December 1886, will be made for the whole four; that is to say, a recruit enlisted for one battery will be liable to serve in any of the other three, and will be transferred thereto if required in case of war. Beyond this liability to transfer during war to any of the four batteries, the conditions of enlistment will remain as at present.

THE Government of India are unable to exempt the heirs of deceased soldiers of the Burma Field Force from the rule in Article 238, Indian Army Regulations, Vol. 1, Part II., as the gratuity was given in lieu of donation batta, to which the article is applicable. In the case of the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and 1885 this rule was not enforced, as the gratuity was given under War Office Regulations to which the above restriction was not applicable.

GENERAL OFFICERS commanding brigades in Burma have been ordered to organise, and carry out a regular system of patrols from each post in their command. Patrols should visit all villages within a radius of five or six miles, and, where accommodation may exist, these patrols may be extended over two days. Arrangements should be made, by posts within reasonable distance of each other, for their patrols to occasionally meet. Interpreters should accompany patrols, and the villagers should be encouraged to report the state of the neighbourhood. The names of all villages patrolled, and the results of such visits, should be noted in post diaries for the information of Brigadier-Generals, and Civil Officers should be kept acquainted with any information acquired through such patrolling.

A LIST of Interpreters employed with the Upper Burma Field Force, on pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 15 per mensem, gives the number at 167, at a monthly expenditure of Rs. 7,723 or Rs. 92,676 per annum.

MAJOR LORNE CAMPBELL, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad Division, has been directed to join the 2nd Battalion, 5th Goorkhas, at once. Major A. G. Hartshorne, General List Infantry, has been appointed, subject to confirmation, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major Lorne Campbell.

As the escort duty at some posts falls heavily on the troops, officers commanding are to be most careful in arranging that no more are furnished than are absolutely necessary. It is preferable to send few of sufficient strength than numerous weak escorts. Individual officers' carts, with stores, &c., are not always to be immediately furnished with escorts, but must wait, if necessary, until it is convenient to send one. Officers commanding posts are held responsible that their men are not overworked in this respect, and they must comply with demands for escorts according to their discretion and judgment. It is at the same time to be borne in mind that emergencies may occur which require immediate attention, and in such cases the men may have to undergo hard work. When arrangements are made for escorts to meet half-way between two posts, particular attention must be paid to carrying them out punctually; all instances of failure are to be reported to the Brigade-Major for the Brigadier-General's information.

MAJOR W. G. CRAIGIE-HALKETT, Brigade-Major at Lucknow, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Evans, on furlough. Major R. B. Mainwaring, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, officiates for Major Craigie-Halkett at Lucknow.

CAPTAIN S. B. BEATSON has been appointed Adjutant of Mounted Infantry in Upper Burma, vice Lieutenant G. W. Burrows, who is about to raise a Burma Police Levy at Menbo.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has presented a distinguished service medal to Corporal White of the Hampshire Regiment, who assisted Lieut. Lye to rescue Lieut. Cockran's body near Sagain last April.

CAPTAIN A. R. F. DORWARD has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer to the Upper Burma Division from the 20th November.

CAPTAIN F. T. N. SPRATT, R.E., has been appointed Director of Military Signalling in Upper Burma as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties.

CAPTAIN H. S. SMITH, Manchester Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteers, vice

Captain H. S. Wheatley, who rejoins his regiment, the 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.

CAPTAIN J. L. O'BRYEN, 31st Punjab Infantry, has been detailed for special service in Burma.

THE following further medical appointments have been made:—Surgeon-Major J. E. O. Ferris, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be Civil Surgeon of Mandalay; Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth, 27th Punjab Infantry, to the permanent medical charge of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon-Major Ferris; and Surgeon J. O. C. Smith, 3rd Gurkhas, to the permanent medical charge of the 27th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major Smyth.

MAJOR A. B. CLARE, General List, Infantry, has been granted a pension of £365 per annum on retirement from the Service.

MAJOR W. HAILLES, 4th Bengal Infantry, has been granted furlough for one year on medical certificate. This officer was severely wounded on the Manipore-Tammu line, and has been granted six months' military pay of rank as a gratuity of compensation for the severity of the wound.

THE death is announced of Major E. A. Trevor, Examiner of Military Works Accounts. He had been detained at Umballa on the way to England some weeks ago owing to serious illness, and died there on the 5th inst. Major Trevor will be deeply regretted in India by everyone who knew him.

THE RUBY MINES OF BURMA.

(Times Correspondent.)

The long renowned ruby mines of Burma having now become British property, a not unnatural curiosity has been aroused as to their extent and probable value. Two circumstances, moreover, have in an especial degree conduced to keep the subject before the public. Some months ago the reported probability of a concession to work the mines being granted to a French company gave rise to the idea that a valuable possession was about to pass into the hands of foreigners, while latterly interest has been whetted by the telegraphic reports that a British column is now on the road to take formal possession. Under these circumstances no apology is perhaps necessary for giving a short account of, first, what is actually known about these mines, and, secondly, what is likely to be their value, judging by analogy, if worked under British management.

There is not a work of any repute on precious stones which does not refer to what are spoken of as the ruby mines of Pegu, but the facts given are, generally speaking, very antiquated, and have been much modified by their travels through the hands of a succession of compilers. Tavernier's account of the mines, which was derived from hearsay, as giving an epitome of what was known of them in the middle of the seventeenth century, and as the source of the principal part of the information to be found in most of the subsequent writers, may here be quoted. He says the place where the rubies are obtained "is a mountain twelve days' journey or thereabouts from Siren (i.e., Siriam) towards the north-east, and it is called Capelan (i.e., Kyat-pyen). It is the mine whence is obtained the greatest quantity of rubies, spinelles, or mothers of rubies, yellow topazes, blue and white sapphires, hyacinths, amethysts, and other stones of different colours. . . Siren is the name of the city where the King of Pegu resides, and Ava is the port of the kingdom. From Ava to Siren you ascend the river in large flat boats, and it is a voyage of about sixteen days. You cannot travel by land on account of the forests, which abound with lions, tigers, and elephants. It is one of the poorest countries in the world; nothing comes from it but rubies, and even they are not so abundant as is believed, seeing that the value does not exceed 100,000 crowns per annum. Among the multitude of these stones you would find it difficult to meet with one of good quality, weighing three or four carats, because the King does not allow any to be removed till they have been seen by him, and he retains all the good ones he finds among them. This is the reason why, in all my journeys, I have earned a sufficiently large profit by bringing rubies from Europe into Asia; and the story of Vincent le Blanc is much doubted where he says he has seen rubies in the palace of the King as large as eggs."

Thus far Tavernier, whose localities need not here be more closely identified. From him we pass to the accounts by two other authorities, who personally visited the mines, within the present century. The first of these was the Father Guiseppe D'Amato, who saw the mines about the year 1830. According to him, Kyat-pyen is situated about seventy miles to the north-east of Mandalay. The gem-gravel occurring there was reached by pits of from 20ft. to 30ft. in depth, but extensive working, owing to the influx of water, was impossible with the primitive methods followed by the miners. Besides rubies sapphires, topaz, and oriental emeralds were also found, and spinelles were abundant. All stones above a certain weight became the property of the King, provided they were not stolen and smuggled away. Facilities for this were, however, afforded by the visits paid to the mines annually by merchants from China and Tartary.

The other authority referred to above is a Mr. Bredemeyer

who about the year 1868 was in charge of other mines situated in the Sagyin hills, which are nearer to Mandalay, being in fact only sixteen miles distant. Here the gems are found in the detritus from limestone or marble rocks, indicating a not unusual original matrix for them, judging from experience obtained elsewhere. The rubies from this locality are said to be less valuable than those from the more northern mines.

Visitors to Mandalay have afforded some further information as the result of their inquiries made in the capital. The majority of the rubies found are less than a quarter of a carat in weight, and the larger ones are generally flawed. Supphires, though relatively rare, are generally of larger size, stones of 9 to 13 carats without a flaw being found, while rubies of that size are seldom seen. The revenue from the mines, which constituted a Royal monopoly, amounted thirty years ago to from £12,500 to £15,000 per annum. Such are the principal facts at present available, and no doubt to sanguine minds the prospect may appear tempting, and it may be thought that, with proper mining appliances and under British management, these mines might be made to yield a rich return. It may prove to be so, but experience in India and in Ceylon under more favourable circumstances of position does not justify that conclusion.

In these countries the building of megalithic structures and the excavation of enormous tanks were possible under an Oriental regime of forced labour and summary jurisdiction, if the term may be used. Similarly, mining under a system of jealously-guarded Royal monopolies was carried on in the diamond tracks of Southern and Central India and in the gem-bearing rivers of Ceylon. As regards the former country, repeated efforts to carry on successful mining under British management have completely failed. Some of the most famous mines of two centuries ago have been locally almost forgotten, and their identity has only recently been established after much research; but, in spite of the strong grounds which exist for believing that some of these localities in Southern India are not exhausted, the working of them is now reduced to the miserable efforts of the lowest and poorest inhabitants of the country, while at Panna, in Bundelcund, though worked by the Rajah, it is not in a much better or more prosperous condition.

As for Ceylon, let us quote what Sir Emerson Tennent wrote on the subject a quarter of a century ago, and we may do so safely, as the recent account published in the Ceylon handbook of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition does not indicate that, in spite of the reports and advice by experts, there has been any improvement in the system which is still carried on:—"By the British Government the monopoly which previously existed under the Kandyan Sovereigns was early abolished as a source of revenue, and no license is now required by the jewel-hunters. Great numbers of persons of the worst regulated habits are constantly engaged in this exciting and precarious trade, and serious demoralisation is engendered among the villagers by the idle and dissolute adventurers who resort to Saffragam. Systematic industry suffers, and the cultivation of the land is frequently neglected while its owners are absorbed in these speculative and tantalizing occupations. Of the total number of saleable stones which are found, one-fourth is probably purchased by the Natives themselves, more than one-half is sent to the continent of India, and the remainder represents the exports to Europe. Computed in this way, the quantity of precious stones found in the island may be estimated at £10,000 per annum."

In the handbook above referred to it is said that, though some returns are at present attempted by Government, it is impossible to estimate the annual yield. From the above facts it is not necessary to further indicate the obvious deduction than by remarking that the acquisition of the ruby mines of Uper Burma does not appear to offer so brilliant a prospect of wealth as has been already often claimed for it in certain directions.

Miscellaneous.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales have been graciously pleased to accept the first copy issued of Lady Burton's edition of the "Arabian Nights."

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—The following is the text of an interesting speech made by the Viceroy after his recent luncheon, at the mess of the Hyderabad Contingent:—"Before we separate, I would beg to ask leave, both as a representative of the Queen and as the head of the Government of India, to discharge a very pleasant duty, and that is to express the very great satisfaction I have experienced in coming into contact, for the first time, with the Hyderabad Contingent. Before I arrived in this neighbourhood, I was well aware of the claims of this distinguished force to the confidence and admiration of its countrymen. Its embodiment dates from a very early period in the history of British rule in this country, and on many glorious occasions it has powerfully contributed to the security and extension of our Indian Empire. It had the honour of serving under the Duke of Wellington all through his Deccan and

Mysore Campaigns, and never failed to distinguish itself by its valour on the field of battle, its powers of endurance, its loyalty, and its excellent discipline. Its cavalry on one occasion performed one of the most remarkable achievements recorded, I believe, in military history, for they covered 600 miles in thirty-one days, and thus earned for themselves the thanks of the Government of India; not only so, but in subsequent times, under the gallant Sir Hugh Rose, the contingent again rendered the country valuable service, and whenever opportunity has occurred, its officers and men have always been most eager to volunteer for any duty which might be required of them. Only recently it has been my pleasing duty to designate two of its regiments for service in Burma, and I am happy to take this opportunity of stating that I hear on all sides most satisfactory accounts of their conduct. Indeed, if proof were wanting of the high estimation in which the Hyderabad Contingent is held by the Government of India, it would be found in the case of the anxiety which we have taken in selecting officers who have been sent to command it. In General McQueen you had one of the most valuable soldiers at our disposal, and though I was sorry to lose him from the Punjab Frontier Forces, I felt he could not be better employed than in having the honour to command you. Again, the officer who is being nominated to succeed General McQueen is also held in the highest estimation by my military advisers. I am certain that under his auspices you will find your position still further improved and your interests safeguarded. My first acquaintance with the contingent took place at Aurungabad, when I was much struck with the admirable physique and appearance of the men and the remarkable smartness of the officers, and I consider it a great honour to have had them for my escorts. And now, in Lady Dufferin's name and my own, I desire to return to General Bell and the officers of the Hyderabad Contingent our best thanks for the kindness they have shown us."

A GOORKHA FRACAS.—The Goorkha, says the *Lahore Gazette*, is the one Native soldier with whom Thomas Atkins fraternises most readily; but this is no reason why the Goorkha should imitate the more objectionable traits of Thomas's character. On the night of 2nd November, a party of the 5th Goorkhas were about to start for Gorukhpore from Umritaur by the down train. They had lodged their baggage comfortably in the carriage, when a couple of Native police, in order to make room for more passengers, began taking it out again. The Goorkha protested, and from words the argument came to blows, and the Native police suffered. At this point a European inspector appeared on the scene, captured a Goorkha, and was walking off with his prisoner, when the rest of the party rescued him. Hereupon the inspector shouted for reinforcements; while the Goorkhas hopped about the platform like angry grasshoppers, and used their fists with great effect on the enemy. Finally three or four men of the Border Regiment interposed in a friendly manner, and soothed the ruffled feathers of the little gamecocks, the train getting under weigh without further trouble. The Goorkhas, of course, carried their kookries, but preferred settling their little differences, *more Britannico*, with the fist.

THE first meeting of the Supreme Council will be held next Friday. The business is almost of a formal character owing to the departure of the Hon. C. P. Ilbert and the assumption of office by the Hon. A. R. Scoble. Leave will be asked to revise the lists of standing and other committees. Leave will also be asked to introduce a small bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.

THE ship *Ispahan*, which is reported lost off the Cape on her way home from Calcutta, was a vessel of 1,436 tons, owned by the British and Eastern Shipping Company, Limited, and commanded by Captain D. Fergusson. She was chartered by Messrs. W. Vale King and Co., and left Calcutta on 9th October for London with a general cargo, principally wheat and seed.

THE *Sahachar* says:—"One of the suggestions of the Finance Committee will meet with general approval. There is no necessity for a highly-paid Registrar-General in Bengal. The Collectors of the districts will do the work well, and are even now doing it. The Registrar-General is a mere idol, and ought to be abolished."

THE people of Bengal will, the *Englishman* says, shortly witness another melancholy attempt at a popular demonstration. It seems that a determined effort is being made to get up a "monster" meeting somewhat after the style of that great success, the Jinkurgacha assembly. There will, however, be a certain difference between the two gatherings, for whereas the object of the Jessore meeting was to praise that of the present meeting is to curse. If all goes well, this gathering of the clans will take place early next year.

It is stated that Sir Rivers Thompson, in a recent resolution on the administration of the Police Department for 1885, has expressed himself in such terms with regard to the action of the High Court in criminal cases, that the Chief Justice and judges have, in a letter addressed to the Government of India, demanded that it should be cancelled, at the same time expressing in vigorous language their opinion as to the impropriety of their being criticised and censured by one to whom they hold themselves in no way subordinate.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 28, Verona (s), Bombay.—29, Britannia (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Dec. 26, Maulkins Tower (s).—27, Posudon (s), Trieste;
Roumania (s), Clyde.—28, Nizam (s), London; Aston Hall (s), Liver-
pool; Huzura (s), London; Khiva (s), Colombo.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 27, Clan Maclean (s), Middlesbro'; Governor
(s), Liverpool.—28, Asia (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Dec. 26, Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool.—27, Clan
Gordon (s), Cape Town; India (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 28, Dacca (s), Calcutta.—29, Clan Drummond (s),
Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Dec. 25, Clan Mackenzie (s).—28, Persia (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 28, City of London (s), London; Pelican (s),
Madras.
MADRAS.—Dec. 24, Clan Stuart (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's
steamers:—

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Jan. 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice,
Jan. 13; from Brindisi, Jan. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mr. J. R. Deane,
Mrs. Dunn and infant, Mr. Malcolm Stevens, Mr. T. A. and Mrs. Beglie,
Mr. H. W. Patrick, Miss H. Grogan, Mr. T. E. Addis, Miss Newman,
Mr. G. Clark, Mr. Fitzmaurice, Mr. J. Prout, Mrs. Short. *From*
Venice: Dr. Chetti, Mr. F. Wedderburn, Major and Mrs. Le Breton.
From Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Scara-
manga, Mr. C. Brock, Miss Bamfield, Mr. Reid, Mr. O. Hirschborn, Mr.
D. N. Reid, Colonel Bartleman, Mr. J. B. Ferry, Mr. F. Carlisle,
Capt. Boddam, Miss Boddam. *From Suez*: Mr. T. Ram.

For Suez: Mr. W. A. Hunt, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. J. Walford. *From*
Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Snowden.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Four Misses Birley, Miss Copeland,
Mrs. Charlewood. *From Brindisi*: Two Misses Eve, Mr. and Miss
Cornish, Mr. G. Biddulph, Lady Biddulph and two Misses Biddulph,
Mr. Priestman and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Mr.
and Mrs. Hennessey, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Crossland and two ladies, Mr. Lam-
bert, Mr. Wood.

For Malta: Miss Hobhouse, Rev. and Mrs. Spencer Phillips, Miss
Spencer Phillips.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 20;
from Brindisi, Jan. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. E. H. Moscardi and friend, Lady and Miss Ram-
say, Professor E. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Moore, Mr.
E. S. Robertson, Mr. A. A. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. A. E. Hewett, Mr. F.
W. Hewett, Miss H. Grogan, Mrs. Watson and child. *From Brindisi*:
Sir W. Wedderburn, Colonel Cadell, Mr. Edgelow, Major J. E. Broad-
bent, Mr. H. E. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Galton.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan.
20; from Brindisi, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Ager.
For Suez: General Sir H. J. Warre, Lady Warre.
For Colombo: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Eardley Wilmot. *From Venice*:
Mr. and Mrs. Allhusen, Mr. and Mrs. Van Cuylenburg and child.
For Madras: Colonel W. D. Lindley, R.E.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 20; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Jan.
27; from Brindisi, Jan. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Sturrock, Colonel E. H. Bridges, Mr. J. G.
Evans, Mr. Jackson and brother, Mr. R. C. Williams. *From Brindisi*:
Mr. R. G. Hardy, Mr. A. J. L. Cappell, Surgeon-Major B. J. Lyon,
Capt. and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. W. R. Partridge. *From Venice*: Surgeon
E. W. and Mrs. Young.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Miss
Bruce, Miss Matheson, Mrs. White and two Misses White. *From Brin-
disi*: Mrs. Hassall, Miss Smith, Rev. H. S. Toms, Rev. S. Pearson, Mr.
and Mrs. Trench.

For Suez: Mr. F. D. Thomas.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lawada*, to sail Dec. 31.

For Kurrachee: Miss Hilliard.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mrs. Clark, Miss Douglas, Miss
A. Hawtrey.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Jan. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. Charles Owen, Rev. W. Charlsworth, Mr. J.
Allport, Mrs. Bullock, Miss A. Bullock.

For Calcutta: Mr. Lionel Inglis, Mr. Ede, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander
M. Monteath, jun., Mr. John Hepworth, Mr. Gordon Lillingston, Miss
Ariet, Miss A. Ward, Miss M. Ward, Mr. C. G. Fenwick.

For Madras: Rev. G. Pittendrig, Mrs. Creighton.

For Port Said: Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Longley Hill and four children,
Miss Saphir.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, to sail Jan. 8.

For Bombay: Master Foster, Miss Foster and nurses, Miss Moffatt,

Miss Carter, Miss Keelan, Miss Byers, Mr. Byers, Mr. Koepsel, Mr. H.
G. Boyce, Dr. Walmsley, Mrs. Glendinning, two children and nurse.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, Capt. W. Lee, to sail Jan. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Lorraine King, three children and ayah,
Dr. Henry Potter, Mr. Charles Still, Mrs. C. H. Reynolds, two children
and European servant, Rev. and Mrs. Ernest F. Newman, Mr. J. B.
Wright, Miss Cowan, Mr. H. J. Stayner, Mrs. Mathew, three daughters
and child, Mr. James Huttman.

For Colombo: Mr. James J. Maxwell, Mr. Matthew W. Johnson,
Mr. Wm. G. Rollo, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Margary and five children, Mr.
and Mrs. H. F. Armitage and two daughters.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, from Liverpool, Dec. 25.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. Mullens, Miss Adcock, Dr. Patterson, Mr.
Ramsay Hunter, Mr. William Goss, Mr. Fred Harbrou, Mr. A. Martin,
Mr. John Wright, Mr. David Ireland, Mr. George Cummings, Miss
Pape.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel Magrath, Mr. George Salmon, Rev. H.
and Mrs. Dyer.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. F. G. A. Lane, infant and nurse, Mr.
J. Leggatt.

For Suez: Mr. Murdoch.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, from Liverpool, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wildeblood, Miss A. H. Brown, Mr. A.
R. Brown, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Powella.

For Suez: Mr. C. R. Macdonnell.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail Jan. 1.

For Colombo: Mrs. Love and five children, Mr. N. Harrop.

For Madras: Colonel Campbell. *From Port Said*: Mr. and Mrs.
Dyer.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Swanston.

For Rangoon: Mr. E. C. S. George.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, Dec. 13.

From London: Mr. C. Bernard, Mr. W. J. Cooper, Mr. H. H. Gahan,
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cain and infant, Rev. Mr. and Miss Beatty, Rev. F.
Mecaulis, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Henderson, Miss Thompson,
Colonel C. F. James, Mrs. Stuart and three daughters, Mr. N. D.
Sheppard, Colonel Grant, Mrs. Gauntlett, Sister Sophia and four
Sisters, Miss Calthwaite, Mr. E. Maloney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams,
Miss Lound, Messrs. Priestly and J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer,
child and infant, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Boggs, Mr. and Mrs. Lee and
infant, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Clements.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. E. Ashdown, left Bombay, Dec. 17.

For London: Mr. T. D. Dewdney, Rev. and Mrs. Peel, Mr. Richard
Ruttenjee, Rev. Mr. Stone, Capt. Harrison, Mrs. Windsor, child and
infant, Mrs. Willock and child, Mr. Arvor Single, Mr. J. C. Neill, Rev.
J. H. D. Blunt, Mr. E. Carden, Sister Gertrude, Sister Dorothea, Mr.
A. S. Neill.

For Brindisi: Dr. Crombie, Mr. F. F. Matthews, Mr. Collins, Mr.
A. M. de Souza.

For Venice: Lieut. Bels, Mr. Standen Mayer.

For Malta: Mr. Tolson.

For Suez: Mr. O. Anus, Mr. Peabody.

For Aden: Mr. T. Grills, Mrs. E. Gardiner, Mr. A. Gordon.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. Daniell, from London, Dec. 31.

For Bombay: Capt. P. Mack, Mr. Melladen, Capt. Hon. T. Ash-
burnham, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Winter, Mrs. and Miss St. Leger Carter,
Mr. Moyle Sherer, Mrs. Dale, Mr. J. G. Abbott, Mr. Jennings, Mr.
Crocker.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. J. Ager, Mr. David Keogh, Miss Woon,
Miss Barton, Mr. T. Adamson, Mrs. Adamson and children, Dr. A.
Hossian, Sheikh Abdool.

For Colombo: Capt. Robson, Miss Robson, Mr. Whitby, Con. of
Stores Lockwood and Mrs. Lockwood.

For Malta: Mr. H. Lambert, Mr. Hold, Mr. Macevoy, Lieut. A.
Vella, Capt. N. M. Lake, Mrs. A. Barry, Surgeon Longheld, Mrs.
Nicholls and two infants, Mrs. Henley, Lieut. D. Adair.

For Madras: Mr. A. Hall, Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Mr. W. D. Brown.

For Suez: Mr. Davenport, Mr. H. Gooch, Mrs. Lorne Campbell, Mr.
and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. Swinburne, Mrs. Leitch, Mr. Cross and friend.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. J. P. Hassall, sailing on Dec. 24.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Coota.

For Malta: Mrs. Fox.

Per s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, sailing on Dec. 31.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Buxton, Mr. G. Subramjee, Miss Mere-
wether, Colonel and Mrs. Prendergast.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Sanders.

THE INDIAN ARMY,

JANUARY 1, 1877.

BENGAL.

General Sir F. Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Officers Commanding Divisions.

Major-General J. I. Murray, C.B.
Major-General M. Dillon, C.B.
Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B.
Major-General D. MacFarlan.
Major-General Sir C. J. Gough, K.C.B., V.C.
Major-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I.

Brigadier-Generals.

H. C. Wilkinson, C.B.
J. J. H. Gordon, C.B.
C. J. East.
R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.
Sir H. Gough, V.C., K.C.B.
H. M. G. Purvis.
R. M. Rogers, C.B., V.C.
Sir F. B. Norman, K.C.B.
Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B.
T. N. Baker (officiating).
C. J. Smith (officiating).
Colonel W. R. Martin (temporary).
Colonel R. D. Campbell (officiating).
Colonel C. B. Le Mesurier (acting).
Colonel W. H. Macnaghten, C.B. (officiating).

Adjutant-General.

Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B.

Quartermaster-General.

Major-General E. F. Chapman, C.B.

Inspector-General Artillery.

Colonel Minto Elliot, R.A.

Principal Medical Officer.

Surgeon-General C. D. Madden.

BENGAL ARMY.

1st Bengal Cavalry	...	Peshawur
2nd "	"	Saugor
3rd "	"	Sealkote
4th "	"	Morar
5th "	"	Mean Meer
6th "	"	Cawnpore
7th "	"	Burma
8th "	"	Lucknow
9th "	"	Umballa
10th "	"	Mooltan
11th "	"	Nowgong
12th "	"	Nowshera
13th "	"	Bareilly
14th "	"	Thal Chotiali
15th "	"	Rawul Pindee
16th "	"	Umballa
17th "	"	Mean Meer
18th "	"	Jhelum
19th "	"	Meerut
1st Central India Horse	...	Augar
2nd "	"	Goonah
1st Bengal N. Infantry	...	Burma
2nd "	"	Burma
3rd "	"	Morar
4th "	"	Cachar
5th "	"	Burma
6th "	"	Dinapore
7th "	"	Fort William
8th "	"	Nowshera
9th "	"	Peshawur
10th "	"	Nowgong
11th "	"	Burma
12th "	"	Burma
13th "	"	Burma
14th "	"	Jhelum
15th "	"	Burma
16th "	"	Shillong
17th "	"	"
18th "	"	Burma
19th "	"	Ferozepore
20th "	"	Allahabad
21st "	"	Rawul Pindee
22nd "	"	Delhi
23rd "	"	Hamai Pass
24th "	"	Bhamo, Burma
25th "	"	Mooltan

26th Bengal N. Infantry	...	Burma
27th "	"	Moradabad
28th "	"	Jullemder
29th "	"	Bareilly
30th "	"	Peshawur
31st "	"	Sealkote
32nd "	"	Gharkee
33rd "	"	Buxar
34th "	"	Agra
35th "	"	Cawnpore
36th "	"	Jhansi
37th "	"	Shillong
38th "	"	Burma
39th "	"	Dibrugarh
40th "	"	Agra
41st Batt. Goorka Reg.	...	Dhumsala
2nd "	"	Dehra Doon
3rd "	"	Burma
4th "	"	Bakloh
5th "	"	Abbottabad

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Commandant.

Brig-General J. W. M'Queen, C.B.

Artillery :—Headquarters—Abbottabad

No. 1 Mountain Bat.	...	Kohat
2 "	"	Dera Ismail Khan
3 "	"	Edwardesabad
4 Hazara Mn.	...	Burma
5 Garrison "	...	Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry	...	Dera Ismail Khan
2nd "	"	Abbottabad
3rd "	"	Kohat
4th "	"	Kohat
1st Punjab Cavalry	...	Edwardesabad
2nd "	"	Dera Ismail Khan
3rd "	"	Kohat
4th "	"	Dera Ghazi Khan
1st Punjab Infantry	...	Dera Ismail Khan
2nd "	"	Kohat
4th "	"	Dera Ghazi Khan
5th "	"	Edwardesabad
6th "	"	Kohat
Corps of Guides	...	Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps	...	Sirdarpoor
Meywar Bheel Corps	...	Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irreg. Force	...	Erinpoora
Deolee "	"	Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion	...	Sehore
Mhuirwarra Battalion	...	Ajmere

MADRAS.

Lieutenant-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

Officers Commanding Divisions.

Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C.
Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B.
Major-General B. L. Gordon, C.B.

Brigadier-Generals.

Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C.
P. A. Carnegie.
G. C. Hodding.
G. N. Stephens (temp.)
W. G. Strickland (temp.)

Adjutant-General.

Brig-General W. K. Elles, C.B.

Quartermaster-General.

Principal Medical Officer.

Surgeon-General J. Irvine.

MADRAS ARMY.

1st Madras Light Cavalry	...	Burma
2nd "	"	Bellary
3rd "	"	Burma
4th "	"	Kamptee
1st Madras N.I.	...	Burma
2nd "	"	Saugor
3rd or Palamcottah	...	Burma
4th Madras N.I.	...	Madras
5th "	"	Burma
6th "	"	Quiloe
7th "	"	Kamptee

8th Madras N. Infantry	...	Secunderabad
9th "	"	Moulmein
10th "	"	Bangalore
11th "	"	Secunderabad
12th "	"	Burma
13th "	"	Burma
14th "	"	Bangalore
15th "	"	Burma
16th "	"	Vizianagram
17th "	"	Burma
18th "	"	Cannanore
19th "	"	Kamptee
20th "	"	Burma
21st "	"	Burma
22nd "	"	Madras
23rd "	"	Burma
24th "	"	Kamptee
25th "	"	Mandalay
26th "	"	Burma
27th "	"	Burma
28th "	"	Madras
29th "	"	Sambulpore
30th "	"	Trichinopoly
31st "	"	Mangalore
32nd "	"	Secunderabad
33rd "	"	Belgaum

BOMBAY.

Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.

Officers Commanding Divisions.

Major-General F. R. S. Flood, C.B.
Major-General A. Carnegie.
Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B.

Brigadier-Generals.

H. H. James.
Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B.
G. Luck, C.B.
C. T. Heathcote, C.B.
A. G. F. Hogg, C.B.
T. R. Nimmo.

Adjutant-General.

Brig-Gen. C. B. Knowles, C.B.

Quartermaster-General.

Principal Medical Officer.

Surgeon-General W. A. Thomson.

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Bom. L. C. (Lans.)	...	Burma
2nd "	"	Deesa
3rd "	"	Neemneh
4th (Poonah Horse)	...	Poonah
5th Bom. Cav.	...	Jacobabad
6th "	"	Quettah
7th "	"	Shikarpo
Aden Troop	...	Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I.	...	Burma
2nd Bombay N.I.	...	Ahmedabad
3rd "	"	Poonah
4th " (Rifle Corps)	...	Mhow
5th " N.I.	...	Burma
6th "	"	Ahmednuggur
7th "	"	Rajkote
8th "	"	Aden
9th "	"	Bhoj
10th "	"	Poonah
11th "	"	Nuseerabad
12th "	"	Pishin
13th "	"	Poonah
14th "	"	Quettah
15th "	"	Deesa
16th "	"	Thull Chotiali
17th "	"	Bombay
18th "	"	Sattara
19th "	"	Burma
20th "	"	Bombay
21st " or Mar. Bat.	...	Bombay
22nd " N.I.	...	Burma
23rd " Light Infantry	...	Bombay
24th " Infantry	...	Burma
25th " Light Infantry	...	Poonah
26th " Infantry	...	Hyderabad
27th " Light Infantry	...	Baroda
28th " Infantry	...	Baroda
29th " or 2 Belooch Regi-	...	Jacobabad
ment	...	Quettah
30th Bombay or Jacob's Rifles	...	Quettah

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—December 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	101½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	101	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	202	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	160	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 10 pr.ct.	...	Rs. 726½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	860
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	625
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	128
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	125	1,000
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr.ct.	1,085
Apollo ...	1,100	175	230
Bellary ...	400	nd.	450
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	157½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	125	0	650
Dhollers Ginning ...	1,880	16	130
East India ...	all	130	1,420
Fort ...	1,000	150	1,600
French ...	8,500	45 p.s.	590
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	250	50	397½
Manmar M. ...	all	0	200
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	400	0	115
Prince of Wales ...	125	80	435
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	90	1,325
Sind ...	500	70	600
Volkart ...	500	20	635

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	370
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	650
Albert-Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	465
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	105
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Ld. Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	30	1
Bombay United ...	100	20	910
Central India ...	500	35	725
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	610
D. Spinning ...	all	—	20
Dhru Mills ...	all	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Farjee Pet ...	1,000	25	650
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	915
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	830
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	435
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	605
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewraj Badoo ...	1,000	30	1,120
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	975
Khatwa Mackunges ...	1,000	20	915
Leopold ...	100	5	155
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,610
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	680
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,215
Mazagon ...	250	9	187½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	50	1,525
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	530
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	910
Oriental ...	625	15	530
Parrell ...	400	—	57½
People of India ...	—	6½	175
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	85
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,502
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	35	1,270
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	670
Southern India ...	500	20	375
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	475
Western India ...	1,000	50	810

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	—	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	380
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	225
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	110
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	2,675
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	45
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	215
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	343

Kemp & Co. ...	175	45
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	113
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	23
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	102
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,115
Thacker and Co. ...	all	183

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	703
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—December 13.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 10 to 97 11
4½ of 1870 (1885)	99 12 to 100 10	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895)	101 4 to 101 8	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	101 4 to 101 8	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Rs.	Paid off	Price.
6 of 1865 (1885)	—	—
6 of 1866 (1886)	—	—
6 of 1867 (1887)	100 0 to —	—
6 of 1870 (1889)	102 8 to —	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	103 0 to —	—
5 of 1878 (1903)	99 4 to —	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905)	99 4 to —	—
4½ of 1882 (1902)	95 0 to —	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	130 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	372½ to —
Bank of Upper India ...	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Messore ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	110 to 111
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	101 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	290 to 291
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. D-forded B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goswami Cotton Mills ...	200
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneesingpoore Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seebore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphora Terai (Darjiling) ...	70 to —
Amlicha (Assam) ...	100
Amlicha (Assam) ...	100
Aruttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£23
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bongal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Blashnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coochbeela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessai and Farbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhumsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogram ...	10
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob Assam ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	7 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	95 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	40 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellaipore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheerli Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	43 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	13 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	— to —
Kursong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	198 to —
Lakadpora (Sylhet) ...	100	30 to 32
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Loobah ...	100	118 to 120
Lower Assam ...	£7½	22 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	70 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Puttaraah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	77 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 87
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	29 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to 62
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to 102
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	140 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

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Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	7½ to 8
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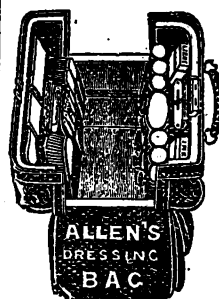
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 24th December; from Allahabad and Madras to the 22nd December; and from Calcutta to the 21st December.

THE Viceroy's tour this year has ended. His Excellency arrived in Calcutta on Dec. 15th, by the Indian Marine Steamer *Oliva*, from Madras.

THE Viceregal Council met in Calcutta on Dec. 17th. The Hon. Mr. Scoble explained that the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, which he introduced, was due to representations from the Judges of the High Court that the law, as it stands, causes considerable inconvenience to gentlemen called to serve on juries in Calcutta. At present there were only 200 names on the Special Jury List, and the Bill proposes to enlarge the number to 400. Another section empowers the police officer next in rank left in charge of a police station to act in the absence of his superior. The Bill was introduced and ordered to be published, after which the Council adjourned till the 12th January.

THE Public Service Commission has held several meetings, and has examined a number of witnesses.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce celebrated its Jubilee on the 18th ult. with a banquet, which was attended by the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Judges of the local High Court, and other notabilities.

THE Right Hon. the Governor of Madras gave a public breakfast on the 16th instant, at the Banqueting Hall, when 158 guests sat down to table.

LADY SUSAN BOURKE, wife of the Governor of Madras, held her first public reception at Madras on the 15th inst.

A LONG despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to the Government of India has been published, urging the establishment of a University at Allahabad, and sketching a scheme for such a University.

THE Government of India, with a view to encourage the study of the Chinese language, has offered a reward of Rs. 2,000 to all officers who shall pass the higher standard.

At a special meeting, on the 22nd inst., of the Calcutta Jute Manufacturers' Association it was decided to work nine days a fortnight for twelve months from the 15th February.

THE second girder of the new Hooghly Bridge was placed in position on December 20, and thus the spanning of the river is complete.

THE VICEROY's levee was attended by 1,625 persons, being next to Lord Dufferin's first levee in 1884 the most largely attended function that has ever been known in India.

THE Government of India have replied to the memorial of the Punjab uncovenanted officers declining to add another uncovenanted member to the Public Service Commission to represent the European services. It is pointed out that these will not come under consideration (if they come at all) until a later stage of the inquiry, and in that case the appointing resolution provides for the entire reconstitution of the Commission.

It is understood that the Viceroy is in favour of the Queen's Jubilee being celebrated in Calcutta, and through-

out India, in the cold season. The probable date will be either the 9th or 16th of February.

THE Nepalgunge extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway was opened on December 17th by Colonel Forbes, the Commissioner of Fyzabad.

GOODS trains have been running over parts of the Purnia Railway for some weeks past. It will probably be opened for passenger traffic in February next.

THE Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway, it is estimated, will cost Rs. 75,000 per mile, which will give a capital outlay of 180 lakhs.

THE Jhelum Bridge has been destroyed by fire.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF HUTWA has given a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the fund for the Benares drainage scheme. Four leaders of the Hindu community have already subscribed the large sum of Rs. 2,25,000 for this object.

A TRANSFER of territory has been effected, between the British Government and the Scindia Durbar, by which the lands belonging to the latter, for some miles on the western side of the recently ceded fort of Jhansi have come under British sovereignty.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE has been on a visit to Hyderabad, where he has been entertained at dinner by the Minister.

DR. GILES, who was attached to the Chitral-Kafiristan mission, is now in Calcutta, writing his report on the geology of the country.

SIR H. C. MANCE, Kt., C.I.E., Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, was permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd ult.

THE net amount of India sea and land Customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first eight months of the current official year, was Rs. 63,60,000, as compared with Rs. 63,88,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE Bombay and Persia Navigation Company's steamer *King Arthur*, outward bound, came into collision on December 18 with Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer *Zuari*, which was entering the harbour, with over 700 passengers from Goa and the intermediate ports on board. The *Zuari* sunk after a few minutes, but the bulk of her passengers were saved. It is believed, however, that from thirty to fifty lives were lost.

THE HON. G. H. P. EVANS has been re-nominated as an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

It is understood that Captain Peacocke, R.E., is engaged in preparing a complete report with sketches of his experiences with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

A TRANSFER of territory has been effected between the British Government and the Scindia Durbar, by which the lands belonging to the latter, for some miles on the western side of the recently ceded fort of Jhansi, have come under British sovereignty.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made towards breaking up the chief dacoit bands in Upper Burma. Something new has been seen in the hearty pursuit of these bands of marauders, for under the old rule of King Theebaw and his ancestors they could go on with their depredations without fear. From each of the chief centres columns or detachments are being sent out, and the work has so far progressed that they are often able to join hands. These centres are Mandalay, Myingyan, Nyingyan, Momb, Shwebo, and Bhamo. There is also the Chindwin force and that on the Manipur frontier.

It is suspected at Bhamo that the Chinese in Yunnan in some measure instigated the recent riots which occurred in the former place.

A RUSSIAN botanist engaged in orchid collecting at

Bhamo has attracted the attention of the authorities, who are taking a lively interest in his pursuits.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT has been robbed of a necklace and tiara of diamonds valued at ten thousand rupees. The theft was only discovered at Poona, but it seems probable that it was committed at Rawal Pindi.

THE temperance movement amongst the Natives in Guzerat is gaining strength. The Natives have sent out two temperance missionaries, one a European and the other a Brahmin, who are said to be meeting with much sympathy and attention.

THE Madras Government has called upon the local Accountant-General to prepare a statement for submission to the India Office, showing the number of persons who have accompanied the Government to the hills during the past five years, and showing also in detail the cost of the migration.

It is reported in Kashmir that a draft scheme for the constitution of a council to take charge of the affairs of the State has been drawn up by the Resident, Mr. Plowden. In the event of its becoming an accomplished fact, Dewan Luchman Dass, the present Chief Minister, would presumably be President of the Council.

THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF HUNTLEY, who have just paid a short visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, have visited Benares, where they were the guests of the Maharaja. They proceed shortly to Calcutta.

SEVERAL serious riding accidents are reported. Lieut. J. H. Dyer, 17th Lancers, was killed by a fall from his horse at Lucknow on the 15th inst. Captain Dalbiac sustained serious injuries by a fall from his horse at the Umballa Hunt Races on the 16th inst. Mr. Garraway, Royal Irish Regiment was severely injured by a fall from his horse whilst playing polo at Umballa on the 17th inst.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Herbert Church, traffic manager of the Madras Railway Company; Lieutenant-Colonel James Salisbury Tait, District Superintendent of Police, Kangra; Lieutenant J. H. Dyer, 17th Lancers; Colonel Seymour Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers; Colonel C. Garstin, Senior Commissioner of Kumaon; the Very Rev. Father Lewis, Vicar-General of the Patna Vicariate.

Notes of the Week.

THE latest intelligence from India is of preparations which are being made throughout the country to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee. The Viceroy in Council has issued a notification stating that, having taken into consideration the loyal desire of the people of India to do so, and having regard to the conditions of the seasons, which were adverse to the selection of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth, or that of her accession, he is pleased to designate the 16th of February for the purpose. The day will be observed as a public holiday.

LORD DUFFERIN, says the telegram published this morning, confidently leaves to the discretion of the local Governments acting in concert with the people, and more especially to the deep, unaffected loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects the measures which shall be undertaken to celebrate the Jubilee with appropriate honours. His Excellency feels sure that the executive authorities may on this occasion safely yield the initiative to the spontaneous action of the Municipal Councils and the community at large, and that the unanimous voice of the Empire will gratefully tender to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress homage worthy of the noble character of her life, and the justice and benevolence of her reign.

THE news from Burma continues to be satisfactory, and there is every probability of an early pacification of the country now in revolt, and even the Shans seem likely to become friendly. But an enormous police force has to be

raised, drilled, and equipped before there can be any great diminution of the military strength now on service in the disturbed districts. The amount to be received by the Government of India for the lease of the mysterious Ruby Mines, which are now in English possession, will hardly suffice to cover the extraordinary expenditure which will be necessary to reduce Upp or Burma to order.

THERE are many persons in India as well as in England to whom the news of the very sudden death of Mr. Bullen Smith, C.S.I., will be sorrowful intelligence. From the time of his landing in Calcutta in a junior position in the well-known firm of Jardine and Co. until his leaving the country, after working his way to a partnership and becoming a member of the Viceroy's Council, Mr. Bullen Smith won respect and esteem from all manner of men with whom he was brought into contact in either business or social relations. His high character as a British merchant gained him the full confidence of the Chamber of Commerce, and during his period of office in the Supreme Council no one worked harder or more conscientiously to advance British commercial interests in the East, and that, too, without attempting to trample upon or ignore Indian rights.

HE was not less useful and trusted in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, where the loss of his ripe experience will be considerably felt. The vacancy caused by his death had not been filled up to the time of our going to Press, but rumour has already been busy with several names. Amongst those mentioned are the names of Sir A. Lyall, Mr. J. M. Maclean and Colonel G. B. Malleson. The first-named is not anxious to leave his Indian post yet, the second is not likely to give up the prospect of a Parliamentary career which promises better things, and the last is the author of "The Red Pamphlet" and the historian of the "Indian Mutiny." However gifted and fitted for the vacant appointment, Colonel Malleson's presence at the India Council Board would possibly be too severe a shock for the nerves of more than one distinguished Anglo-Indian official clinging still to the repose of that calm and dignified retreat. It is possible that the vacancy may be filled up from within the India Office itself, as was the case in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Frederick Halliday.

TRAVEL, like poverty, brings together sometimes queer companions. Sir Roper Lethbridge and Mr. Herbert Gladstone met accidentally on the Mysore railway and journeyed together to Madras. Both purposed to attend the National Congress at Calcutta, but the *Times* correspondent has not telegraphed the interesting intelligence of how the "extremes" met on that occasion.

THE French Government is availing itself of the abilities of an Anglo-Indian inventor. Mr. Richard Morris, whose military inventions and improvements were recognised by the Indian Government, and have been greatly approved of by the War Office authorities here, has been commissioned by the Government of the Republic to construct a number of his Safety Shooting Sheds to be placed at various military centres in France. A committee ordered by the French War Office made a thorough investigation of his invention, and reported most favourably upon it. In the meantime our Royal Engineers are tinkering away at the range at Wormwood Scrubbs—spending more money, but obtaining less safety.

Is it the case, as stated by a military contemporary, that by a decree of the Egyptian Government the Indian rupee has in that country to-day a value of 1s. 2½d. only? If so, another plague has to be added to the historical ones of old, but those were felt only by the Egyptians themselves. In the present instance it will be the unfortunate Indian sojourner or stranger within the gates of Cairo who will suffer. But has the protecting power of England no influence to check eccentricity in Egyptian dealings with currency?

No better appointment or more deserved promotion could be made than that of the nomination of Mr. Adolphus Moore, C.B., to the office of Secretary in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, rendered vacant by the transfer of Sir Owen Tudor Burne to the Secretary of State's Council. Mr. Moore entered the old East India House in 1858, and retired from the new one in 1885. He has served in varied and most important positions, especially in the very department which he has now deservedly been made the head of. Lord Randolph Churchill insisted upon securing his services as his Private Secretary when he came into office as Secretary for India and also as Chancellor of the Exchequer. But Mr. Moore's knowledge, zeal, and abilities are too well-known to require any notice of commendation in the Press. He is the right man in the right place.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The total number of victims by the great fire at Madras on New Years Eve, including the deaths which have since occurred from injuries received during the panic, now amounts to 402. A searching inquiry appears to have satisfied the police that, although several robberies took place during the confusion, there is nothing leading to the belief that the fire was due to incendiarism. There seems to be no doubt, however, that much mismanagement and some instances of gross carelessness occurred. There was a fire engine close at hand and several fountains were within the enclosure, but the hydrants were locked and the keys could not be brought or a supply of water made available until the fire had been raging for 15 minutes, and most of the booths had been consumed. Dr. Chester, professor at Doveton College, one of the secretaries of the fair, stated at the inquest that the fire appeared to begin in two places simultaneously. There were four gates to the enclosure. The crowd, becoming panic-stricken, rushed towards one gate. Almost at the same moment a rumour spread amongst the people outside that a cheetah had got loose from its cage, and a second crowd rushed to take refuge inside the enclosure, thus blocking all the passages. If the people had stood quietly in the centre of the enclosure there would probably have been no loss of life. The lamentable results were entirely due to panic. The scene was a terrible one. Dr. Chester says that the people were fighting to get out, scrambling over men's heads and shoulders. There was a barrier of human beings in heaps of four or five feet high. A number of soldiers who were present gave material assistance in dragging the people from the flames. The medical staff and students of the General Hospital were engaged all night in attending the injured.

Next morning a ghastly scene presented itself. Corpses were lying all over the enclosure, and at one spot there was literally a pile of dead bodies. Some of the bodies were burnt and charred beyond recognition, while others were untouched by fire. The positions of some clearly showed that severe struggles and agonies had taken place before death. Men, women, and children were intermingled, and a mother and her children were found clasping each other. Large crowds were pouring into the park, some as sightseers, while others, with hair dishevelled, and mad with grief, ran about looking for their relations among the dead. Some of the victims in the agony of burning rushed into a tank, or into the Cooum river, and were drowned. The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Arbuthnot had a narrow escape, having left the enclosure just before the fire. The Maharajah of Vizianagram distinguished himself by courageously saving the lives of two Eurasian girls. Other gentlemen present worked vigorously. A public meeting has been called for the purpose of starting a relief fund.

BURMA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

Four thousand additional military policemen are to be recruited in India for service in Burma. One thousand will be raised at Allahabad, from the North-West Provinces; 1,000 at Lucknow, from Oude; 1,000 at Unrisur, from the Punjab, and 1,000 in the Bombay Presidency.

Telegrams received from Rangoon state that Mr. Gladstone, Deputy Commissioner of Ningyan, who was shot in the thigh by dacoits last Wednesday, is progressing favourably.

Sir C. Bernard will return to Mandalay to-morrow.

MANDALAY, JAN. 9.

General Roberts, accompanied by General White, Colonel Protheroe, C.S.I., A.A.G., Colonel Pole-Carew, and Major Hamilton, will start on the 11th instant for the Ruby Mines. The

party will go by river to Khanyat. The Commander-in-Chief wishes to inspect the district, and to decide on the strength of the garrison there. The latest intelligence from the Ruby Mines is not altogether satisfactory. The local Tsawbwas refuse to submit. Another matter which will specially engage the attention of General Roberts is the selection of a site for a sanitarium among the Shan mountains. It is hoped that a suitable situation, sufficiently elevated to be beyond fever range, can be found. General Roberts will not interfere in questions connected with the concession of the Ruby Mines. He will probably be eleven days absent from Mandalay.

It has been arranged that General Roberts shall leave in February, when General Arbuthnot, Commander-in-Chief in Madras, succeeds to the chief command in Burma. General Arbuthnot will remain in Upper Burma until the commencement of the rains.

The strength of the military police force in Upper Burma is fixed at 16,000 men, independently of the military garrison. It is very important that the command of the police forces in Upper and Lower Burma, which will together reach nearly 30,000 men, should be intrusted to specially able officers. The future condition of the country mainly depends on the management and organisation of the police force.

A large fire broke out yesterday in Mandalay, and 400 small houses were burnt down. A strong breeze was blowing, and it was difficult to check the flames. The fire was of accidental origin. The people behaved well, and the Burmese policemen were very useful.

The column which left for the Shan States has established without opposition a post at Pyingoung, 21 miles to the west of Hinedat.

Colonel Lockhart reports favourably concerning the Yemethen district.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

Mahomed Sarwar Khan, Governor of Herat, has been detained at Cabul pending the investigation of a charge of misappropriating the revenues of his province. Meanwhile, Kazi Saaduddin, the officer who accompanied the Afghan Frontier Commission, is appointed as acting Governor of Herat.

It is stated that the taxes which the Ameer sought to impose on the Ghilzais, and which were the immediate cause of the recent revolt, amounted to five rupees on every man emigrating to the Punjab to seek employment, ten rupees on every girl married and on every son born, and five rupees on every widow married and on every daughter born.

BHOTAN.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The *Calcutta Englishman* states that the Chinese Resident at Lhasa has reported to Pekin that he had sent some Chinese and Tibetan officers to inquire into the recent disturbances in Bhutan, that their mediation had restored order, and that it had been arranged that in future, on the occurrence of a vacancy on the throne of Bhutan, the people should elect the successor, and submit the name of their nominee for the approval of the Resident at Lhasa. This would seem to show that Chinese influence has been established in that State.

A Poona paper states that Private Dumphy, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who was to have been hanged on Tuesday at Nusseerabad, has been reprieved.

WHEN the Artillery anywhere "goes out for its annual practice" the natural question arises:—How many Natives in which village will explode themselves in trying to open a live shell picked up afterwards? This question has been satisfactorily answered from the vicinity of Meean Meer, where three Natives in a village six miles off have been killed. We are told that scientific artillery has made great strides of late; but one more stride, in the direction of explosives guaranteed to explode when fired, would be a good thing. If this is impossible, a shell-finder after firing, as we have a range-finder before it, would not be amiss. It is hardly fair on the Natives, who can only conceive an oval metal casket as the holder of great treasure, to leave twenty-four-pound live shells about their maidans.

ONE indication of declining interest in municipal administration at Calcutta has been afforded by the results of the last election in November, 1885. There were 404 per cent. fewer applications for registration than in 1882; 205 fewer persons voted than in 1882; and the numbers registered as qualified to vote showed a falling-off of 1,039, or 10 per cent. less than on the former occasion. The last decrease may partially be explained by a more rigid scrutiny of claims; but it is impossible not to see in the figures generally the growth of a reluctance to take any share in municipal matters. This reluctance is more pronounced among the European and Eurasian communities. Taking the four European wards, there was a diminution of 34 per cent. in the number of those who applied for registration and of 27 per cent. in the number who actually voted.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

INVALID EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

(*Madras Mail.*)

There is probably no one of a corresponding status in life better cared for, as a rule, than the British soldier in India. Discipline, as a matter of course, he has to put up with, since he cannot have altogether the freedom which he enjoyed in civil life; but the discipline is made to bear as lightly on him as possible, and is scarcely felt by the well-conducted soldier at all. Off duty he has his recreation room, billiard table, cricket, boating, and shooting clubs, and many little amusements and advantages he could not hope to possess in civil life; and should he fall sick he has skilled medical aid always available, and a hospital replete with the comforts of life. Here he is carefully treated, and he is not called upon to resume his duties until the medical officer considers him thoroughly fit to do so. Medical officers are, as a rule, kind-hearted men, and it is seldom the case that a patient in a Military Hospital has to complain of want of attention. Should his ailment be of a nature requiring change, he is, as soon as practicable, brought before an invaliding board, and either despatched to the hills, or invalided to England. But this invaliding is a tedious process, and in many cases cannot be carried out until too late, and it is to the existence of this evil that we would call the attention of the military authorities.

At present the hands of the medical authorities are tied, and, no matter how essential it may be for the patient's recovery that he should be sent out of the country as quickly as possible, nor how urgent the medical officer may deem the case, military red-tapeism demands that the patient must wait until the case has been elaborately reported on, and made the special inquiry of a periodical invaliding board, presided over by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the District. Now, invaliding boards are only assembled twice a year, prior to the trooping season, and even then, when passed for England, the soldier has to await the pleasure of the military authorities who may, or may not, send him by the first transport. Thus it too often happens that a soldier, who, if he could be invalided home at once, would recover, is left to await the inevitable board, and the approaching trooping season, with the result that when finally passed it is too late, and he either does not live to embark, or is in such a prostrate condition that he does so only to die on the voyage home. Cases of this nature occur frequently, and how often does a medical officer hear the cry "I'd be all right, sir, if I could only get to England." But the doctor is powerless to see him, and the man has to take his chance. It is a crying injustice that the regulations which empower a medical officer to assemble a board, and instantaneously invalid an officer, should withhold that power in the case of a private soldier. The life of the humblest private soldier is of as much importance to him as is the life of a General to such an officer. Only recently a case came under our notice of a Surgeon-Major having to bring officially to notice the fact that a non-commissioned officer, suffering from hepatitis, passed by the invaliding board, three months previously, had not yet been provided with a passage, and that, if detained longer, a relapse was feared. This non-commissioned officer was invalided to the Colonies, and the same miserable parsimony which would not have provided a passage to England in a P. and O. steamer before the trooping season compelled him to wait until the P. and O. Company, having failed to secure sufficient passengers for the Colonies at ordinary rates, could take the invalid at Government contract rates. The invalid, longing for the fresh air of his native land, yet compelled to await, through the heat of an Indian summer, the ensuing trooping season, might well exclaim with Romeo:—"I must begone and live, or stay and die!"

A NIGHTMARE OF NAMES.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

It was a wearied journalist who sought his little bed,
With twenty Burma telegrams all waiting to be read.
Then the Nightmare and her nine-fold rose up his dreams to haunt,
And from those Burma telegrams they wove this dismal chant:—

"Bethink thee, man of ink and shears," so howled the fiendish crew,
"That each dacoit has one long name, and every hamlet two.
Moreover, all our outposts bear peculiar names and strange:
There are one hundred outposts and, once every month, they change."

If Pongdounzoon and Pyalhatzee to-day contain the foe,
Be sure they pass to-morrow to Gwebin or Shwaymy-o.
But Baung-maung-hman remember, is a trusted Thoongye Woon,
The deadly foe of Maung-ihang-hlat, Myoke of Mounk-kzc-hloon.

"Pongthung and Waustung-chung are not at present over-thrown,
For they are near the Poon beyond the Hlinedathalone;
While Nannay-kone in Ningyan is near Mecakaushay,
But Shway-zet-dau is on the Ma, and quite the other way.

"Here are some simple titles which 'twere best to get in writing,
In view of further telegrams detailing further fighting:—
Malé, Myola, Toungbyoung, Talakso, Yebouk, Myo,
Nattik, Hpan-loot-kin, Madeah, Padang, Norogan, Mo.

"Pakhang, Samaitkyon, Banzé, Mine-tseil, Ming-the-Kulay,
Mantsankin, Toungbain, Bompan, Aeng, Naung, Banza, Kansau-mya.
Ktcepauts, Salung, Enlay, Yindan, Nwa-Koo Mahan-gyee-kin,
Kek-kai, Nat-lone, Salay, Toung-lone, Yibon, and lastly Tsin."

It was a wearied journalist—he left his little bed,
And faced the Burma telegrams, all waiting to be read;
But ere he took his map-book up, he prayed a little prayer:—
"Oh! stop them fighting Lord knows who in jungles deuce knows where!"

OUR TROOPS IN BURMA.

(*Madras Times.*)

Nothing surprises ourselves more than the inability which is so commonly shown, not merely by the public, but by our own military men, to realise what military expeditions in these modern days mean, as to carriage or transport. We talk about the despatch of an Army corps, or division, here or there, without the faintest idea of what the movement of modern troops involves upon even the most trifling scale, where the country to be traversed by them has no resources for the supply of their daily wants in food, forage, and water. As a fact, it is impossible to move an army corps of 30,000 men in these days through any country where its wants cannot be supplied by daily military requisitions upon the population. Where there are no people, or where the inhabitants are very sparse, modern troops cannot be moved at all, from the impossibility of carrying their supplies with them. The extraordinary blindness of Simla to this fact has been our astonishment for years past. The restless military spirits who annually haunt the hills, talk of sending an army corps to Herat or to the Pamir, without the faintest idea of what such an expedition means, or that it is practically impossible, and as impossible for Russia as for ourselves. It is comparatively easy—at all events, it is possible—to move large forces through a rich and well-populated country, because the food reserves stored in every town and village they pass through can be laid under military requisition. The people endure untold sufferings under such an invasion, famine constantly following in the wake of war, through the armies exhausting the resources required for their own maintenance from season to season. But how are you to feed, say 30,000 men only, marching at the rate of eight miles a day? For these 30,000 men are the combatants only, and the march of an army corps of that strength in any country means the daily dropping down of an immense city of 70,000 or 80,000 men, with a vast transport service of 100,000 horses, camels, mules, or other animals, to be fed and watered daily. Our military men, in spite of their professional education, seem no more able to realise this fact than the ordinary layman, and will talk as wildly as an enthusiastic schoolboy of our marching 30,000 men from our North-Western Frontier to Herat, and another 30,000 through Cashmere. Put to the test, they could not send 10,000 men in either direction, with any amount of preparation for the work, and it is of course the same with Russia.

We have an almost amusing illustration of the text upon which we have been so long harping in the experience of our troops in Burma at this moment. We have all heard of the preparations for an armed expedition to the Ruby Mines of four hundred soldiers only, under the command of Colonel Cubitt. An officer who is to accompany this force contrasts very graphically what he calls the *theoretical* expedition as it was conceived at Mandalay with the *practical* one as it has really to come off. The theory was, he tells us, that on the "arrival of Colonel Cubitt the force marched in four days to Sagadoug, in ten more days it went up the hill, captured the mines, and in some three weeks I was to be back and get a brigade.

"The *practical* one is as follows:—Sagadoug is forty-one miles off, with several nullahs or rivers to cross; the country only produces 150 carts at most; and beyond a little grass there is not a single ounce of any kind of fodder. Therefore, as the total length is eighty odd miles, a depôt must be formed at Sagadoug, and at least a month's provisions for man and beast thrown into it. As the followers (transport attendants, and so on) will number close on 650, and the fighting-men another 650, provisions for a month means thousands of maunds, and, on a calculation, provisions for 700, for a month is just equal to that of the 1,300 men. Then the garrison of Sagadoug has to be rationed and so on—result: about the 15th November the Tangué river will be bridged, and the first big convoy of 115 carts will go and carry 750 maunds to Sagadoug. The garrison of that place will then be 670 all told. The carts

then return and leave here again on 25th, carrying 1,000 maunds more, and again on 3rd December. The company of the 51st Regiment and the two mountain guns go at the same time, and are to stay at Sagadoun in case of need. The 4th convoy of December 9th takes up the balance of stores for the actual expedition of the hill, and about that date Colonel Cubitt, V.C., the headquarter's staff, 43rd Queen's Light Infantry, and I go. We arrive at Sagadoun about December 13th, and, shortly after, the expedition begins, while the carts go on bringing up rations."

We could hardly desire a more complete illustration of what we have been writing on this subject for years past. Our military authorities—men like Sir Charles Macgregor, who are the authors of these expeditions—have not the faintest idea of what they mean, and it is not until we are in the campaign that they find it out. A single week of the business of transport and provision for the expedition makes every face black, and before a month has elapsed every one, from the commanding officer downwards, is cursing the folly that suggested the enterprise. The line of march taken by the small forces organised for the Afghan invasion of 1878 was a sight never to be forgotten. Long before either division of the troops had got a hundred miles *through our own territory*, the confusion and distress of each were indescribable. And unless matters have been very much changed since, it would be precisely the same to-day. Were an order to go forth for the despatch of 10,000 or 15,000 men only either to Candahar or Cabul, it would convulse the arrangements of the whole army from Lahore to Cape Comorin. We have now been twelve months at war in Burma, and have seen the effort required to place even a small force at Mandalay, with water and railway communication at our disposal, and several distinct bases for the supply of the commissariat. It remains true unhappily—that not one man in a hundred seems able to count.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE. (Bombay Gazette.)

No one can have read the case submitted to Sir Horace Davey on behalf of the uncovenanted servants of the Government of India, and the documents accompanying it, without being struck with admiration for the skill that the authors of Pension Codes and Regulations, and the writers of despatches and resolutions have shown during the past thirty years in obscuring a question which in any other service but that of Government would not have been the subject of a moment's doubt or confusion. It is perhaps a happy thing that the matter has not gone into the law courts. There it would have been the fruitful theme of endless disputations, the certain effect of which would have been to demonstrate the infinite capacity of departments for veiling in obscurity what might be made as clear as daylight. The simple fact that so many thousands of men in India, who went into the service with their eyes open, do not know without taking counsel's opinion whether the shillings that the Government contracted to give them will be worth twopence or ninepence halfpenny when they reach their pockets is something of a scandal, no matter whether the contention of the Government or the contentions of the uncovenanted be the correct one. Sir Horace Davey's opinion will lead to Parliamentary action; his clients, acting on the advice that they have no legal case, will on the first opportunity see if they have not a Parliamentary one. In that enterprise we wish them every compensation for their present disappointment that they are in equity entitled to. But does not this inquiry, even at its present stage, challenge the Government to do something in the interests of clearness and simplicity of rule? It seems to us to be little short of a scandal that a controversy like this should ever have arisen. It would never have arisen if the contracts and the regulations of the Uncovenanted Service had been drawn—as there is no reason why they should not have been—with ordinary clearness, and if the India Office and the various Governments concerned had sought after finality. Instead of this there has been a vagueness of definition leading to confusion on all hands; new rules have been introduced at the caprice of Secretaries of State, or even of subordinates and clerks; claims of all kinds, warrantable and unwarrantable, have been set up, and, finally, the lawyers have had to be called in to advise what it is that the Government of India has undertaken to give its servants on their retirement. It is a fortunate thing for everyone concerned that it is not as easy to take a Government into court as it is to take its subjects, for no community could be regulated by confused and contradictory rules such as those which apply to the Uncovenanted Service of India without becoming ruinously litigious. If the simplification and codification of the whole body of regulations bearing upon this subject is not an early outcome of the controversy its chief lesson will have been thrown away.

Sir Horace Davey has given no advice upon the policy which has permitted these regulations to accumulate, hiding everything that they were intended to bring into view and obscuring everything that they ought to have made clear. He was not asked to advise upon that matter, and he has kept silent upon it. But the Government cannot well be indifferent to the discredit which is brought upon them by the complaint that the question of law

in the cases submitted to him was complicated by the variety of the arrangements under which the uncovenanted servants entered upon their employment, and the changes made in their pension rules—changes made "sometimes by a formal ukase of the authorities in the form of revised and corrected regulations; or, as appears from an examination of the Pension Codes, by a simple note appended to the rules by some clerk of the Financial Department." This may, however, be submitted to the Government in the hope that the evil will be amended as promptly as departmental evils can be amended. The complainants, meantime, have done wisely in accepting the opinion given by Sir Horace Davey, adverse though it be, instead of dealing with it as the evidence of witnesses who curse when they are called to bless is usually dealt with by those on whose side they are called. They admit, as the organ which has specially championed their cause puts it, that the Government hold them in a vice. The question, according to Sir Horace Davey, really began with 1862, before which date the pensions of uncovenanted officers were payable only in India. In that year, however, a number of them memorialised the Secretary of State for the privilege of drawing their pensions in England. The privilege was granted, but it was accompanied by the condition that payment should be made at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the transactions between the Government of India and the Home Government. The astute solicitors who drew up the case for submission to Sir Horace Davey were anxious to know, amongst other things, if this condition bound any others than the memorialists. But neither these latter nor the Secretary of State can have foreseen how this condition would operate in the course of time, and there must have been many who had nothing to do with the memorial who gladly made use of the privilege, subject to a condition which at that time, with the rupee at high value, was anything but onerous. If the drawing of the pension at home is a privilege, those who make use of it can scarcely be expected to do so unconditionally, and here, doubtless, is the weak part of the case of the uncovenanted. As Sir Horace Davey puts it, "if any gentleman, for his own convenience, desires to have his pension paid by the Government in England the Government are entitled to fix any conditions they think fit to their consent to comply with his desire or request." It seems from this that the only remedy at present open to the uncovenanted officer who is not satisfied with, say, £350 in England is to stay in India and take 5,000 rupees instead.

We cannot wonder if people confronted with this alternative think that they are badly used. Those of them, for instance, who are under special agreements in which "all payments to be made under these presents" are promised at the rate of ten rupees to the pound sterling, and who have drawn furlough allowances in England at that rate, will not find consolation or even conviction in Sir Horace Davey's advice that they have no claim to sterling pensions. Such men may be excused if they cling a little obstinately to their belief that, *pace* the eminent equity lawyer, the Government do contract some sort of obligation to pay in sterling when they choose sterling as the term in which to express the maximum pension. They will ask why, when it is just as easy to write rupees as pounds, the Government have chosen to name the maximum pension rate in pounds sterling while they have named salaries in currency. If their object was to raise unrealisable expectations they have succeeded admirably in it. But it is not in this way that a contented service is secured. Mr. Seymour King may have some difficulty in satisfying the House of Commons that weak as is his case when looked at from the point of view at which alone it could be regarded by Sir Horace Davey, it is a valid one when looked at in the light of equity and fair-play. If, however, he is able to show that any considerable number of the servants of the Crown in India entered upon their service under a delusion fostered by the ambiguity of the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State, he will lay, at all events, the foundation of a good case. And as it is only the Uncovenanted themselves who can provide him with evidence upon that point the success of his intervention will depend very much upon the spirit with which he is supported by the service in India. We have not yet seen any very striking manifestation of activity on their part. But they are, doubtless, aware that this is essentially a case for self-help.

BENGAL.

The publication of the life of the Hon. Kristodas Pal is announced.

SIR ROGER LETHBRIDGE, it is stated, will attend the National Conference at Calcutta.

MR. E. W. CAMPBELL, Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway Company, has been appointed Acting Agent in the place of Mr. Bradford Leslie.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER and the Lady Alice Montagu arrived on the 15th inst. at Calcutta, where they will reside at Government House. Lord and Lady Rosebery are expected in the first week of January.

A CALCUTTA contemporary hears that Dr. H. E. Busteed, whose charming little book on "Old Calcutta" commanded a deserved popularity among Indian readers, is now engaged in his retire-

ment at home in bringing out a new edition, which will be much amplified, and illustrated by portraits of ladies and gentlemen of the settlement who were local celebrities a century ago. Dr. Busted has devoted himself to research among old books, newspapers, records, and tombstones with indefatigable industry, and fortunately his literary style is as graceful and entertaining as his knowledge is profound and accurate.

LORD HERBRAND RUSSELL, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, is, says a Calcutta paper, about to inaugurate a sport which will almost throw the paper chases in Calcutta into the shade. Eleven couples of boar hounds have been despatched from France, and with their help many an enjoyable day will be spent hunting the wild pig in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The animals, who are expected by a French mail steamer, are timed to arrive at Calcutta about the end of the month, and will be kennelled at Barrackpore Park.

MADRAS.

At the instance of the Finance Committee, the Government of India have decided on large reductions in the establishment of the Madras Revenue Survey office, from 1st April next. The appointment of First Civil Assistant, now held by Mr. W. Starr, and carrying with it a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, is to be abolished from that date, Mr. Starr being sent on pension. The office will shortly be moved into the building lately occupied by the Eye Infirmary, and where the office of the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue is at present located, the latter going into Chepauk. The estimate for the removal of the plant and machinery of the mapping and photographing departments, and the adaptation of the building for the purposes of the Revenue Survey office, &c., was put down at Rs. 20,000 by the D.P.W.; but as this sum can ill be spared just now, it has been decided to retain the mapping, photographing and a portion of the Record Department at Chepauk, the clerical establishment alone being removed to the new quarters at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

ONE of the appointments spotted out by the Finance Committee as a likely one for operating on was that of Cantonment Magistrate of Cannanore. This post is at present held by a full-time officer on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem, but the Finance Committee think that the duties developing upon that officer might be tacked on to those of the Superintendent of the Central Gaol, who could be granted a small additional remuneration on his present salary, and the post of Cantonment Magistrate as a separate appointment be abolished. No recommendations have been made to interfere with the Cantonment Magistracies of Poonamallee and St. Thomas's Mount.

THE *Madras Mail* thinks that the replies of the Right Hon. R. Bourke to the addresses presented to him are significant of an end having been put to "gosha" Government in the Southern presidency. "It was that method of Government which was primarily responsible for most of the grave miscarriages of justice in the last five years. The proper study of a man who is a Governor is man, far rather than poodles, flowers, or concertinas. It is a trite saying among all classes in Madras, that 'We don't want a very clever man for a Governor, but we do want a man who has ears to hear, and eyes to see, and a heart to sympathise with what goes on around him.' 'An admirable Crichton'—from his own point of view—who immures himself at Guindy, far, far away from the madding crowd of the people he is supposed to rule, comes within Lord Palmerston's definition of mud—since he is matter in the wrong place. There is no part of the British Empire where, as a rule, a Governor with a kind heart, good common sense, and a ripe knowledge of 'affairs' has so unruffled a time as is the lot of the Governor of Madras. The population is docile and unexact; it is also exceedingly interesting and loyal. It has a horror of 'gosha' Government; but it meets half way the Governor who with 'clean heart and a cheerful spirit,' lives in India, and for India during the whole course of his reign."

MR. HERBERT CHURCH, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway Company, died of apoplexy on Dec. 17. He was originally employed on the Kilkenny and Waterford Railway, and came to India as Assistant Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway soon after the first sod of the line was cut. On the promotion of Mr. Fletcher to the post of Agent, Mr. Church became Traffic Manager. From that time up to his death, his whole energies were devoted to the service of the company. He was regarded as a very high authority on all railway matters. Exposure at the recent breach on the North-West line and anxiety to get matters straight for the Viceroy's journey across, the breach, and failure to take rest after hard work produced exhaustion of the brain. He was buried at the Cathedral Cemetery, military honours being accorded him, as he was a Major in the Madras Volunteer Guard.

BOMBAY.

THE result of the balloting for the Chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce was that the Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam was re-elected for the fourth time.

MR. A. F. BEAUFORT, of the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Company, was re-elected Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

THE REV. J. H. F. BLUNT, chaplain of Kirkee, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH is appointed Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, vice Mr. H. F. Aston, promoted.

MR. J. A. CRAWFORD, Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, vice Mr. G. S. Forbes, who acts for Mr. Cunningham, at present officiating as Secretary.

OF the 2,561 candidates who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination, 526 have been declared to have passed. Amongst the latter are ten young ladies, viz., the Misses Alice Winifred Brady, Alice Fido, Hilda Moylan, Mary Mullen, Shirinbai Framjee Pathak and Lena Pilcher, from Bombay; the Misses Mabel Bailey, Lucy Stanley Wise, and Lydia Louisa Wiseman, from Poona; and Miss Edith Clay from Kurrachee. The Cawasjee Jehangir Latin scholarship has been awarded to Braz Lawrence De Silva; and the Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy prize, for general knowledge, to Dinshaw Burjorjee Dubash.

OWING to the large number of mills now working in Bombay, all the leading Fire Insurance offices are opening agencies in Bombay. The directors of the Straits Fire have decided to open a branch here, and have entrusted the agency to the well-known business house of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, who are also the agents of the Straits Marine Office. The capital of the Fire Office is two million dollars, and a large number of shares have been placed by Messrs. Hormarjee in Bombay, and by the Head Office in China and the Straits Settlements.

THE Sind Horse Show promises to be a very successful affair. The Governor of Bombay intends to avail himself of the opportunity to see the Sindhis, and will be present at the show. In addition to the prizes mentioned in the prospectus, a sum of about Rs. 3,000 has been subscribed by the nobility and gentry of the province. The additional prizes are very handsome, including two donations of Rs. 150 and one of Rs. 100. Prizes are offered for hack-carriages, hack horses, and camels, and also for butter, ghee, gram, and flour. In addition to the machines named in the prospectus the following are on their way from New York for exhibition at the show:—A Grant's double blast fan, a mill for grain and rice, a Clark's rice hucker, a Lion fodder cutter and crusher, a Daniel's No. 1 self-sharpening fodder cutter, a C. G. Level fodder cutter, and an improved Eagle Cotton Gin.

THE "temperance movement" in the Konkan has, says the *Bombay Gazette*, provoked a rejoinder from the local authorities perhaps as curious as the movement itself. A notice has been distributed in the Kolaba Collectorate, setting forth in the preamble that endeavours are being made to prevent by threats of violence and otherwise people from purchasing and drinking liquors who have the right to do so, and then warning the offenders that they are thereby rendering themselves liable to criminal prosecution. It is added for the comfort of lovers of liquor that "people have full liberty to drink spirits or not as they choose, and that whoever hinders them will be prosecuted criminally, and will be awarded the highest punishment laid down in the law." But does not this latter part of the caution look like going a little beyond the limits of the duty of executive authorities?

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

MR. E. W. PARKER has been ordered to Lahore on special duty with the Public Service Commission.

MR. JUSTICE TREMLETT, of the Chief Court, has applied for eight months' furlough from the end of January. It is not stated how the vacancy is to be filled. It depends on the state of Messrs. Barclay and Baden Powell's return to India. Both these gentlemen were offered the Financial Commissionership of the Punjab, but neither cared to accept it.

THE *Punjab Times* reports that a European, Mr. Coates, who was formerly employed on the Punjab Northern State Railway, was found dead in an out-house occupied by him in the compound of Lala Boota Mull, at Rawal Pindi. It is supposed the unfortunate man committed suicide by taking poison. He had been out of employment for a considerable period, and this, it is supposed, so preyed upon his mind as to induce him to put an end to his existence.

THE Lucknow paper says:—"The sad death of Mr. Dyer, of the 17th Lancers, on Wednesday evening, has created widespread sympathy with his widow, and deep regret that so promising a life should have been sacrificed through the merest accident. The deceased officer was out riding, and was not far from his own bungalow, when he must have fallen from his pony and dislocated his neck. The medical men seem to think that it is not improbable a heart affection may have led to the fall, and that, in coming in contact with the ground while in an unconscious state the neck was broken. A coolie found the body, but of course life was extinct."

A MILITARY tragedy is reported from Ranikhet. At the Depot there, some privates owed a grudge or had ill-feeling towards a Sergeant of the 100th Regiment, now stationed at Fyzabad, and they decided who should "do" for the Sergeant by dealing out a

pack of cards, and to whomsoever the ace of spades was dealt that man was to become the Sergeant's executioner. The ace of spades was dealt to a young private of the Leicestershire Regiment, at present stationed at Lucknow, and this young fellow took up his rifle and deliberately shot the Sergeant dead. The murderer has been sentenced to death, but the sentence awaits the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE death is reported of Lieutenant-Colonel James Salisbury Tait, District Superintendent of Police, Kangra, who died suddenly at Dharmasala on Thursday. Colonel Tait began his career in India as an Assistant Engineer on the Railway, and he was one of the famous garrison that held the house at Arrah during the Mutiny. For his distinguished services on this occasion Mr. Tait received a commission in the Army, and in 1861 he was appointed District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab. In 1875 he was appointed Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police, which he held for some years. On return from furlough, in the beginning of 1885, he reverted to district work, serving as District Superintendent in Jullunder, Gurdaspur, and Kangra. He was appointed to the last-named district in November, 1885. The late Colonel Tait had arrived at Dharmasala from camp, on the night of the 14th ult. He was suffering from what seemed a slight indisposition, and came in on a dooli. The next afternoon he died; and a *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by internal hemorrhage brought on during the journey. Colonel Tait had suffered from this complaint more or less during the hot weather.

AN EDUCATIONAL FAROE.

Under the above title the Lahore paper publishes a cruel analysis of the "Report of a Sub-Committee of the Oriental College Committee appointed to report on the reduction of the Budget and revision of the College Staff." The Sub-Committee, it should be noted, was composed of Dr. Center, the Civil Surgeon of Lahore, and four Native gentlemen. After some introductory remarks the paper goes on to say:—

"The Oriental College is an institution—it matters not for the present where or how founded—presided over since May, 1876, by Dr. Leitner, and purporting to give advanced instruction in Oriental Classics, General Knowledge and Science, through the Vernaculars, Hindu and Mahomedan Law, Engineering, Hindu and Mahomedan Medicine, and to be a Resort for Central Asian Students. A man whom such a programme of instruction in one small College did not satisfy would be like the Irishman who 'studied machine for two years, and studied learning for two years more.' But there have been institutions after the manner of village Penny Shows, all miracles on the flaunting advertisements outside, and all humbug within; and in this class we cannot but enrol the Oriental College. From the discoveries recorded by the Sub-Committee, as the result of their investigations, no other conclusion offers itself.

"To take matters in detail. We find, first of all, that until Dr. Leitner's time, the salary of the Superintendent was Rs. 400 per month; but in 1880 this was raised for Dr. Leitner to Rs. 500; and now, in 1886, the Sub-Committee have recommended that—as Dr. Leitner has notified his intention of leaving India soon, if not at once—Rs. 250 is ample remuneration for the class of work required. On the salary of the Superintendent, therefore, it would appear that Rs. 3,000 per annum was wasted. Next, with regard to the pretentious programme of the Oriental College, the Sub-Committee found that it was 'out of all proportion to the available means, teaching power, and appliances.' This the Sub-Committee deplore, as it has 'given rise to an erroneous impression that the institution is to a great extent a sham.' Why the Committee should regard that impression as 'erroneous,' their Report—and we have read it carefully—does not explain. Of course it is impossible that a College with a large staff of teachers should not teach something; but putting aside the irreducible minimum of education, which the worst-conducted establishment of the kind must convey, we consider the Oriental College, as hitherto, or at any rate latterly, conducted, the most palpable sham that investigation has ever exposed.

"In the matter of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, for instance, the Sub-Committee report:—'There are at present no classes in Hindu and Mahomedan Law.' Absolutely the only foundation for the inclusion of those erudite studies in the College curriculum was that Rs. 10 per mensem—about sixpence a day—were given to the Head Pandit and Head Maulvi to deliver lectures. These lectures are 'said' to have been delivered out of College hours; but [there is no record of them beyond the fact that, for some months, no lectures were given 'because students did not attend.' And this for a 'College of Hindu and Mahomedan Law!'] Naturally the Sub-Committee recommend that the Rs. 10 per mensem should be expended in this style no longer.

"Taking next the Engineering classes, the Sub-Committee considered they had no right to the title. They might be called 'Drawing' or 'Surveying' classes; but none of the appliances of an Engineering School were found. Babu Navina Chandra Rai, indeed, being a late Superintendent of the College himself, considered that they had a right to be called 'engineering classes,

because instruction of a subordinate kind was given in estimating materials and construction generally. Such was the Engineering side of the College, costing in teachers' salaries Rs. 75 per mensem, in which the Sub-Committee have recommended a reduction of Rs. 25.

"As a Medical School, teaching two systems of medicine, the Sub-Committee found in visiting the College, 'that a person was teaching as Hakim who had no special qualification beyond being the brother of one of the other teachers.' This is lovely. Because John teaches French at a school, his brother James is foisted in as Professor of Physics! The students, it further appeared, were paid to attend these invaluable lectures by payments of Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per month; and, taking into consideration the class of lectures to which they were expected to listen, we think they were shamefully underpaid. The lectures, however, only lasted about half-an-hour to an hour, so the students could not have come to much harm thereby. Of this part of the Oriental College the Sub-Committee not unnaturally recommended the immediate abolition.

"Of the Oriental College as a resort for Central Asian students, the Sub-Committee did not recommend the abolition; as the expenditure was slight, and it was an interesting curiosity. We have seldom heard a more naïve excuse for an educational institution; but in this case it was all that could honestly be said. The teacher received coolie's wages—Rs. 8 a month—and taught two pupils, one of whom was paid Rs. 5 a month for attending. He was a zemindar from Hanza, of the immature age of forty-five, and quite a promising pupil at that. 'He could read a little of a Persian Primer with difficulty.' The other pupil was also a zemindar from Ladak, and quite a youngster, only thirty-five years old. He could read a few pages of the Koran—'by rote!' The latter, we believe, was more regular in his attendance than the senior pupil, who recently took two years' holiday. Dr. Leitner ought to have impressed upon him the danger—at forty-five—of playing truant for two whole years of his school days, until at any rate he had learned to read.

"Lastly, we come to the regular work of the Oriental College—apart from the high-sounding excrescences of its title—and we find that the teachers only taught for three hours a day. In the College Department there were twenty-two Professors, with about six pupils apiece; as in the school department twenty-one teachers, with about five pupils each. A great part of their teaching—three hours altogether—was the same stuff as is taught in primary schools. Such is the Oriental College, with which Dr. Leitner's name has, since 1876, been united; but such it will, we trust, remain no longer. The Sub-Committee denounce its establishment as overgrown, its teaching as inadequate, and its programme as pretentious. We would describe it more briefly as a humbug. Rs. 14,740 were spent annually in payments to pupils for their kindness in assisting at the farce of education. Babu Navina Chandra Rai objected to the reduction of this expenditure, because 'the students, being taken up so many hours a day with their studies, would not find time to make their living by begging.' And this is education in 1886.

"Rs. 840 was paid for newspapers; and those bought were found to be sheets which had no appreciable sale—a fact which is less surprising when we are told that the journals taken in at the College were brought out 'at their own risk' by some of the teachers. The journals were apparently not the only things 'taken in' by the transaction. In this grant of Rs. 840 for newspapers the Sub-Committee recommended the reduction of Rs. 660. On the establishment were two copyists, at Rs. 20 per month, who were found, when the Sub-Committee visited the Institution, copying out lectures for the Professors and Translators. They got on at the tremendous speed of four or five pages a day, and the 'lectures' were found to be merely pages of a printed work on chemistry, with some marginal notes. The Sub-Committee not unnaturally considered that the lecturers and translators might as well write their own lectures and translations; and the posts of copyists might be abolished. Other retrenchments were suggested, and, with a graceful expression of regret that 'Dr. Leitner, whom they invited to assist them with his valuable information and advice, had been unable to come to their meetings,' the Sub-Committee conclude their Report on what appears to us the most ridiculous imposture in the way of collegiate education that we have met. Dr. Leitner, however, has retired with a very liberal pension, and the Oriental College, as he left it, we hope that we shall know no more."

THE wily grain-dealer of the Berars is, it appears, in cuteness not far behind the Yankee "who sold the nutmegs made of wood," for, according to a correspondent of the Jubbulpore paper, he mixes in every bag containing grain at least 10lbs. of black cotton soil. And this he does, not in the privacy of his backyard, but in open market, for black soil is purchased in the bazaar (we are not told the market rate) and put into the bags *coram publico*. As the correspondent adds, "England will shortly have enough of Indian soil for hot-houses to rear foreign plants, as better loam could not be got for love or money." If this be so it is only another proof of the old adage, "Tis an ill wind that blows no one any good."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.*

Our present and future Ministries will be strangely wanting in prevision if they do not see in China our natural ally against the common enemy of the two countries, Russia; and few subjects can be of greater importance to any one, who endeavours to forecast the early future in Asiatic politics, than the probable action of the mighty Celestial Empire. That the strength of China has been much underrated no one can doubt. Even the Chinese themselves seem, until recently, not to have fully realized it. And this fact gives great importance to the able article, by Marquis Ts'eng, on the "sleep and awakening" of China, which introduces the present number of this Review, and which was carefully analysed in the *Times* of Dec. 29th. China is, we are assured, almost in the enviable position of a Power which seeks nothing, and fears nothing. While it has learnt from past reverses to make ample provision against their recurrence, and, has, two years ago, shown the French that it cannot be assaulted with impunity, China "is not of opinion that it is only with blood that the stain of blood can be wiped out." And, though China will, at the expiration of the decennial period, "denounce" treaties which impose on her humiliating conditions, she will not disturb the peace of the East. "The world," sagely remarks the Marquis, "is not so near its end that she need hurry." We only hope that the British Statesmen of the day may have wisdom to see how greatly the true interests of their country are involved in the bringing about a close intimacy with a nation with whom we have so many interests in common.

All Indian readers will remember the puerile debates in the Commons, as to details (of which most of the speakers, in opening their lips, betrayed their utter ignorance) concerning Disraeli's wise proposal that the Queen should emphasize, by the assumption of an appropriate title, the transfer to Her immediate rule of the Government of Her Indian Dominions; and the Paper on "the Empress of India" recalls, opportunely enough in the Jubilee year, the placing under the direct management of the Crown of its most magnificent Dependency. How great has been the result of British rule in that grand country is well brought out in an article by Mr. J. Hutton, which, in referring to the suppression by us of such crimes as Thuggee, Dacoity, Suttee, Female infanticide (all which flourished *ad lib.* under Native rulers), does full justice to the noble efforts of the men by whom these reforms were effected. What "India for the Indians" meant not so long since, may well be pondered by Messrs. Cotton, Blunt, and Co.

One of the most remarkable among Indian Provinces, one which "is in almost every respect a sort of microcosm of India," is Gujarat; and to its Early History and Legends, Mr. Pedder has devoted a very interesting paper. The writer's long personal acquaintance with the Province leads him to speak in somewhat enthusiastic terms of its fertility and the industry of its inhabitants; though hot winds considered capable of igniting a funeral pyre (p. 138) and a capital, whose name (Ahmadabad) Aurangzeb proposed (p. 148) to change into "either Abode of Dust, Land of the Hot Wind, City of Sickness, or Town of Hell," may seem to the ordinary reader scarcely attractive peculiarities. Situate on the west of the Indian Peninsula, it was among the first parts approached by Europeans, and its great Ruler, Mahmud, seems to have been compelled to maintain a fleet fully adequate to the protection of his littoral, inasmuch as he defeated the Portuguese in a naval engagement in A.D. 1507. This King was, as a bigoted Moslem, vastly unpopular with his Hindu subjects, who represented him as living in constant dread of assassination, and accustoming himself to the use of poisons until his breath became so deadly that it was unsafe to approach him. He was, as Mr. Pedder reminds us, Butler's

"Prince of Cambay, whose daily food
Is asp, and basilisk, and toad."

Many of the legends interspersed in the narrative are very quaint; and the continuance (p. 147) to this hour of the ceremony which keeps alive the Rathor claim to Idar goes far to substantiate the truth of one at least of the most curious traditions.

Colonel Malleon follows up Mr. Keene's late article, in the October number of the *National Review*, on famous Indian women, by describing the career of the great Ahilya Bae, to which that of Tulsi Bae forms, as he shows, a striking contrast. Descending the page of history, we are introduced to one of the most remarkable of Indian women of later date in the person of the Sikandar Begum of Biopal, to whom Mr. Keene could devote but a few words. The lives of the three ladies are narrated by Colonel Malleon in a manner which will interest every reader.

Lord De Mauley's article on "The Wellesleys in India" refers to a period sufficiently remote from the present day to enable a tolerably impartial opinion to be formed as to the chief actors in its events; and the unanimity with which the transcendent

merits of the two Wellesleys have been recognised is but a fitting tribute to their great services. The "*Quid debeat, o Roma, Neronibus*" cannot be too often repeated.

We come to a very different chapter in Indian history in Colonel Kincaid's interesting paper on the Indian Bourbons, one of the last relics, we apprehend, of those distinguished European adventurers who long ago made for themselves name and fame, not to say fortune, in the service of Indian Potentates. When we say that John Philip Bourbon entered the service of the Emperor Akbar (whose wife's sister he married) in 1560, and that the Colonel's narrative embraces the varied fortunes of his descendants up to the present day, readers will readily understand that they have a pleasant half-hour's reading before them; nor will they be disappointed. We hope that the stories of the families of other adventurers may be brought to light, and that they will have as painstaking and competent a historian as Colonel Kincaid.

Sir C. Wilson's paper on the Greeks in Asia shows forth the vast progress which the intellectual, pushing Greek is making in the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan of Râm. Some of these men belong to families who have never left Asia Minor, and many of whom maintained, during most trying times, their dialect and their feeling of nationality "in the subterranean villages of Cappadocia, or in the mountains of Pontus." But the majority have accustomed themselves to use of Turkish, written or printed in Greek characters; and Sir Charles mentions (p. 35) having seen a copy of the Psalms thus printed. While, however, the priests (themselves often wholly ignorant of Greek, which they recite in Divine Service without understanding) deserve all credit for sustaining the feeling of nationality on the part of their flocks, they seem not a little lax in other matters. "At Mamassun," we read, "the Christians and Moslems own a church in common, and hold in equal veneration a box of human bones, said by the one to be the bones of St. Mamas, by the others to be those of a celebrated Christian who adopted Islam as his religion." The article gives a noteworthy account of a progress which bids fair to make the money-lending Greeks the chief landholders in the Sultan's dominions, and the rate of which may be measured by the fact that whereas there were (p. 36), forty years ago, in Mysilene 60,000 Turks and 30,000 Greeks, the number of the former has dwindled to 20,000, while that of the latter now reaches 80,000.

We must pass over with a mere allusion Mr. Harrison Smith's well-designed, though, we fear, somewhat visionary, plan for the pacification of the Sudan, in order to devote a few words to the brief, but clear, essay on the Eastern question contributed by "Asiaticus." The writer points out that, eliminating Germany, (which "will not risk a man, or even pen a despatch, to hinder Russia's progress in the direction of Constantinople"), we have to consider three Powers besides ourselves as being, in the present state of affairs, more especially concerned in this question. Russia, the would-be robber, Turkey, the State to be robbed, and Austria, menaced, but too weak to act alone. He admits the enormous advantage which Russia enjoys in having all her strength directed by a single will, while our own force is manipulated by a succession of Ministries of antagonistic policy, themselves at the mercy of a majority of the most ignorant classes in the country. Incidentally pointing out the reality of a danger which has undoubtedly swayed Abdul Hamid's policy, that of his being kidnapped *à la* Battenberg—a feat far more easy of accomplishment than the uninitiated may suppose—"Asiaticus" warns us that we are no longer safe in playing a rôle d'effacement. "If," he says, "we now leave Austria without some proof of our fortitude and fixity of purpose, and Turkey without the definite assurance of our protection and support, we shall have thrown away the last chance we are ever likely to possess of coping with Russia on equal terms." Weighty words: may the policy of England be shaped accordingly!

What "Asiaticus" points out as a necessary policy for us in Europe—to adopt a definite course and to adhere to it—the events recorded in the Summary show to be not a whit less essential in Asia, where our relentless foe is ever at work. Both writers wholly ignore Persia, which, if a *quantité négligeable*, is one which it is certainly unwise wholly to neglect.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.*

We have read this book with great interest. The vagaries of an erratic genius usually contain the germs of instruction for the everyday mortals who have no pretension to genius, and no desire to be erratic. And it is not often the case that men of real ability are more communicative as to their inmost feelings than Edgar Allan Poe. "Poe, like Byron, and other brother bards, was," says the writer, "ready to bare the secrets of his heart of hearts to the veriest stranger" (p. 332).

Of gentle race, exquisitely sensitive, and possessing all the poet's abhorrence from the common place and the vulgar, which Charles Kingsley has so well depicted in his "Elsley Vavasour," Poe was doomed, throughout life, to struggle for his daily bread; and was, probably, never in a position to reveal the full extent of his ability. Like a far greater genius, Mozart, who often had to

* "The Asiatic Quarterly Review," January, 1887. London: T. F. Unwin.

* "Edgar Allan Poe. His Life, Letters, and Opinions." By John H. Ingram. New Edition. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

earn ten florins, wherewith to purchase the necessities of life, by composing the music for a song over his publisher's counter, Poe had to submit to performing the very drudgery of his profession, no matter how highly his innate abilities would have enabled, and, when an opportunity offered, did enable, him, to soar above it.

His life seems to have been of the most Bohemian character. Repeatedly (pp. 85, 115, &c.) we are told, by so careful and sympathetic a biographer as Mr. Ingram, that he is wholly lost to view, and, whether owing to any hereditary taint, to an ill-balanced mind, or to dissolute habits—of which last he does not, however, seem to have become the victim as a youth—he appears from an early date to have been afflicted with strange fits of despondency. Fancy a young man of twenty-four writing to a friend who had obtained for him a position on the staff of a newspaper:—"The situation is agreeable to me for many reasons, but, alas! it appears to me that nothing can give me pleasure or the slightest gratification!" This is hardly the language which one would expect of a young man who, having been at school in England, at school and college in America, and at the United States' well-known military academy at West Point, must, without having had the chance of becoming utterly *blasé*, have seen at least something of the world.

His ideas of (that great test of a man's character, his) relations with the opposite sex seem, too, to have been peculiar. We are by no means satisfied with the remarks about a *poet's* love. We really do not see why it should of necessity differ from that of another rational being, unless it be, indeed, on the somewhat violent assumption that a poet cannot be a rational being. True it is that Goethe, Byron, Shelley, had abnormal ideas on this delicate subject; but Shakespeare, greater than all the three combined, may fairly be quoted on the other side. Be this as it may, Poe can hardly, in this respect, claim admiration. He married, early in life (and after a previous love-affair) his cousin, then aged fourteen; and, to do him justice, he seems to have been a devoted husband. But his wife had not been dead eighteen months before he assures Mrs. Whitman ("Helen") that he loves (p. 372) "now—now, for the first and only time." The fair Helen, however, after a first brief acquiescence, refused to link her lot with an intemperate admirer. So Poe shortly afterwards wrote effusions, as nearly amatory as possible, to "Annie," and wound up by proposing to his first lady-love, who was now a widow!

That the literary career of Poe was one of drudgery has been already indicated. It is the common fate of a journalist that many of his best productions are read, liked, and—line trunks or enshrine musty bacon. And doubtless this has been the case with the subject of this memoir. But (putting aside his poems, which are known to all the world,) Poe appears to us to have especially shone in attack. Of his brilliancy in literary controversy we have in this volume many—perhaps too many—specimens. As a critic he seems to have had (pp. 124, 152,) exceptional powers—for instance, he forecast from the first few numbers the entire plot of Barnaby Rudge—though no reader of any sense would agree in his verdict (p. 283) that Tennyson is "the greatest" (poet) "who ever lived;" a criticism which comes the more oddly from a man who was, if not a ripe, at least a competent, classical scholar, and who was versed in the masterpieces of German, as well as of English, poetry. As a rule, however (save when he allowed himself to fall into that mutual-laudation system which renders contemporary American criticism worthless where American works are concerned), his pen was dipped deep in gall. Many a telling phrase has been, and many more will be, stolen from those of his literary onslaughts which have found their way into a reprint.

Mr. Ingram has, we think, done well in again bringing before the English public the life of a man, admittedly one of the most original whom the century has produced, and of whose interesting—nay, sensational—career no equally readable narrative has come before us.

CHARON: SERMONS FROM STYX.*

There are few lives in modern history which combine coarseness even brutality, in action, with what, for want of a better phrase, may be called cynical transcendentalism in theory, than that of the great Frederick. His works are, we may almost say, entombed in many tomes. But were they even disinterred, they would be "caviare to the general." The little dialogue of the dead which our author, in this *brochure*, gives to the public in a very racy translation, is one of the rare exceptions to the above remarks, and well deserves to be reproduced: the wordy combat between Louis the Fifteenth of France, and his canonized ancestor and predecessor, St. Louis, the ninth French monarch of the name, who is deputed to conduct his degenerate descendant into regions of an unsavoury character, being simply exquisite. Of the "Sermons," from the author's own pen, the reader will probably prefer the last, which contains a brief, but vivid, representation of Belgium in the days when, though bellringing had not been

* "Charon: Sermons from Styx." Posthumous Work by Frederick the Great, King of Prussia; followed by other Terrible Dreams for the Wicked, in the manner of Calderon and Hoffmann, by the Author of "The Rosicrucians." London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

styled "campanology" and "triple-bob-majors," or "grandsire triples" were probably quite unknown in England, an accomplished bellringer was a person of no mean pretensions. The chief proficient in the melodious art, one Marcus Mujik, had but one worthy rival, his own wife. How jealousy was instilled into, or inflamed in, her breast, by the possession of a mysterious trinket handed to her by a Mephistophelian pedlar, who at the same time deprived her of the saintly image of the Archangel Michael, hitherto her cherished ornament (and, of course, a protection against all evil spirits), how her husband's unrivalled performance, on one occasion, roused her to a frenzy of jealous rage, and how the lofty steeple of St. Peter at Louvain was the scene of a terrible tragedy, we shall leave the reader to find out; and, once the tale begun, he or she will assuredly not lay down unfinished a narrative so admirably told. The motive of the entire little volume is excellent, and may well suggest not unprofitable reflections.

"Grace Bevan; or, the Mystery of Embden Vale," by J. R. (City of London Publishing Company), is the story of a woman who has for years to bear up against the incubus of a suspected name. From certain delicate touches, and from the insight given into the character of the heroine, the tale would seem to be penned by a woman's hand. Notwithstanding a vein of sadness which underlies the story it is told gracefully and feelingly, and the reader's interest is sustained to the last.

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.), is rich this month in pictures and letter-press. Admiral Warrington-Ingram gives very pleasant reminiscences of his "Wanderings in the Levant," and Major-General Mitford contributes the first instalment of what promises to be a very interesting series of "Notes of a Journey from Lahore to Liverpool *via* China, Japan, and America." Major Elliot continues his "National Record of the Victoria Cross," and Colonel Copinger tells a curious story of "A Duel in the North-West Provinces" in former days. The Editor's pen is mollified by the charitable associations of the season, and the sinners at the War Office have a respite for a time.

The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) for January has, in addition to the translations which we have already noticed, and which are continued, two able papers—one on "The German Army Bill," by C. L'Estrange, and one on "Our Neglected Coast Defences." Mr. Rathbone Low contributes an interesting account of "Scotia: our Latest annexation;" Mr. M. J. Colquhoun continues his very readable serial, "Every Inch a Soldier," which is followed by a bright and well-written episode of the Secession War in America, by Horace Vachell; and "On Leave" is always a welcome *resumé* of the month's events pleasantly told.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Indian Tribute and Loss by Exchange," by T. J. Pollard (Messrs. Thacker and Co.); "Tales of Country Life in La Gruyère," from the French of Sierre Sciobere, by L. Dora Congreve (Messrs. Blackwood); "Our Own Pompeii" (Messrs. Blackwood); Lamb's "Essays of Elia," illustrated (Messrs. Sampson, Low and Co.); "Wild Animals," photographed and described by J. Fortune Nott; "Travels with the Afghan Boundary Commission," by Lieut. A. C. Yate (Messrs. Blackwood and Sons); "She, a History of Adventure," by H. Rider Haggard (Messrs. Longmans and Co.); "The Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies, as Recorded in the Court Minutes of the East India Company, 1699-1803," now first printed from the original MS., by Henry Stevens of Vermont, with an introduction by Sir George Birdwood, K.C.S.I., M.D. (London: Henry Stevens and Sons).

The *Prajahadhu* says:—We hear that the Finance Committee will reduce the number of *chaprasis* and *dustries* of offices in general. It would be better to reduce the number of European officers whose duty is only to sign their names. If the Finance Committee really desire the welfare of India and wish to effect retrenchment, it will recommend economy in this direction.

EXAMINATION PAPERS TAMPERED WITH.—We have received from the Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, an incomprehensible document relating to the examination in which the papers, it will be remembered, were recently tampered with. It purports to give the partial results of the examination, and presents a series of initials, with a name in full here and there, together with formidable columns of figures. Of the names nine are European and two are Native, and the initials might belong to any nationality. As the Lahore candidates are not included, the results are inadequate, and as there is no proof that it was at Lahore that the papers were stolen—the probability, indeed, being the other way—the whole examination is unsatisfactory. The school, which has passed its candidates conspicuously well, will naturally be suspected as the pilferer of the papers. Meanwhile the publication of a muddled and fragmentary document like the one before us seems a waste of printer's ink.—*Pioneer*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL..

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1887.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE great meeting which some alarmists in this country and in India considered to be a herald of danger to British rule in the East has been held, and the Empire remains undisturbed. The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, who took considerable pains to prepare the public at home for the event, is reticent about much that would have been interesting to know. We should like, for instance, to have known whether Mr. H. Gladstone and Sir Roper Lethbridge addressed the Assembly, and what effect their respective views had upon their hearers. It is almost a shock to learn that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, late Liberal candidate for Holborn, delivered a speech which "was remarkable chiefly for its somewhat effusive loyalty of tone." We did not expect this of Naoroji. But the proverb does not always hold true that great men do not change their opinions with change of climate. An Indian gentleman in England had interviewed Mr. John Bright, and sent that eminent statesman's views as communicated to him to India; but, strange to say that Mr. Bright, while sympathising with all their aspirations, gave it as his opinion that the "representatives" of India were not yet far enough advanced for self-government. Good advice he gave them plentifully, but then, as it has been wittily and wisely said, "Good advice only is like trying to play the part of the Good Samaritan without going to the expense of the oil and the twopence." And this Mr. Bright has always done to perfection. No wonder that the Congress collapsed. Instead of breathings and threats against British misgovernment in India, the first resolution was one congratulating the Queen of England on her approaching Jubilee. Then we are told:—

The extension of the jury system and the separation of the executive from the judicial functions of the magistracy formed the subjects of another group of resolutions. The question of recruiting the Civil Service seems also to have been discussed, and the opinion was recorded that examinations should be held in both India and England, and that the limit of age should be raised to twenty-three. The subject of Native volunteers then came up, and it was resolved that, in view of the unsettled state of Europe and the immense assistance which the people of India, if duly prepared, could render to England in the event of serious

complications, an earnest appeal should be made to the Government to authorise a system of volunteering for Natives. Finally it was resolved that copies of the resolutions should be sent to the Viceroy, with a request that he would forward them to the Secretary of State. The Congress then dispersed, after determining that next year's meeting should be held at Madras.

The labour of the mountain could not have produced a smaller mouse. The Viceroy has received a deputation which conveyed to him the Resolutions arrived at. With regard to the claim to have representative institutions his Excellency reminded them that the Home Government had admitted the desirability of re-examining the working of the Act of 1858, and that the matter might therefore be considered *sub-judice*. As to the longing which has lately come to the Bengali Babu to become a Volunteer Lord Dufferin explained, with all the kindness and courtesy of his nature, that the desire was a little premature. "He had no doubt that their desire to become Volunteers was prompted by the purest spirit of loyalty and patriotism, but when the Government came to consider the practical methods of giving effect to the movement it soon became apparent that the difficulties and disadvantages attending it altogether outnumbered its military and practical advantages. He could not therefore hold out any hope that the Home or the Indian Government would be induced to reconsider the decision arrived at." So for the present young Bengal cannot gratify his wish to wear an attractive uniform and carry a rifle—although the more chaste and befitting garb of a policeman can still be his if he wishes it.

But the Congress has dispersed for another year. In the meantime the agitators are making preparations to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee with all pomp and honour. If their agitator friends in England, who have tried to make capital out of them, will but take a hint from the bursting of this bubble agitation, we shall hear less of India's grievances and cries for Representative Institutions.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinion of Correspondents.)

THE HIGH COURT IN CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In page 735 of the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 15th December, the quarrel between the Executive Government of Bengal and the Supreme Court of Justice is noticed under the title of "Lessons from the Lord Mayor."

The High Court have good reason for their indignation. Her Majesty's Judges know well that their duty is to administer the laws as they exist; they must not under the pretence of public policy twist the laws, and punish either rich or poor unless the laws give them authority to do so.

The Governor of Bengal and the Chief Magistrates of districts have reason to complain that they are not allowed to punish rich men, who wage petty war with their neighbours, and then employ their wealth in feeing counsel to save them from the consequences of their felonious wickedness.

The British Government exists in India for the purpose of preserving the peace. If we cannot control malefactors and men-slayers, the sooner we leave India the better; under our Riponian velvet gloves we must wear steel gauntlets.

The fault lies with the Legislative Council of India. Even before the Mutiny of 1857 the laws were so imperfect that, when the outbreak took place, we were obliged to disregard the laws, and exercise justice and firmness to the best of our ability. The British Government, which understood our difficulties, soon passed a law forgiving us all our illegal proceedings. Since the Mutiny the multitude of laws which have been manufactured and repealed and amended and tinkered have filled our subjects in India with astonishment and confusion; on the top of this mass lies an immense superstructure of Case law, good and bad.

English Magistrates may be excused for thinking in their inmost consciences that some of our Courts are Institutions for the protection of Vice.

Your obedient servant,

Jan. 5.

T.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

—o—

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 18.)

EVANS—The Governor-General has been pleased to renominate the Hon. G. H. P. Evans to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

SCOBLE—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the resignation of the Hon. C. P. Ibert, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., H.M. the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. A. R. Scoble, Q.C., to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Mr. Scoble under instructions from H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India took upon himself the execution of his office from the 1st inst.

ALEXANDER, Captain F. G., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 6th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed, from the date of joining, to officiate as wing officer and adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion during the deputation on boundary duty of Captain E. S. Masters.

WILLIAMS—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Williams as consular agent for Italy at Basseein.

Consequent on the return of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Wilson, officiating additional political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent in Bhurtpore and Kerowlee, to his substantive grade of political agent of the 2nd class, the following reversion is made in the graded list of the political department, from Nov. 29 :—

FRASER, Major E. A., political assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to be an additional political agent of the 1st class, from the date of joining, during the period of his employment as guardian to the Heir apparent of Jodhpore.

FORBES, Mr. G. S., M.C.S., junior under secretary, sub pro tem., is appointed to be under-secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, sub pro tem., from Dec. 1, vice Mr. W. J. Cunningham, C.S., officiating as secretary.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. A., B.C.S., political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., and assistant secretary, is appointed to be junior under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, sub pro tem., from Dec. 1, vice Mr. G. S. Forbes, C.S., appointed under-secretary, sub pro tem.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., C.S., is appointed to be a political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., and is posted as assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department from the date of joining.

OLDHAM, Lieut.-Colonel F. G., R.E., examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is appointed examiner of Public Works Accounts, Military Works.

NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C., B.A., is appointed to officiate as examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-West Provinces and Oudh, as a temporary arrangement.

KING, Mr. W. H., relieved Major A. C. Bigg-Wither of his duties as superintendent engineer, Frontier Road Circle, and joint secretary to agent, Governor-General, Beluchistan, Public Works Department on Dec. 4.

GREEN, Mr. H. H., received charge of the 4th division, Frontier Road, from Mr. W. H. King, on Nov. 30.

BATLAY, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., on return from furlough resumed charge of the Kotah agency from Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., on Nov. 24.

FRASER, Major E. A., made over, and Major Donald Robertson assumed charge of the offices of the Inspector-General of Registration, and Registrar of Companies, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on Dec. 5.

WADE, Lieut. J. M., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the office of the executive engineer, Darjeeling Division, Military Works, from Sept. 21.

FURLONGHS.

WALLACE, Mr. J. A. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on m.c., for six months, in continuation of the leave granted him dated April 27.

KELLY, Mr. F. W., assistant superintendent, Survey of India Department, is granted leave for six months from Nov. 13.

MILITARY.

WILKINSON, Brigadier-General H. C., C.B., H.P., commanding the Presidency District, to the Divisional Staff of the army, temporary, vice Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn,

K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M., C.B., appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, dated Dec. 8.

FLETCHER, Major A. F., R.A., assistant to the inspector-general of ordnance, Bellary Circle, to be superintendent of the gun carriage factory, Madras, vice Colonel H. McLeod, R.A., who has been appointed inspector-general of ordnance, Madras, dated Dec. 6.

WALKER, Lieut. E. S. F., R.A., to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 4th class, vice Lieut. L. G. Watkins, R.A., officiating as commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, dated Nov. 6.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. L. W., Liverpool Regiment, wing officer 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Jan. 27, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

GRANT, Mr. S. S., to be lieutenant of 3rd, or Sind, Punjab and Indus Valley Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY.

BUTTER, Lieut.-Colonel A. D., Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 12.

JAMES, Lieut.-Colonel C. F., Bombay Staff Corps, from Dec. 12.

JARRETT, Lieut.-Colonel H. S., Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 13.

GREY, Lieut.-Colonel L. J. H., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 13.

JENKINS, Lieut.-Colonel R. G., Madras Staff Corps, from Dec. 18.

SWETENHAM, Lieut.-Colonel E., Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 13.

ANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel W. C., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 13.

KEITH, Lieut.-Colonel G. S., Madras Staff Corps, from Dec. 13.

CANTOR, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 13.

JACOB, Lieut.-Colonel G. A., Bombay Staff Corps, from Dec. 13.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel J. B., Madras Staff Corps, from Dec. 13.

UNDERWOOD, Lieut.-Colonel T. O., Madras Staff Corps, from Dec. 13.

RICHMOND, Lieut.-Colonel J. A., Madras Staff Corps, from Dec. 13.

PORTOUS, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., Madras Staff Corps, from Dec. 13.

NEVILLE, Captain and Brevet-Major J. P. C., to be major Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 11.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

MILLER, Colonel J., Bengal S.C., from Nov. 4.

HARRIS, Lieut. F. A., Bengal S.C., half-pay list, from Nov. 6.

ROBINSON, Surgeon E. L., half-pay list, from Jan. 19, 1887.

GORDON, Lieut. W. D., Bengal S.C., has been transferred to the half-pay list, from Dec. 29, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned honorary commissioned officers are transferred to the Pension Establishment, from the dates specified :—

RODGERS, Honorary-Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant-Commissary J., Army Clothing Department, from Nov. 17.

VYALL, First Grade Senior Apothecary E., from Jan. 18, 1887.

FURLONGHS.

QUIN, Lieut.-Colonel T. J., General List, Infantry, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, N.W.P. and Oudh (p.a.), for one year and 243 days.

CAYLEY, Brigade-Surgeon H., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m.c.), for three months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CODDINGTON, Lieut. H. A., Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 25th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 16.

SWINTON, Lieut. R. R., wing officer 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, to be adjutant, vice O'Donnell, appointed to the Frontier Police, from Nov. 1.

SAWYER, Major H. A., wing commander 14th Sikhs, to be paid attaché, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, from Nov. 1, vice Captain Dun, appointed deputy assistant quartermaster-general for Intelligence, Burma Field Force.

HARTSHORNE, Major A. G., General List Infantry, late Halfpay List, having been permitted to return to duty, is posted to Allahabad, general duty.

ELLICOMBE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain O. J. Ellicombe, Devonshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

CAMPBELL, Captain J. C., R.E., is transferred from the headquarters of the Inspector-General, Military Works, to the Ferozepore division, Military Works.

MOORE, Captain R. F., R.E., is granted three months' special leave in India, from Dec. 10, to qualify for regimental promotion.

DIGBY—On relief by Captain J. C. Campbell, Captain T. Digby, R.E., is transferred from the Ferozepore to the Allahabad division, Military Works.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names :—

DAVIES, Captain L. A., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment.

BEDINGFIELD, Captain H. H., 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment.

JENOUR, Lieut. A. S., R.A., is directed to proceed from Agra to Rawal Pindi for duty with No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern division.

TEMPLER, Lieut. L. G., Durham Light Infantry, squadron officer, on probation, 8th Bengal Cavalry, who has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the

1st battalion Durham Light Infantry, pending orders from H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief as to his final disposal. With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

HALKETT—Oude division order, dated Nov. 1, appointing Major W. G. C. Halkett, brigade-major, Lucknow, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, vice Major Ellis, resigned.
MAINWARING, Major R. B., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to officiate as brigade major, vice Major Halkett, from Nov. 1.

(Dec. 11.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GWATKIN, Captain F. S., squadron commander 13th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Presidency district, vice Major Towell, Royal Artillery, proceeding to England, on promotion, dated Nov. 5.

ROSS, Lieut. T. C., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, having passed by the Higher Standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Paymaster and Hon. Captain R. Johnstone, who has been acting in the appointment, dated Oct. 27.

SWINEY, Lieut. E. R. R., East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 27.

CARDEW, Lieut. F. G., Oxfordshire Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 18.

CASSAN, Captain E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Rangoon for duty with No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, R.A.

WILLIAMSON—The name of Surgeon J. F. Williamson, Medical Staff, is expunged from the list of tour-expired medical officers ordered to proceed to England, dated Sept. 9.

With the sanction of Government, the following orders are confirmed:—

DAVIES—Allahabad Division order, dated Nov. 11, appointing Captain O. E. M. Davies, officiating brigade-major, Allahabad, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Colonel Strong, employed at army headquarters.

O'GORMAN—Lahore Division order, dated Nov. 5, appointing N. P. O'Gorman, brigade-major, Meeran Meer, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Captain Beley, proceeded to Burma on special duty from Oct. 28.

THOMAS—Agra Brigade order, dated Nov. 2, appointing Major W. G. Thomas, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, to officiate as brigade-major, vice Captain Thornhill, 38rd Bengal Infantry, appointed cantonment magistrate from Nov. 1.

(Dec. 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

COWIE, Lieut. W. A. L., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 6th Bengal Light Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 13.

PHILLIPOTS, Captain R. V., R.E., is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Mooltan Division, Military Works.

BROWNE, Surgeon-Major S. H., M.D., joint civil surgeon of Simla, is placed in charge of the army headquarters staff and establishment, vice Surgeon G. F. A. Harris, from Dec. 8.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

SANDWITH, Lieutenant R. L., 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

BULKLEY, Lieutenant G. A., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned veterinary surgeons, who have completed a tour of service in India are directed, on relief, to proceed to England:—

Veterinary Surgeons, 1st class, B. L. Glover and J. D. Edwards.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

CLOETE, Lieut. E. R. H. J., "I" Battery, "B" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, for three months, on private affairs.

HEUGATE, Captain R. H. G., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

POLLOCK, Surgeon-Major C. F., for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BANNATYNE, Major N., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

CURLING, Captain W. K., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, on urgent private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to the date of the arrival of his battalion in England.

CHISHOLM-BATTEN, Major and Paymaster J. F., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, on urgent private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to date of arrival of the battalion in England.

HEWETT, Captain W. S., 8th Bengal Infantry, to Delhi and Murree, on private affairs, from Nov. 8, 1886, to Aug. 7, 1887.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 15.)

The following promotions are made in the Behar Light Horse:—

MACNAMARA, Lieut. J. M., to be captain, vice Captain P. Nolan, resigned.

BROWN, Mr. W. B., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Bhaugulpore division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Monghyr.

RICHARDSON, Mr. T. W., who has recently been appointed to be a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed an assistant magistrate and collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Murshidabad.

POWER, Captain M., is appointed to be honorary paymaster of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

COWLEY, Mr. F. W. R., district and sessions judge of Chittagong, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. M. Towers.

PALLI, Mr. L., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Rajshahye division, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of Rajshahye.

CLARK, Mr. I. H. W. D., officiating district superintendent of police Dacca, is confirmed in that appointment.

FABRE-TONNERRE, Mr. L. E., district superintendent of police, Dinage pore, is transferred to Maldah.

KNYVETT, Mr. A. V., district superintendent of police, Julpigori, is transferred to Dinagepore.

BROWN, Mr. R. W., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Bhaugulpore district police, is appointed to have charge of the district police, Julpigori.

BELLETT, Mr. G., inspector of schools, Rajshahye Circle, is appointed to act in Class I. of the Bengal Educational Service from Nov. 1, vice Mr. C. B. Clarke, on furlough.

BOSE, Dr. C. C., is appointed to act as civil medical officer of Kushtea and Goalundo, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. V. Richards, from the date on which he joined his appointment.

FURLONGS.

DOMINY, Lieut. H., Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, from Nov. 28 to April 1.

JUDGE, Mr. A. S., assistant superintendent of police, extension of furlough for six months, on sick certificate.

FORBES, Mr. L. R., assistant commissioner, Palame, extension of furlough for two months, on sick certificate.

BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., district and sessions judge, Backergunge, is allowed furlough for ten months, from March 16.

TOWERS, Mr. R. M., district and sessions judge, Midnapore, is allowed special leave for six months, from Jan. 21.

CLAY, Mr. A. L., officiating magistrate and collector, Sarun, is allowed furlough for eight months, from March 1.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 11.)

CORNWALL, Mr. W. G., magistrate and collector, Furukhabad, furlough to Europe for 13 months and 15 days, from Feb. 1, 1887, or subsequent date.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. S., C.S., assistant magistrate, Moradabad, to be senior assistant commissioner, Garhwal, from Dec. 90, the date on which Colonel J. F. L. Fisher attains to the colonel's allowance.

FREYER—Consequent on the completion of his tour of hill duty, Surgeon P. J. Freyer, M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Mussoorie to Moradabad, holding Saharanpur as his grade-station from the date of his making over charge at Mussoorie.

HARDING, Mr. W. H., officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Jaunpur to Fatehpur.

TUOHY, Surgeon J. F., civil surgeon, 2nd class, having returned from deputation duty, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Bijoor district on the forenoon of Nov. 27.

FISHER—The services of Colonel J. F. L. Fisher, senior assistant commissioner, Garhwal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, from Dec. 20.

BARSTOW, Mr. H. C., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from Nov. 3.

WRIGHT—The services of Surgeon-Major R. T. Wright, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 14.)

WOLFE-MURRAY, Mr. F. D'A. O., to act as principal assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent, Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. Nicholson on other duty.

FOSTER, Mr. H. W., to act as principal assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent, Ganjam, during the employment of Mr. C. L. B. Cumming on other duty.

HARDING, Mr. H. O. D., who has been admitted to the Madras Civil Service, reported his arrival at Madras on Dec. 8.

STOKES-WHITE—The services of Messrs. H. J. Stokes and D. S. White are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for employment on the Public Service Commission.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman special magistrate for the town specified opposite his name:—

ELLIS, Mr. M. W., vice Mr. J. H. Andree, resigned, for the town of Cuddapah, in Cuddapah District.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officer to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George :—

MORRIS, Mr. J. J., port officer, Vizagapatam.

SWEET, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State to return to duty.

JOHNSON, Brigade-General A. C., C.B., R.A., to be a Trustee of St. George's Cathedral and Lay Trustee of the Cathedral Chaplaincy, in the place of Major-General S. H. E. Chamier.

JONES, Mr. A. M., deputy collector in charge of Treasury, Trichinopoly District, to be deputy collector on special duty for Forest Settlement.

The following reversions in the Public Works Department are ordered :—

USHER, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, sub pro tem., 4th grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Dec. 1.

MEDLOCK, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, temporary rank, 4th grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Dec. 1.

FURLONGHS.

SEWELL, Mr. E. J., acting collector of Ganjam, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year.

BARCLAY, M. E., Government solicitor, Madras, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State an extension of leave, on m.c., for six months.

SCONCE, Mr. W., head master, Calicut College, is granted furlough for one year, from Jan. 15.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Dec. 17.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

LEWIS, Lieut. C. H., officiating squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risalas), to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Captain Peirse, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

CARTWRIGHT, Lieut. E. M., wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, to be squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risalas).

SEARLE, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 1st Bombay Infantry, and will command the depot of that regiment and that of the 25th Bombay Light until further orders, vice Captain Wapshare, who has been ordered to rejoin the 26th Bombay Infantry.

CHEDEVIX-FRENCH, Lieut. G. F., will rejoin the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on the expiration of the leave granted him in G.O.C. of the 17th inst.

Under instructions from the Horse Guard War Office, it is intimated that :—

WICKHAM, Major E. H., 1-1 North Irish division, R.A., has been promoted lieutenant-colonel.

ROCHFORD, Captain A. N., 1-1 Central Provinces division, R.A., has been promoted major, and posted to 5-1 North Irish division, vice Wickham.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. G. D. A., G-3, R.A., has been promoted captain and posted to 3-1 Central Provinces division. He will proceed to England.

THORNTON, Lieut. S. V., G-3, R.A., has been promoted captain, and posted to 4-1 South Irish division, R.A. He will proceed to England.

DALLAS, Captain J. H. L., R.A., has been posted to G-3, vice S. M. Rogers, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery.

JAMES, Lieut.-Colonel C. F., S.C., commandant 2nd Bombay Infantry, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on Dec. 13.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. C. H., 9th Bombay Infantry, passed an examination in Somali on Nov. 29.

BROWN, Surgeon-Major D. B., to remain in England, from Nov. 16, until provided with a passage to India, on private affairs.

MURRAY—The leave to Bombay granted to Lieut. C. F. T. Murray, South Stafford Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 19th Bombay Infantry), is from Nov. 26, 1886, to March 25, 1887.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 23.)

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

MENNIE, Lieut. J. O., 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, officiating wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, dated June 1, 1885.

PRESTON—The services of R. W. Preston, S.C., 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

PRINGLE, Conductor R., adjutant-general's department, is promoted to the rank of deputy assistant-commissary, with effect from Nov. 8.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years'

service, to be lieutenant-colonels from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

BULKLEY, Major H. T., Staff Corps, Dec. 19.

COUSSMAKER, Major M. F., Staff Corps, Dec. 19.

The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief :—

CAVAYE, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, to be military secretary, dated Dec. 14.

HANNAY, Major O. C., 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be aide-de-camp, dated Dec. 14.

The following General Orders by the Government of India, dated Dec. 17, is republished :—

FLETCHER, Major A. F., R.A., assistant to the inspector-general of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, to be superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, vice Colonel H. McLeod, R.A., who has been appointed inspector-general of Ordnance, Madras, dated Dec. 6.

WALKER, Lieut. E. S. F., R.A., to officiate as commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, vice Lieut. L. G. Watkins, R.A., officiating as commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, dated Nov. 6.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

JAMES, Lieut.-Colonel C. F., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Dec. 12.

JACOB, Lieut.-Colonel G. A., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Dec. 13.

It is notified that the leave out of India granted the undermentioned officers commenced on the dates specified against their respective names, and not as previously notified from the dates on which they were respectively struck off duty :—

STOCK, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., S.C., June 1.

GRANT, Major J., S.C., May 25.

GODFREY, Lieut. S. H., S.C., June 29.

The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

HUME, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E., Col. W. R. Martin, Inf., Col. R. Worsley, Inf., Lieut. A. G. Davidson, S.C., Col. A. D. Butter, S.C., Capt. A. W. T. Radcliffe, S.C., Maj. W. J. A. Birch, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. T. Brereton, S.C., Maj. C. W. Walker, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. F. Comyn, Inf., Lieut. R. W. Nicholson, S.C., Lieut.-Col. George Mackenzie, S.C., Brig.-Surg. J. Cruickshank.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. Duncan, H. A. D. Phillips (Cov.), G. Smyth (Cov.), W. Ward-Smith, M. F. Beamish.

Madras Estab.—G. F. T. Power (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—H. E. Winter (Cov.), G. M. Macpherson (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. Swiney, S.C., till Oct. 11.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. L. Reid, three months' exty. leave; P. L. A. Price, six months' leave on m.c.; R. G. Hardy (Cov.), fourteen days' furlough and to return; E. F. Gordon, seven months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—J. Y. Fullerton, furlough of one year commuted to eighteen months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—C. H. Brereton, six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain C. J. Jamieson, S.C., Lieut. F. C. Grant, S.C., Maj. H. V. Hunt, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. E. V. Stace, S.C., Lieut. W. J. R. Wickham, S.C., Capt. H. B. Ternan, S.C., Col. W. H. Ross, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. L. D. Gompertz, J. W. Oliver, A. S. Gerrard, W. T. Webb, C. F. Ansted, E. B. Steedman (Cov.), H. G. Pearse (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—J. H. Merriman, H. B. Grigg (Cov.).

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Lahore paper :—The description you give of M. Pachino tallies so exactly, making allowance for the lapse of time, with that of a Pachino whom I knew in Teheran, that I have no doubt but that they are one and the same. A Pole by birth, he was originally appointed to the St. Petersburg Foreign Office, as what the Russians call a *jeune de Langues*, or "sucking attaché." He was then, towards the beginning of 1861, appointed an attaché to the Russian Legation at Teheran. He was a capital linguist, and his ignorance of English was merely assumed. I knew him intimately, could swear to him anywhere; and have not the slightest doubt, when in India, been an agent of the Russian Foreign Office.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

PARKIN—Dec. 31, at Aldershot, the wife of Major J. W. B. Parkin, A.C.G., of a son.

REID—Jan. 4, at Eastbourne, the wife of Captain J. H. E. Reid, the King's Own Borderers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DANIELL—ROSHER—Jan. 5, at St. Mary's Church, Higham, Captain J. F. Daniell, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Constance, second daughter of the late George Rosher, Esq., of The Knowle, Higham.
EDDRUP—JOHNSON—Jan. 3, at St. Paul's, Hammersmith, Edward Charles P. Eddrup, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge), eldest son of the Rev. Canon Eddrup, M.A., Vicar of Bremhill, Calne, Wilts, to Lizzie Carruthers Johnson, second daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Charles Johnson, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE—Dec. 31, at Fortrose, N.B., Colonel Hector Mackenzie, late 34th Chicaole Light Infantry, Madras Army, son of the late John Mackenzie, Esq., of Kincaig, Ross-shire, aged 83.

SMITH—JAN. 5, at 29, Roland-gardens, S.W., J. R. Bullen Smith C.S.I., formerly of Calcutta.

YOUNG—Jan. 2, at 15, Edith villas, West Kensington, Mary Sarah Cross, daughter of the late Epaphroditus Young, M.D.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO—Dec. 16, at Sehore, the wife of A. A. Angelo, Educational Department, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—Dec. 10, at Punjab, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel, J. R. Campbell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

CATTELL-JONES—Dec. 1, at Assam, the wife of Dr. T. Cattell-Jones, of a son.

FASSON—Dec. 3, at Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, C.S., of a daughter.

GOODFELLOW—Dec. 15, at Rawalpindi, the wife of A. T. Goodfellow, Examiner of Accounts, Sind Saugor State Railway, of a son.

GRANT—Dec. 15, at Ferozepore, the wife of Surgeon D. G. F. Grant, Civil Surgeon, Ferozepore, of a daughter.

GRESWELL—Dec. 18, at Madras, the wife of C. H. Greswell, C.E., S.I. Railway, of a son.

HALL—Dec. 18, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. G. Hall, of a daughter.

IRVING—Dec. 21, at Government House, Parel, the wife of Surgeon-Major Irving, of a daughter.

KELLY—Dec. 11, at Pachmarhi, C.P., the wife of Overseer P. Kelly, Military Works, of a daughter.

KINGDON—Dec. 14, at Ranikhet, N.W.P., the wife of Sergeant-Instructor O. Kingdon, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, of a son.

LACEY—Dec. 11, at Quetta, Beluchistan, the wife of J. E. Lacey, P.W. Accounts, of a son.

MCAURTHUR—Dec. 15, at Darjeeling, the wife of Major A. D. McArthur, R.E., of a son.

ONSLow—Dec. 8, at Punjab, the wife of R. C. Onslow, Esq., 10th Bengal (D.C.O.) Lancers, of a daughter.

POGSON—Dec. 18, at Madras, the wife of N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., Government Astronomer, of a daughter.

POPE—Dec. 14, at South Sylhet, the wife of R. R. Pope, C.S., of a daughter.

SCOTT—Dec. 16, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, the wife of Major Scott, 11th P.W.O., Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—INKSON—Dec. 13, at Calcutta, R. F. Allen, Lieut. R.E., to Alice Gordon, daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Inkson, M.D., Medical Staff.

BRANFOOT—CARTER—Dec. 18, at Madras, A. M. Branfoot, Surgeon-Major I.M.D., to Lucy Innes, daughter of H. R. P. Carter, Madras Railway.

CORMACK—HANNAGAN—Dec. 9, at Lucknow, Surgeon E. Cormack, Medical Staff, to Ethel, daughter of Mr. J. S. Hannagan, Sub-Judge of Lucknow.

HIGGS—MAY—Dec. 18, at Calcutta, J. A. Higgs, Assistant Surveyor, to Eva Augusta, daughter of the late J. A. May, Surveyor, Survey of India.

RISK—FADDY—Dec. 13, at Jullundur, Surgeon E. J. E. Risk, Army Medical Staff, son of the Rev. J. E. Risk, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's Chapter-of-Ease, Plymouth, to Ellie Mary, daughter of Major Langston Faddy, Retired List, Bengal Army.

SHARPE—GOUGH—Dec. 21, at Colaba, Captain E. Sharpe, 77th Regiment, to Mona Kathleen, eldest daughter of Major-General Gough, St. Heliers, Jersey.

WOOLCOMBE—MURRAY—Dec. 15, at Meean Meer, Captain C. L. Woolcombe, Vicar of Menheniot, Cornwall, to Agnes Meade, daughter of Major-General J. I. Murray, C.B., Commanding Lahore Division.

DEATHS.

DYER—Dec. 15, at Lucknow, Lieut. J. H. Dyer, 17th Lancers.

GARSTIN—Dec. 14, at Haldwani, Colonel C. Garstin, Senior Commissioner of Kumaon, aged 49.

LYONS—Dec. 21, at Bandora, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. Peter Lyons, H.M.'s Mint, aged 42.

TAIT—Dec. 15, at Dharmasala, Colonel J. S. Tait, B.S.C.

WELSH—Dec. 16, at Allahabad, Alice Ethel, daughter of J. W. Welsh, Postal Department, aged 10.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE appointment of Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., commanding the Presidency District of Bengal, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, vice H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, appointed Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, is gazetted.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has made the following appointments on his Personal Staff, with effect from the 14th ult.:—Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Cayave, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, to be Military Secretary, and to perform the duties of Interpreter in addition to his own, pending the appointment of a qualified Aide-de-Camp; Major O. C. Hannay, 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp; and Risaldar Major Dhowkul Sing, Sirdar Bahadar, 3rd Light Cavalry, to be Native Aide-de-Camp.

THE 2nd Regiment Hyderabad Contingent has been selected for service in Burma.

It is notified that probationers for the Indian Staff Corps appointed from the Royal Artillery and British or Native Infantry, to Native cavalry regiments will be reported on by officers commanding the regiments to which they are attached as to their fitness for service with cavalry, six months after joining their appointments. If then reported fit for permanent employment with cavalry, they will be attached for a period of four months, during the cold season, to a British cavalry regiment, for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in equitation, in the use of the carbine, sword and lance, and to complete, as far as possible, their cavalry training generally. Should there be no British cavalry regiment at the station where the officers are serving, they will be sent at their own expense to the nearest station where one is quartered. Full staff pay of their appointments will be passed, for a period not exceeding four months, on the condition that no extra expense will be thereby caused to the State.

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State for India the appointment of Inspector of Army Telegraphy and Signalling with the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners has been abolished, and an appointment of Inspector of Army Signalling is created, on a staff salary, of Rs. 250 per mensem, pending the submission of a complete scheme modifying the present system of Army Signalling in India on the lines of the system in force in England.

THE linking of the regiments of the Madras and Bombay Armies will be as follows:—

Madras Infantry.					
1st (Pioneers)	4th (Pioneers)	8th	12th	17th	
2nd	29th	33rd	9th	11th	28th
3rd	23rd	31st	10th	25th	32nd
5th	16th	27th	13th	20th	22nd
6th	14th	21st	15th	26th	30th
7th	19th	24th			
Bombay Infantry.					
1st	8th	9th	14th	16th	17th
2nd	12th	13th	19th	20th	22nd
3rd	5th	10th	7th	24th	26th
4th	23rd	25th	27th	29th	30th

The 21st (Marine Battalion) and 28th Regiments, Bombay Infantry, will not be linked with any other corps.

A CLASS for instruction in Army Signalling will be formed at Kirkee on the 1st February.

THE military authorities in India have under consideration the introduction of ballooning into India; and in connection with this subject Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E., has been placed on special duty at Roorkee, for the purpose of preparing and submitting a scheme for its introduction into this country. While engaged on this duty, Lieutenant Macdonald will be attached to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

COLONEL HOLMES, Divisional Judge Advocate, Sirhind and Lahore Circle, has been ordered to Burma; and Captain Bray, East Lancashire Regiment, officiates as Deputy Judge Advocate as a temporary measure.

UNDER instructions from Army Headquarters, a committee will assemble at Lahore early next month to consider the question of the proposed universal pattern sword for native officers of Infantry in Bengal.

COLONEL ADAMS, Acting Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, has been confirmed in the appointment.

THE list of officers in military employ who have had the option while on furlough of electing the "leave rules of the Indian Staff Corps," shows that out of 163 Bengal officers 122 accepted the new rules, of 66 Madras officers 45 accepted, and of 48 Bombay officers 36 accepted, giving a percentage of 26.71 who declined to accept them. Of a total of 277 who had the

option 74 declined. If the Government of India had had its own way, the question of refusing would not have entered into the matter.

THE BLACK CONQUEST.

(By ERNEST WHITE, MADRAS.)

In the accompanying pages, the writer has ventured to embody a few observations made during the course of lengthened stay in what is still to so great an extent *terra incognita*, the Madras Mofussil, outside the towns. It is scarcely necessary to say that he does not aim at anything higher than the merely drawing attention to some salient features of life and public administration in the Province. Some of the questions referred to have been recently brought very conspicuously under the public notice. For his remarks on these, the writer, who is not unmindful of the thermometer and of the Indian acceptance of the rule *hieme omnia bella conquesunt*, craves the indulgence of the long-suffering reader.

I.

THE BUNNIAH'S REIGN.

The Great Corporal's famous gibe at the British nation was once curiously matched by a remark to the present writer by an Indian sage, in the course of certain confabulations on the existing order of things. The sage rejoiced in the dignified ease of a village Munsifship, in which capacity it is to be hoped he continues to adorn the councils of his native heath. He had certainly never heard of his great prototype; and his utterances, made in the midst of an admiring circle from his particular stone, under the wide-spreading village banyan tree, had the force of originality combined with authority. After much sapient observation on the manners of an administration of which his memory extended back to the last Pindaree raid into the lowlands of the Kistna, he delivered himself of the conclusion that there had been three *Probutvans*: the first being that of the Brahmins; the second that of the Kshetryas; while the dispensation for the time was the Government of the Bunniah. The speaker himself was a Kamma, or Sudra ryot, the last of the four great classes.

The sentiment of this indigenous epigrammatist is one, it is believed, which is very commonly shared by the Aryan cousins of the Western governing class, and which takes the form of something more than a suspicion among many of that class themselves. The country, it can never be forgotten, was once, in a literal sense, governed by the shopkeepers; and if the palmy days of profits in pepper, kinkob, and "country goods," and "cute bargains in turkey-red cloth, have gone their way, there still linger many of the traditions and something of the spirit which characterised the successful financial operations of the departed Nabobs. This, however, it is conceived, was not the sense in which the writer's ancient friend intended to sum up the merits of the *Pax Britannica*. His meaning and special reference to a fact which was, doubtless, a private grievance, and which was at all times evident in a numerous element in his auditory: the daily increasing preponderance in the village community of the Bunniah.

The Bunniah has for ages been the proverbial repository of the mingled hate, fear, and ridicule of his countrymen. In the Hindoo drama he holds something of the place which the respectable British tradesman found in the comedies of Wycherly and Congreve. It is the Bunniah who, submitting to a small allowance of *dall*, and no *ghee*, with many inward rejoicings at his fair spouse's frugal mind, is hurt in his finest feelings when he returns home unexpectedly, and finds the lady of his heart regaling another Lovelace with *barfi* and other expensive delicacies of which he has never been permitted to partake himself. The conclave on the Karnam's *Pial* (the village club-window), viewing his present special ascendancy in the law courts, is never tired of relating how—when Justice was administered by the bygone *Nyayadipita* the Bunniah, in those courts, was a continual subject of derision. When the Bunniah's wife breaks the leg of the dhobi's donkey, trespassing into her garden, and the dhobi retaliates by assaulting the lady, thereby depriving the Bunniah of a possible heir, appeal is made to the seat of justice; and the discriminating judge, not so hampered by precedents as his unworthy successors, nicely balances the measure of damages in each case, by decreeing that the dhobi shall provide the Bunniah with a son, and that the Bunniah shall in the meantime perform the duties of the dhobi's injured donkey. The decisions of the Hindoo judge abound in wisdom and subtlety. When the Bunniah digs up his partners capital from the hole under the tamarind tree which is the banker for both, and the partner on making a reference to the hole finds the joint stock missing, the embezzling Bunniah promptly accuses his partner of having made away with the money. The dispenser of truth is appealed to; and the court issues a commission to examine the tamarind tree. The Bunniah, who would have done credit to a Fifth Avenue board of directors, is, however, equal to the occasion. The night previous to the inquiry he deposits his old father in the hollow of the tree, having "coached" him as carefully as any vakeel does a modern witness. The evidence of the tamarind tree, in

these circumstances, given in an awe-inspiring voice, goes to establish the spotless innocence of the Bunniah and the dishonesty of his partner. But the judge is unconvinced; and a cross-examination, conducted by the insertion of some burning grass into the tree, elicits the truth and ends the life of the Bunniah's parent; and the Bunniah retires, as he still sometimes does, lamenting a heavy bill of costs.

Well may the *laudatores temporis acti*, assembled on the Karnam's *pial*, feel dissatisfied with the unworthy manner in which judicial functions are discharged in a degenerate age by the unreasoning foreigner.

The Bunniah, in bygone days, generally had a bad time. When a Ragojee Bhonsla, or an Ameer Sing, with a few score of enterprising spirits, came spurring across the burning plains of the Deccan, intent upon *loot*, the summons to each ill-fated little mud fort was that of the English king to the long-resisting French city; a summons which each quaking dealer in rice, chilis, and usury knew too well, and which was as readily (if less heroically) complied with as in the case of Calais. The six principal citizens to be surrendered as the people's ransom with halters round their necks, were promptly unearthed from among *ghee* pots and bags of *jaggeri*, and sent forth to assuage the wrath of the invader amidst the plaudits and a good deal of propulsion from their enthusiastic fellow-citizens. No tearful Queen was there to avert the fate which awaited them. The long-boarded pagodas, only less dear than life, had to be produced, and transferred to the saddle-bags of the freebooter; and when the Bunniah returned, the departing yells of the conqueror expressed scarcely more satisfaction than that felt by the vanquished. If the Bunniah is now exempt from the terror of the periodical Mahrat'a or Moslem raid, there are occasions in his lot which still recall the memories of his fathers. As long as there remains a handful of grain in the bin, or a cow unsold or brass pot unpawned, the ryot will be content to render up half of a scanty meal to the insatiable greed of the village usurer; but when these have followed the old plough and the last yard of land, a day comes when Rama Reddi will collect his kinsmen, and the Bunniah, rudely aroused from dreams of avarice by the light of many flaring torches, will be chased at midnight from his plundered and gutted *bazar*.

II.

THE BUNNIAH'S BONDSMAN.

The Duke of Wellington attributed his Indian victories to his exertions in procuring rice and bullocks. The fate of the Indian administration may be said to be bound up with that of the Bunniah and the ryot. These classes make up the great working hive. All else are drones. The parasitical Brahman priesthood, living on the superstitions of the people; the *ci-devant* Mussulman nobility, impecunious and complacently indifferent to the future; the semi-educated official class, swarming in the public service and the law courts—these lend nothing to the strength, security, and advancement of the administration. The agricultural and the trading classes merit the chief place in the consideration of their rulers. The condition of these classes transcends in importance every political and educational fad. The indulgence of schemes of theoretical Government would not be possible for one instant in the absence of what renders Government at all a possibility. In a country without mineral resources, manufactures or foreign commerce, agriculture and internal trade are the sole support of Government. The ryot furnishes the land revenue, without which the machinery of the Government could not hold together for an instant; and the Bunniah keeps the former in existence. The ryot cultivates the land; the Bunniah buys the ryot's produce in good years, gives him credit in bad, keeps him alive, and lives on him; and in addition retails the Government's salt, spirits, and opium, and collects its stamp duties.

The Bunniah, to substitute the Indian for the Grecian fable, is the elephant on which rests the burden of the State, while the ryot, as the struggling tortoise beneath, upbears the whole.

After a hundred years of British rule in the country, it is curious that the question should be asked, as it has often of late been asked, whether the Tenth Avatar, the Avatar of the Iron Horse, has effected any material improvement in the condition of the ryot? But whatever the answer to the question may be, there can be only one reply so far as regards the ryot's immemorial parasite. To the Bunniah the rule of the British has been an unmixed benefit. Every circumstance points to the conclusion, difficult though it is to believe, that the country, under one of the most enlightened Governments of the civilised world, is the one in which there has been the greatest impoverishment of the peasantry. In no other country perhaps do the same circumstances exist. A dense population solely dependent on the produce of the land, living a hand-to-mouth existence, extracting a bare subsistence from the soil in seasons of prosperity, and swept away by myriads in a single season of distress. This wretched people once clung around the great holdings of former times, and as kinsmen and dependents as well as tenants, their prosperity was bound up with their feudal chief. But the great hereditary houses have everywhere been broken up. Placed under a new and inflexible land tenure,

heavily and unrelentingly taxed, harried by the harpies of the Government, the people are withal patient, industrious, and frugal beyond belief, submissive as driven cattle. Toiling with his family from morn to night and from year's end to year's end, the ryot obtains as much coarse food as is sufficient to preserve life. With this, a hovel to live in, and a few yards of cotton cloth, he is content; if perchance he can save enough to buy some copper cooking utensils and his wife and children a few trinkets, he accounts himself fortunate. This creature has not yet attained to the conception of whiskey, Boycotting, and shot-guns as moral agents. A Parnell who "stumped" the Northern Circars would everywhere meet with a stupid and unresponsive amazement. We have to do with a people whose moral development has not advanced beyond the stage of Nature worship, and towards whom the western educational genius, absorbed in the task of supplying the public offices with learned dufterbunds and errand men familiar with the ethics of Spencer, has not found time to turn his attention. To these people, the small-pox, the Revenue Inspector and the Sirkar are all impersonations of offended Dirga. The moon still flies from the menaces of his outraged *guru*, whose wife's susceptibilities Chandra has been trifling with. And all things must go on as they are until the end of the Kaliyugam.

It is from the miseries of such a people, infested with the clinging plague of the petty native executive, and crushed by the relentless extortions necessary to the support of an unapproachable, unsympathetic Government, that the Bunniah is bred. If any proof is wanted of the wretchedness of the one it is to be found in the inflation of the other. A pauper peasantry, whose existence is one prolonged struggle against starvation and death, is the hunting-ground of the village usurer. He draws the ryot into his clutches; pays his kist, doles out his daily food, robs him of his last pice, helps to keep him in the proper state of ignorance, filth, and superstition necessary for the complacent drawing of big salaries; holds down the yoke on the galled neck and forces the starved beast forward, but for which the cumbersome machine dragging at its heels would move no further.

"The Sirkar holds the hands of the ryot while the Bunniah robs him."

Has it ever been sought to classify the several million deaths of the last famine? Were those wretched bodies, found in the grey dawn after the night of Lord Ripon's reception, huddled together on the steps of the Mysore's Assembly Rooms, turned over to see of what sort they were? That terrible time which robbed the Government of crores of revenue and millions of toiling lives, costs the Government's ally, the Bunniah, many a patient victim, fallen at last from the vampire grasp. But the calamity in the long run enriched him. He bore nothing of the burden. It was the ill-fated agricultural population which filled the ditches, and furnished the jackals and vultures with their carnival. The parasites swarmed from the backs of the stricken beasts.

The Indian Mutiny swept from the face of the earth in six months abuses which sixty years would have left surviving. It is strange that a calamity in comparison to which the Mutiny sinks into insignificance, should have left no lasting lesson. It is curious to witness the spectacle of a Government emerged from such a cataclysm, pursuing its even course, undisturbed by a single thought of the necessity of altering the condition of the unhappy wretches whom one short season of drought herded into eternity in such monstrous numbers.

To one Collector intent on digging a canal we still have twenty administrators absorbed in fostering into existence discontented—or to be contented—Brahmanical aspirants for public plunder.

RELIGIOUS disturbances in India propagate themselves (says the *Pioneer*) by what scientists know as "alternate generation." There are certain low orders of animal life which in one generation are creeping things of quaint outline, who produce offspring flying, swimming, or stationary, and utterly unlike themselves. Of these the children are again creeping things; and their children once more fly, swim, or survey as much of nature as floats past their fixed abiding-place. So, at Delhi, religious riots produce a plentiful crop of trials; which produce more religious antipathies; which produce more riots; and so on *ad infinitum*, unless British administration, more watchful than Nature, intervenes. Two typical trials are lately recorded by our Delhi correspondent; one that of a Hindu charged with the foul murder of a Mahomedan boy and the other of a Mahomedan charged as a ringleader in sacrilege. Both accused were supported by squadrons of witnesses, counsel, and sympathisers of their own creed; both were acquitted; both are local heroes, whose escape from their religious enemies has been celebrated by feasts, rejoicings, and prayers. The outcome of this is easy to foretell. The Hindu and Mahomedan community of Delhi are at this moment rejoicing unanimously that the law has failed to bring home to anyone the perpetration of the two worst crimes that marked the Delhi riots. They are in fact rejoicing that those crimes were committed—with impunity. From congratulation of one crime to the commission of another is only the narrow step that separates cause and effect.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 3, Ballarat (s), Calcutta; Kangra (s), Bombay.—4, Peshawur (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 3, Thames (s), London.—8, Putiala (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 3, India (s), London; Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool; Brindisi (s), London.—6, Mira (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Jan. 5, Brindisi (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 6, Clan Drummond (s), Calcutta; Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Coromandel (s), Bombay; Capella (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 1, Quetta (s), London; Clan Macarthur (s), London.—3, Clan Macdonald (s), Calcutta.—5, Huzura (s).
MADRAS.—Jan. 6, Quetta (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 20; from Brindisi, Jan. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. E. H. Moscardi and friend, Lady and Miss Ramsay, Professor E. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Moore, Mr. E. S. Robertson, Mr. A. A. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. A. E. Hewett, Mr. F. W. Hewett, Miss H. Grogan, Mrs. Watson and child, Mr. H. Denby, Mr. J. H. Stretch, Mrs. M. Stevens, Mr. C. J. Moore. From Brindisi: Sir W. Wedderburn, Colonel Cadell, Mr. Edgelow, Major J. E. Broadbent, Mr. H. E. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Galton, Rev. J. and Mrs. Newton, Rev. Mr. Rudolph.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 20; from Brindisi, Jan. 24.

For Calcutta: Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Ager, Mr. W. N. Peddie, Mr. Addis. From Venice: Dr. Nutting.

For Suez: General Sir H. J. Warre, Lady Warre, Mrs. Boyes and friend, Lieut. G. A. P. Warden, Mr. E. Packe, Sir S. Scott.

For Colombo: From Brindisi: Mr. Eardley Wilmet. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Allhusen.

For Madras: Colonel W. D. Lindley, R.E., Mr. W. G. McIvor.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mrs. Hoey, Miss Edenson.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 20; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Jan. 27; from Brindisi, Jan. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Sturrock, Colonel E. H. Bridges, Mr. J. G. Evans, Mr. Jackson and brother, Mr. R. C. Williams, Mr. T. Guy, Miss Gellibrand, Mr. and Mrs. Priestley. From Brindisi: Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Surgeon-Major B. J. Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. W. R. Partridge, Mr. C. R. Markes. From Venice: Surgeon E. W. and Mrs. Young.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Miss Matheson, Mrs. White and two Misses White, Sir F. and Lady Milner, Hon. Miss Hardy, Mr. S. de Thoran. From Brindisi: Mrs. Hassall, Miss Smith, Rev. H. S. Toms, Rev. S. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Trench, Mr. Hirschner, Mr. Fahram, Mr. and Mrs. Murray.

For Suez: Mr. F. D. Thomas, Mrs. Rivardau and infant.

For Port Said: Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Cockorham, Miss Hall.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 27; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Feb. 3; from Brindisi, Feb. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. R. A. and Miss Bosanquet, Mrs. Swyny, Rev. F. Durbin, Mr. and Mrs. Van Cuylenberg.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. B. and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. G. A. Payter.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. Irons and family, Mrs. Carruthers. From Brindisi: Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. Dadabhoi, Mrs. Evans, child and infant, Mr. Girling, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. G. B. Richey, Mr. and Mrs. Pedler, Miss Schmidt. From Venice: Manackjee Byoumjee Dadabhoi.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mrs. Crawford and niece.

For Malta: Mr. H. A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Cammell, Mr. J. B. Hankey.

For Suez: Mr. Watson, Mr. Corbet, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Corbet.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Feb. 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 10; from Brindisi, Feb. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ravenshaw and infant, Miss Lennox, Mr. Steedman. From Brindisi: Lady and Miss Roberts, Miss Sladen, Major A. C. Bigg Withers, Mr. J. H. Lace, Major Charles, R.A., Mr. H. Murray, Mr. R. G. Hardy.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. R. Dowling.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Ellora*, to sail Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. G. W. Clutterbuck.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Jan. 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. William Pringle, Rev. J. Thompson and family, Lieut. R. A. Ritherton, Mrs. Russell and five children.

For Colombo: Mr. Herbert White, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Worthington and child, Mr. D. Mackinnon, Mr. William E. Pye, Mr. Olliver Collett.

For Malta: Miss Edwards, Madam Schoenfeld and child.

For Madras: Miss A. E. Colvin, Miss M. E. Brown, Mr. Ernest Drury.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, to sail Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Miss Foster and nurse, Miss Carter, Miss Keelan, Mr. H. G. Boyce, Mr. Byers, Miss Byers, Mr. Koepsel, Capt. Wilson, Dr. Walmsley, Mrs. Glendinning, two children and nurse.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, to sail Jan. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lamb and four children, Major and Mrs. Penrhys-Evans, Colonel J. W. O'Dowda, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Balfour, Miss Biggs, Rev. A. and Mrs. Baumann, infant and man-servant, Miss Baumann, Madame de Bourber, three children and nurse, Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, baby and nurse, Colonel and Mrs. Saunders, Miss Saunders, child and nurse.

PASSENGERS per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, from Liverpool, Dec. 26.

For Suez: Mr. Alex. Murdoch.
For Colombo: Mr. F. G. A. Lane, Mrs. Lane, infant and European nurse, Mr. Jas. Legatt.
For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Magrath, Mr. Salmon.
For Calcutta: Mr. D. Mullens, Miss Mary Adcock, Dr. Patterson, Mr. George Cumming, Mr. F. Harbron, Mr. William Goss, Mr. Ramsay Hunter, Mr. John Wright, Mr. Arch. Martin, Mr. D. Ireland, Miss Pape.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, from Liverpool, Dec. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Wildeblood, Mrs. Wildeblood, Miss A. H. Brown, Master A. B. Brown, Mr. John Dodd, Mr. R. M. Powell.
For Suez: Mr. C. R. Macdonnell.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail Jan. 8.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Lakeman and two infants, Mr. Cantlay.
For Calcutta: Mr. L. A. L. Evans, Mr. A. E. Everard, Mr. Calder, Mrs. Dean and two children, Mrs. R. Vincent and infant.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, Dec. 20.

From London: Mr. Edwards, Mr. Kleinjung, Mrs. Wiehe, Mr. Greig, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Doukin and three daughters, Mr. Smith, Miss Gough, Dr. and Mrs. Fooks, Capt. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and two infants, Mr. Mumford, Miss Gordon, Baboo Mookherjee, Mr. Clegg, Mrs. Scott and child, Mr. Cocken, Mrs. Ditmas, Mr. Power, Mr. Baksh, Mr. Howland, Mr. McDrew, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and two infants, Miss Johnston, Mr. Bibby, Mr. and Mrs. Botterell, Mr. and Mrs. Wason.
From Venice: Capt. Selby, Mr. Pickering Clarke, Mr., Mrs. and Miss King, Mr. Fielder, Mr. and Mrs. Winship, Miss Jefferson, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Girond, Mr. Cresswell.

From Brindisi: Lieut. Montgomery, Lieut.-Colonel Skinner, Mrs. Skinner, Mr. S. Dyal, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Antrobus, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Graham, Mr. Longmuir, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Hedges, Mr. Fox, Surgeon-Major Turnbull, Mr. Bernhardt, Dr. Lynch, Mr. Lumsden, Colonel Hay, Mr. Anderson, Major Churchill, Mr. Baker, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Martyr, Mr. Gupte.

From Aden: Mrs. Gerlich, Lieut.-Colonel Reay, Mr. Counsell.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. *Ballaarat*, Capt. Tomlin, Jan. 3.

From Madras: Mrs. Shephard and two infants.

From Colombo: Gunner Archer, Private Gall.

From Port Said: Rev. Canon Phillips.

At LIVERPOOL, per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, Jan. 5.

From Bombay: Major W. C. G. Johnston, Capt. T. W. Habar, Mr. H. Hardie, Capt. Brown, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Plowden and two children.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. J. P. Hassall, left Bombay, Dec. 24.

For London: Miss Forsyth, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. A. Warrenner, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. C. Ranison.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. Bannatyne.

For Venice: Mr. Mirza Ahmed Khan Mayed Doolmaulk and friend.
For Malta: Mrs. Fox.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. Reeves, from London, Jan. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mr. J. R. Deane, Mrs. Dunn and infant, Mr. H. W. Patrick, Mrs. Newman, Mr. G. Clark, Mr. Fitzmaurice, Mr. J. Prout, Mrs. Short, Dr. Chetti, Mr. F. A. Banyard, Mrs. Watson and child, Mr. W. Hunt, Mr. T. Brook, Colonel Birch, Mr. W. Green, Rev. H. Ackworth, Mrs. Peacock, Colonel Perry, Mrs. Perry.

For Suez: Mr. W. A. Hunt, Mrs. Chaplin, Mr. G. W. Gray and brother.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Crossland and two ladies, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Wood, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Snowden, Mr. Dampier Bide, Miss Dampier Bide, Mr. Joseph Snowden, Miss Josephine Snowden, Mr. Crookshank, Mr. J. Springett, Mr. Screwen.

For Malta: Miss Hobbhouse, Rev. and Mrs. Spencer Phillips, Miss Spencer Phillips, Mrs. Kidston and sister, Miss C. James, Lieut. S. L. Norris, Master-Gunner Williams, Mrs. Williams and family, Mrs. and Miss Wigan, Mrs. Wardell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lavada*, from London, Dec. 31.

For Kurrachee: Miss Hilliard.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mrs. Clark, Miss Douglas, Miss A. Hawtrey.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, from London, Jan. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. Charles Owen, Rev. W. Charlsworth, Mr. J. Allport, Mrs. Bullock, Miss A. Bullock.

For Calcutta: Mr. Lionel Inglis, Mr. Ede, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Monteath, jun., Mr. John Hepworth, Mr. Gordon Lillingston, Miss Aviet, Miss A. Ward, Miss M. Ward, Colonel N. Swanston, Mr. T. W. Hodgkinson, Mr. John Duff, Mr. R. F. C. Wadman, Mr. C. F. Morgan.

For Madras: Rev. G. Pittendrigh, Mrs. Creighton.

For Port Said: Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Longley Hill and four children, Miss Saphir, Miss Poynder, Miss Walker.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, Capt. W. Lee, from Liverpool, Jan. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Lorraine King, three children and ayah, Dr. Henry Potter, Mr. Charles Still, Mrs. C. H. Reynolds, two children and European servant, Rev. and Mrs. Ernest F. Newman, Mr. J. B. Wright, Miss Cowan, Mr. H. J. Stayner, Mrs. Mathew, three daughters and child, Mr. James Hüttman.

For Colombo: Mr. James J. Maxwell, Mr. Matthew W. Johnson, Mr. Wm. G. Rollo, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Margary and five children, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Armitage and two daughters.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, sailing on Dec. 31.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Buxton, Mr. G. Subhramjee, Miss Mercwether, Colonel and Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. Wood and infant, Miss Macauliffe.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Sanders.

For Venice: Mr. S. J. Irvin.

Per s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwardes, sailing on Jan. 7.

For London: Mr. B. R. Bryant.

For Marseilles: Sister Eleanor and party, Mrs. Coote and child, Capt. and Mrs. Park, Mr. Coote, Mr. J. P. Reid, Mrs. J. M. Ward and infant.

For Brindisi: Mr. Blackey, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Studd, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and child, Miss Maitland.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Leaves Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	19 Jan.
Jumna.....	—	—	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
Euphrates..	9 Feb.	—	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis ...	23 Feb.	—	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Euphrates	—	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Serapis	15 Jan.	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

THE CALCUTTA ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.—The *Bengalee* says:—"The Scotchmen of Calcutta observed the pious memory of their patron-saint as became Scotchmen, with a sumptuous dinner at the Town Hall, to which they invited themselves and their friends. The St. Andrew's Dinner was, by all accounts, a great success. But in the goodly array of guests, public and private, we do not find the name of a single Indian gentleman, Hindoo, Mahomedan, or Parsee. The celebration, no doubt, was in its origin religious; but, barring the toast to the pious memory of St. Andrew, we might read the speeches through and through and find nothing to remind us that the guests were met to assist in a semi-religious celebration. It is the meeting of the representatives of the different communities in social gatherings and at the dinner-table that contributes more than anything else to soften asperities to which such graceful allusion was made by Mr. Yule in his speech.

THE total number of persons in Bengal assessed for the License Tax in the year 1885-6 was 75,396, but of this number 5,215 were exempted on the grounds of objection, and 299 on appeal, leaving the total number of persons to pay the tax at 69,882. The assesses showed an increase of 352 during the year, and as the total population of Bengal is estimated at 66½ millions, one person in every 951 paid the tax, and the average rate of taxation was one rupee to every 56 persons. The total net collection for the year amounted to Rs. 14,29,120, which is slightly less than in the previous year, and is ascribed to the general depression of trade and to the revision of a number of original assessments.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—December 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	101	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	202	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	103	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101	to	—
Coria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr.ct.	Rs. 72½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	85½
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	128
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	125	1,325
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr.ct.	530
Apollo ...	1,100	175	223
Bellary ...	400	nil	500
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	125
Colaba ...	125	0	615
Dhollera Ginning ...	1,830	16	120
East India ...	all	130	1,350
Fort ...	1,000	150	1,700
French ...	8,500	45 p.s.	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	400
Khangam ...	—	—	860
Mercantile ...	—	—	85
Mofussil Co. ...	250	50	415
Manmar M. ...	all	0	235
New Berar ...	500	60	520
New Indian ...	400	0	115
Prince of Wales ...	125	80	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	500
Shind & Punjaub Cotton ...	750	93	1,225
Shind ...	500	70	600
Volkart ...	500	20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Abmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ pr.ct.	640
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	480
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	30	1
Bombay United ...	100	20	390
Central India ...	500	35	740
Coria Mills ...	1,000	20	630
D. Spinning ...	all	20	20
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,040
Empress Co. ...	all	25	630
Framjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	650
Golan Bahu ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	40	620
Hindustan ...	1,000	60	650
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	30	615
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	20	445
Imperial Cotton ...	500	70	1,400
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	25	610
James Greaves ...	500	30	200
Jaffer Ali ...	1,000	30	1,130
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	80	850
Khandolish ...	1,000	20	930
Khatav Mackungsee ...	1,000	5	147
Leopold ...	1,000	100	2,500
Madras United ...	1,000	—	680
Mahalsumoo ...	all	—	1,307½
Manockjee Pettit ...	250	9	183
Mazagon ...	1,000	—	1,450
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	40	67½
Nalgam ...	1,000	15	580
National ...	1,000	20	810
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	15	560
Oriental ...	400	—	57½
People of India ...	—	—	145
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	75
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,270
Soondardas ...	1,000	50	1,650
Southern India ...	500	20	210
Southern Mahabatta ...	250	—	255
Victori Mills ...	1,000	35	450
Western India ...	1,000	50	780

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	850
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	26
B. D. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	350
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	200
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	120
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	2,500
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Kaschi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	215
Kumchee Laying and Shipping ...	300	250

Kemp & Co. ...	175	319
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	115
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,140
Thacker and Co. ...	all	185

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—December 20.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 8 to 97 9
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	97 12 to 100 0	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	101 4 to 101 8	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	101 4 to 101 8	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 8 to 97 9	
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	97 12 to 100 0	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	101 4 to 101 8	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	101 4 to 101 8	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

3 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
3 of 1866 (1896) ...	—	—
3 of 1867 (1897) ...	100 4 to	—
3 of 1870 (1899) ...	102 8 to	—
3 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
3 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 8 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	94 8 to	95 0
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	85½ to 860
Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	108 to 110
National of India ...	£12½	110 to —
Rohilkund Kumaoon ...	100	101 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	290 to 291
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 120 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 145 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 02 to 63
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,500 to 1,510
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d. 10 to —
Do. D-ferrid B. Shares ...	£1 8½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 88 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 295 to 300
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 57 to 58
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 52 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100 145 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 98 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 110 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 101 to 102
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 60 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 107 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 32 to 33
Equitable Coal ...	250 120 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 18 to 19
Goswory Cotton Mills ...	200 197 to —
Gourepore ...	100 67 to 68
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 39 to 40
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 62 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 93 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 90 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 61 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200 230 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 140 to —
Najul Tail Brewery ...	100 108 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 70 to —
New Beorbhoom Coal ...	100 99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 55 to 56
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100 53 to 54
Riverside Press ...	90 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 227 to 228
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100 40 to 42
Strand Bank Press ...	100 65 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 70 to 71

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100 70 to —
Aruttipore (Cachar) ...	100 85 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 29 to 30
Do. contributory ...	80 19 to 20
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 107 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 50 to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 45
Central Cachar ...	200 112 to 114
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 34 to 36
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 55 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 40 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Coochbeha (Cachar) ...	100 29 to —
Darjiling ...	100 127 to —
Dohra Coon ...	90 22 to 23
Dossai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 50 to —
Dhamsiri ...	100 80 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 95 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 34 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
Endogram ...	100 30 to 32
Gielie (Darjiling) ...	100 100 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 65 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 150 to —
Grob Assam ...	100 Liquidation.

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	90 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	103 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	43 to —
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	18 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	90 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	80 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	30 to 32
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Loobah ...	100	118 to 123
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to —
Min (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	90 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	80 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	80 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Puttarea (Syhet) ...	100	63 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakai ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	69 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 87
Stangoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	29 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to 62
Tista Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to 102
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Takur (Darjiling) ...	200	140 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—January 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	86½ to 87½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	109 to 100½
4 Do. October 10, 1938 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Enfaceo Paper ...	70½ to 71½
4 Do. do. 1895 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	73½ to 4½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	101 to 105
4 Do. 1888-8 ...	103 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	110 to 116
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100 114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	7½ to 8
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	163 to 165
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22½ to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Do. Ann. Cap. Guar. 4 p.c. ...	—	113 to 120
Great I. Peoln., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	146 to 148
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	127 to 128
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	127 to 128
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4½ to 5
Scindia, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	—	22½ to 23
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 ...	5	23 to 2

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WITH
INTRODUCTION, GRAMMAR, TRANSLATION
NOTES

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LEXICON, AND CONCORDANCE.

BY THE

Rev. G. U. POPE, M.A., D.D.,

Sometime Fellow of the Madras University, Member of
the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the
German Oriental Society.

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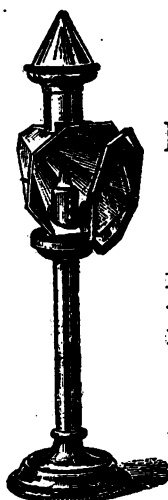
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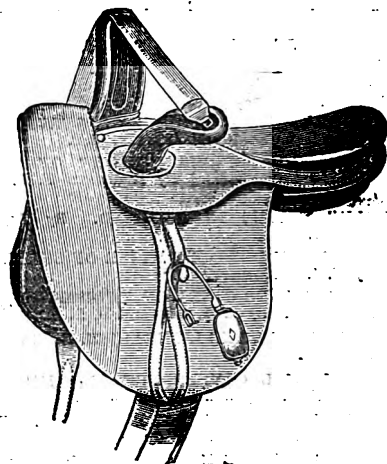
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 31st December; from Allahabad and Madras to the 29th December; and from Calcutta to the 28th December.

PLEASURE has been more prevalent than business in Calcutta, and the Viceroy has entertained a large party of distinguished visitors from England at Government House, visiting with them the Calcutta Races, which have hitherto been very successful. The Levée at Government House attracted the largest attendance of any Levée except that held by the present Viceroy on the first occasion after his assuming office, and the drawing-room also was very well attended.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Macaulay introduced the Bill to amend the present Calcutta Port Trust Act, the object being to enable the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association to nominate their own representatives in that body.

THE HON. F. FORBES ADAM has been re-elected Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the fourth time.

MR. ELLIOTT is appointed, with the title of Finance Commissioner, to complete the work of the Finance Committee. He will be assisted by Colonel Filgate and Mr. Bliss, while Mr. Jacob will continue to act as secretary.

MR. JUSTICE TREMLETT, of the Lahore Chief Court, has applied for eight months' furlough from the end of January.

A LETTER from Madras makes mention of Dr. Leitner's visit to the Presidency, in the interests, it is said, of the Working Institute. But the Madrassis, we are told, are not yet convinced of the merits of that far-famed institution.

THE death is reported of Colonel C. Garstin, senior Commissioner of Kumaon.

MAJOR H. WYLIE, C.S.I., is posted as Political Agent to Bhopowar.

FURTHER surrenders are reported from Burma, and Sir Frederick Roberts considers the pacification of the country to be proceeding satisfactorily. No fighting is anticipated at Bhamo or Wunthoo, but the ruby mines column will probably meet with resistance.

THE Commander-in-Chief has had an interview with the Burmese archbishop, who assured General Roberts that the priests were ready to assist him in every way.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS will probably leave Upper Burma in the middle of January. Most of the troops, it is hoped, will leave in March.

THE Public Service Commission has concluded the examination of witnesses at Lahore, and is now holding sittings at Allahabad. A series of new issues have been framed which will greatly facilitate the business of the Commission.

THE second National Congress met at Calcutta on Monday. It was attended by nearly three hundred delegates. Dr. Rajendra Mitra welcomed the delegates to the capital. The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, who was elected president, delivered an inaugural address. In his speech he said the Congress had met to represent to their rulers their political rights; it was not a social congress. He then indicated the work before the delegates.

THE proceedings of the Congress have been conducted in private. Resolutions have been passed congratulating the Queen-Empress on the approaching Jubilee; pressing on the Government the introduction of representative institutions and drawing attention again to the reform and expansion of Legislative Councils. A Committee was appointed on the subject of the Public Service Commission.

THESE resolutions were followed up by others dealing with trial by jury, the separation of executive and judicial functions, and the formation of volunteers corps composed Natives.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT returned to Poona for Christmas after spending a few days in Bombay. Their Royal Highnesses visited the famous caves of Karli from Poona.

COLONEL H. C. E. WARD, Minister of Bhopal, will visit Calcutta immediately after Christmas by the Viceroy's request.

COLONEL MARSHALL, of the Punjab Commission, has been appointed Secretary and adviser of the Nizam on the recommendation of the Viceroy.

FOURTEEN out of a large number of dacoits awaiting trial at Kyoupyaw in the Bassein district have made their escape from gaol.

A GUARD named Lane, after attempting to shoot Mr. Brammal, the district traffic superintendent of the East Indian Railway, and Mr. Simmons, the head clerk at Toondla, committed suicide in his own quarters.

Notes of the Week.

THE meeting of the Indian National League at Calcutta, which was supposed to be a demonstration in favour of Home Rule for India, has been succeeded by a meeting called together for making arrangements to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee. The 16th and 17th of February are to be observed as public holidays, and money is being subscribed in the several Presidencies for the erection of some permanent memorial of the occasion. There will be no gathering of Native Princes at Calcutta, but each will celebrate the event at his own capital.

OF course a great deal of money will be spent on fireworks, for illuminations and fireworks are much delighted in by the Natives of the East. The Maharajah of Cashmore has, however, shown his fellow-potentates a good example. He intends to commemorate the year by building a bridge across the river which flows past his capital, Jummoo. If other Princes will order the execution of works of public utility, Her Majesty's Jubilee year will be a memorable one in India.

WHAT is the truth about the concession of the Ruby Mines of Upper Burma? One day we are told that they have been made over to Messrs. Streeter and Co.—another day we hear that a French firm claims them. To-day we are informed by the *Times* telegram that the report that they have been disposed of by the Government is incorrect. Action is not to be taken until the rights of the Natives in the mining district have been ascertained. This is considerate on the part of the English authorities, but it is still uncertain whether the mines are yet in English possession. It is not so easy to give away what has yet to be got hold of.

ENGLAND is said to be indebted to India for some of the grandest of philosophical thoughts intended to benefit mankind, but sometimes India borrows an idea or two from England. Some years ago there was a scandal exposed in London of a young gentleman who, anxious for a military career but unable to pass the qualifying examination, got a more learned friend to personate him and so obtained his commission. In India the other day a somewhat similar experiment was tried, and nearly succeeded. Babu Lal Tirwari, desirous of honourable official

employment, got himself personated at the Middle Class examination held at Cawnpore by a lad who succeeded in passing, and the Babu thereby became qualified for a Naib Tahsildarship. The fraud was, however, discovered, and Babu Lal was tried and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. But the judgment was quashed on appeal, as the Babu, not having applied for his certificate, the higher Court held that the fraudulent act had not been completed.

BABU LAL was so far luckier than his English exemplar, who came to grief and was disgraced. But the Babu and his friends probably look upon the *escapade* more as a misfortune than a fault. The dishonour and dishonesty of the transaction do not trouble them. In all our elaborate educational schemes intended for the elevation and improvement of the intelligent Hindu we appear to have failed in imbuing him with the idea that a little honesty is advantageous in the commencement of the official career which we have encouraged him to aspire to. But he does not consider it dishonest or dishonourable to get early hold of examination papers if he can do so. This is looked upon in India as cleverness. The examination papers for entrance to the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee last month were surreptitiously obtained by certain candidates, and the authorities have failed to discover how this was done. The blame is put upon that much maligned beast of burden—the Post Office.

THE *Bangabasi*, a Bengali newspaper published in Calcutta, says, "On behalf of the 200 millions of Indian people we beg to say that they will not feel satisfied so long as there exists a separate Civil Service in England. With such a distinction our rulers will never be able to satisfy us. You may have the competitive examination, or the nomination system, or both, but so long as the real Civil Service examination is held in England, reserved for English youths, the people of India will by no means feel satisfied." This is the voice of the Babu who is always complaining, not the voice of the people of India. To hold the examinations in India for the higher appointments in the Civil Service would be a great mistake. The hope of good Government even in Native hands lies in the advantages to be derived by the latter from contact with European ways and ideas. If the British Government would do more to encourage the youth of India who aspire to office to visit England the benefit to India would be great and lasting.

THE story that the murder of a sergeant of the 100th Regiment stationed at Ranikhet was decided by lot in drawing cards amongst certain privates of the Corps who had a grudge against him is one which savours more of romance than of reality. But it is stated as a fact that the players decided who should "do" for the sergeant by the fall of the ace of spades, which card was dealt to a young private of the Leicestershire regiment, who thereupon took up his rifle and deliberately shot the sergeant dead. Shocking, however, as this occurrence was, it does not justify the recommendation urged by several writers that English soldiers in India should not be entrusted with balled ammunition in quarters, as "thereby the means of crime were at every man's disposal." If a soldier cannot be allowed the custody of a cartridge he ought not to be allowed the custody of a bayonet; in fact, he ought not to be trusted at all. But it would hardly do to cast such a slur upon the whole army because one man chooses to commit murder.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Hoti Murdan, says of a troublesome little people who have almost slipped out of remembrance lately:—"The Boners are all for giving in to the Government; the only man of importance who still holds out being Nasar Snah (Nurazai). They are in great trouble about the rifles they have to return as part of their punishment. They say they only have twelve, and that God alone knows where the others, stolen within the past two years, have gone to." It is a pity that as matters stand at present, the memory of the pious Boners cannot be refreshed by a few troops.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of arranging for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee was held here last Tuesday, and was largely attended by delegates from the various public bodies. The Lieutenant-Governor presided. It was resolved:—

"That the city be illuminated on the evening of February 16th;

"That the Viceroy be invited to receive loyal addresses from deputations of the Corporation and the public associations;

"That a committee be appointed to arrange for the celebration and to collect subscriptions;

"That the Sheriff be requested to convene a public meeting; and

"That the Viceroy be asked to order that the 16th and 17th of February shall be observed as public holidays."

In accordance with these resolutions, the Sheriff of Calcutta has convened a public meeting for next Wednesday. The British Indian Association, which represents the landed interests of Lower Bengal, has appointed a committee to raise funds for the purpose of commemorating the Jubilee in a manner worthy of the occasion by some permanent memorial, the nature of which will be decided upon hereafter. The Bombay Corporation has resolved to devote 80,000 rupees to the erection of some permanent memorial and 10,000 to illuminations. The Rangoon Municipality has called a public meeting for Tuesday to consider the subject. It may be confidently expected that other Indian cities as well as the Native Princes will not be backward in celebrating the occasion. The Maharajah of Cashmere is making great preparations for its celebration, and has announced his intention of erecting a bridge across the Tawi River at Jummoo as a permanent memorial. It is believed that there will be no gathering of Native Princes at Calcutta, but that each will celebrate the occasion at his own capital.

The Bengal Committee of the Public Service Commission has commenced its sittings in Calcutta. Nearly all the witnesses examined so far have been Bengalees. Most of them expressed disapproval of the present system of recruiting the statutory Civil Service, and suggested that competitive examinations should be held in India as well as in England. There seems to be some difference of opinion among them as to whether candidates selected in India should be required to complete their education in England. It is to be hoped that this week the Committee will have the advantage of hearing the evidence of some English and Mahomedan witnesses. The main body of the Commission has proceeded to Bombay, and will be engaged there for about a fortnight.

The Coroner of Madras, under orders from the Government, has opened a public inquiry into the causes of the recent disastrous fire. The result will be awaited with some anxiety as, notwithstanding the Police Commissioner's report to the contrary, there appears to be still some suspicion of incendiarism; and the Rev. Dr. Miller, Principal of the Christian College, has published an account of something he saw just before the commencement of the panic which would certainly seem to point in that direction. Meanwhile, to allay the general impatience, the Government has published the evidence on which the Commissioner of Police arrived at the conclusion that the fire was of accidental origin, and has conveyed its thanks to the members of the police force for their exertions on the occasion. When the inquiry is finished the Government will undertake legislation for the purpose of controlling the construction of temporary buildings in places of public resort. A committee has been appointed to receive subscriptions and administer relief.

The newly-constituted Legislative Council for the North-Western Provinces and Oude has been formally opened by the Lieutenant Governor. In a speech delivered on the occasion Sir A. Lyall adverted to the advantages of having a local council to attend to the interests and wants of the province instead of being dependent upon a body meeting in Calcutta or Simla. It would also, he said, be a relief to the Supreme Court. In short, the new arrangement would be more convenient and satisfactory to all parties. He anticipated much advantage to the Government and the country from the establishment of local councils.

Preliminary steps are being taken in Calcutta for the purpose of commemorating the merits and great public services of Sir A. R. Thompson, who will retire from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal in March.

Much interest is felt in this country in the question of the selection of the Mercantile Member of the India Council in succession to the late Mr. Bullen Smith. There is a general feeling that no appointment would be more popular with the Native as well as the Anglo-Indian community than that of Mr. George Yule, a gentleman who has long been recognised as one of the leading merchants of this city, and who is now about to retire from India.

BURMA.

MANDALAY, JAN. 16.

Much attention has been attracted here by a statement appearing in some of the English newspapers received by this mail to the effect that a widespread conspiracy exists at Bhamo, in which large numbers of the Chinese are implicated. This report appears to be altogether erroneous. Sir C. Bernard states that the civil authorities have received no information of the existence of such a conspiracy. The military authorities also say that they know nothing of it. While at Bhamo General Roberts made very careful inquiries on the subject, and he believes that there is no foundation for the report.

There is, however, reason to believe that the Chinese authorities across the frontier are not friendly to us. Much discontent undoubtedly exists among the Chinese at Bhamo, owing to the action of Captain Adamson, Deputy Commissioner, in imposing fines on the Chinese community, and imprisoning their head man. These ill-judged proceedings are much to be deprecated, and may seriously check the revival of trade and increase our frontier difficulties. The *Rangoon Times*, of January 19, says that similar action on Captain Adamson's part in February, 1886, while Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay, so incensed the Chinese that they announced their intention of withdrawing from all demonstrations of welcome to the Viceroy, although previously they had been the most enthusiastic of all the foreign bodies in Mandalay.

It is reported from the Ruby mines that the Tsawbwa of Mainlung having refused to submit, a column was despatched to Mainlung on the 9th, and was fired on when approaching the town, which was stockaded. The place was carried with only one casualty, but the enemy suffered some loss. It is apparently expected that resistance will be offered to the Woontho expedition.

The negotiations for the surrender of Hla-Oo continue actively. The Buddhist Archbishop recently sent one of his principal assistants to urge him to surrender. Yesterday this monk, accompanied by Hla-Oo's sister and two of his officers, had an interview with General Roberts, who was very conciliatory.

The pursuit of Boshway is actively continued.

The 6th Brigade, commanded by General Low, has established thirty-four military posts in the Minbu district, and has sent out eleven flying columns, which are traversing the country.

General Roberts will return to India about March 6, General Arbuthnot taking his place. The relieving of the troops will begin as soon after March 1 as possible. All the cavalry except the Madras Lancers will be brought back, and also all the regiments of General Prendergast's original force still remaining in the province, and some of the regiments sent there early in last year.

THE Government of the Straits Settlements are in difficulties in the matter of a satisfactory survey, and recently applied to the Government of India for the services of an experienced officer to assist them. As no officer on the active list could be spared, the Government offered the work to Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, late Deputy Surveyor-General, who since his retirement continues to reside in India. Mr. Hennessey, however, has declined the service, and so the Straits Government remain in the position which destiny and geography have assigned to them.

Mr. CORQUHOUN, who as an energetic traveller and a special correspondent of the *Times* won a world-wide reputation, seems to have been shabbily treated in Burma. When he was induced to return to service in Burma he was gazetted as Deputy Commissioner, Fourth Grade, because, as the Government of India say in the last blue-book, they could not offer him anything less. This was on the 7th of February. But on the 1st of August he was re-gazetted, and from that date, although he had drawn his pay ever since February, this makes him fourth on the list of Deputy Commissioners, Fourth Grade, instead of first as he had been, and a number of men were gazetted on the same date, any of whom can be placed over his head at any time. He had "exceptional treatment" for exceptional services, and as he has been doing good work ever since he returned to Burma, it is impossible to see why he has been degraded. The *Englishman* puts it down to an error in the Secretariat. In any case the error should be put right.

THE military authorities of India have been known to forage for mules in Italy, and there seems to be no good reason that they should not go to Iceland for ponies. These animals would apparently be an excellent substitute for mules for our mountain batteries. The island produces more than she can dispose of, so much so that they have often to be killed for want of fodder to sustain them during the long winter months. The ponies are as sure-footed as mules, and can easily traverse thirty miles a day without fatigue, carrying a load on their back. They are cheap, being procurable at £5 or £6 each, are as easily fed as asses, and would be invaluable in mountainous warfare. At any rate there is no reason why a batch of fifty should not be purchased and sent out to India for trial in the north; and should the climate prove suitable for them, larger purchases might be made. The French military authorities have ordered them to be tried in the French Army.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

(Englishman.)

Two almost directly contradictory statements have recently been made regarding the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. On the one hand it is said that the question has been revived, that a banking syndicate has offered to provide a capital of three or four millions, and that the only matter to be settled is whether the guarantee shall be 3½ or 4 per cent. The other story is that the project is exactly where Lord Kimberley left it on his departure from office, and that it is being stultified by the efforts of the Strachey clique in Council, bent as eagerly as ever on the adoption of the metre gauge. The ground of opposition has been shifted from time to time, and now the Government of India's scheme has been cut down to ridiculously small dimensions. It is proposed that a single line should be carried only as far as Bilaspur, which is tantamount to reducing the project to one-fifth of its original proportions; and the pretext of the obstructionists is that they are compelled to consider the financial position of the country. The latter account of the fate of the project, it is to be feared, is the more probable one, and it behoves the Indian Chambers of Commerce to make vigorous and combined effort to break down the perverse opposition that is being offered to this vastly important scheme by a Council clique. The urgent necessity for the line has been admitted on all hands, and it is only trifling with the highest interests of India to revive at this late hour the question of the gauges which has surely wrought mischief enough already, and which has long since been finally settled as far as commercial opinion in India is concerned.

It is sad to think that the Council is practically turning away capital from India, and that, but for its eccentric and indefensible tactics, an enterprise which is fraught with advantage not only to Bombay and Bengal, but to a large portion of Upper India would by this time have been well on its way to completion. After all, the present project is one of comparatively modest dimensions, and when we consider the important purposes it would serve it is impossible not to attach grave responsibility to the obstructionists in or out of the Secretary of State's Council who have so long delayed its realisation. The length of the proposed railway from Bilaspur to Sitarampur is 365 miles, and the first estimate for the broad gauge line was a little under three hundred lakhs. This is at the rate of about Rs. 80,000 a mile, and it is believed to be, if anything, within the mark. Supposing, however, that the cost of construction did not exceed this estimate, it would require a traffic of about Rs. 130 per mile weekly to yield a profit of four per cent., and this is assuming that the working expenses did not exceed the low rate of 50 per cent. Of course it is only possible to form a rough idea of the financial success of the scheme, but there has been a distinct tendency to under-estimate the special interests by which the project is surrounded. It is easy for General Strachey to point to the engineering difficulties of the country—the inequalities of surface and the number of rivers that have to be crossed—and to hint that the estimate is too low; and if the traffic figures of some other lines are then taken as a standard of comparison, considerable doubt may be thrown on the earning power of the undertaking. But while Rs. 130 per mile of weekly earnings would be counted a good return on many lines, there is excellent reason for believing that the traffic on the Bengal Nagpur would largely exceed this amount.

The line traverses the country where the enormous pilgrim traffic from all parts of India converges on its way to Puri, and a large and permanent traffic would thus at once be secured. Again, the railway would take the place of the great feeder of the province of Orissa, which is at present entirely without railway communication. In view of this fact alone, the Government might be expected to exert itself to the utmost to bring about the early completion of the work. True, twenty years have elapsed since the famine of 1865-66 brought into such painful prominence the isolated position of Orissa, but although we can look back on a long period of prosperity, there is no guarantee against the recurrence of such a disaster, and, were a famine to take place next year, we should be in no better position to battle with it than before. This view of the matter has been already stated with no little force. "The expenditure of a million sterling extra in the capital account of a railway, or of £40,000 a-year in a guarantee, is but a bagatelle as compared with what must be spent in coping with another such calamity. Yet we haggle and delay, as if the phenomena of nature could be stayed by a party vote, or a starving population relieved by means of foolscap." It is not, however, with the responsibility of Government in the matter that we are now concerned, but with the prospects of the railway as a source of profit. We have directed attention to two local conditions which would go far to secure the prosperity of the concern, and we would only add that with a new outlet to the seaboard at Vizagapatam, the line being continued to that point from Raipur, a vast accession of traffic would be the result. Indeed, the more the prospects of this scheme are considered the more unac-

countable is the conduct of those who obstruct it. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is, to some extent, to blame for its apathy in regard to this vastly important undertaking, but it could render a valuable service at present by strengthening the hands of the Government of India, and by giving expression to the opinion of the mercantile community on this side of India in regard to the proceedings by which the execution of the project has been so long delayed.

COOLIE EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

(*Statesman.*)

A recent issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains the usual annual resolution on the Report on Coolie Emigration to the Colonies during the last nine months of 1885. The previous report was for the whole financial year 1884-85, and the shorter period which the present report covers arises from its having been decided that for the future the reports shall deal with the calendar, instead of the financial, year. In making a comparison of results, therefore, only the corresponding nine months of the previous year have been taken into consideration. The present year was marked by a considerable falling off in the demand for Indian labourers. "Of ten colonies which sent requisitions in 1884-85, seven ceased to do so altogether during the year under report, namely, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Grenada, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam, and Guadeloupe; while of the three remaining, Demerara, Trinidad, and Fiji, the two former indented for a smaller number. On the whole, requisitions were received for 6,430 coolies, against 18,639 in 1884-85, and an average of 14,734 in the four preceding years." The cause of this decrease is not explained, but it is understood to be the declining state of the sugar industry, in which the emigrants are mainly employed. In Jamaica, moreover, the introduction of a representative legislature into the island has shown the hostility of the people to the Government practice of importing foreign labour. On the other hand, Fiji demands an increased supply of coolie labour. The proximity of these islands to Australia and New Zealand is probably an attraction also to the Indian labourer. "The great colonies beyond the Indian Ocean are somewhat nearer to this country than are the other settlements to which coolies are taken; ordinary wages in that region are very high, and there is an amount of reclaimable land which suggests the possibility of emigration at some future time on a scale large enough to give appreciable relief to the over-populated districts of Bengal." As to the districts which supply the emigrants, "the largest number were found, as usual, in the 24-Pergunnahs (945), but Patna (918) and Shahabad (830) approximated very closely in this respect to the metropolitan district. Benares (626), Gya (612), and Allahabad (489) come next in order; and no other district registered as many as 400 emigrants. The North-Western Provinces formerly supplied the largest number of emigrants, but during the last two years Bengal has headed the list, and in the year under report 4,692 emigrants were recruited in Bengal, while the North-Western Provinces only supplied 2,223. Dr. Grant attributes the change in great measure to the continued dearth of food in Bengal and Behar, but some allowance should also be made for the natural tendency in the emigration agencies to work the nearer and more accessible districts first, to save the expense of going to a greater distance to secure the labour required. In a year which so few coolies were needed it could hardly have been necessary to recruit as actively as formerly in the North-West.

Four thousand two hundred and thirty-three emigrants re-embarked from the colonies for India during the nine months under review, bringing with them the sum of Rs. 4,67,665, an average of Rs. 111 per head; "5,884 emigrants having embarked during the year, and 4,077 (excluding deaths on the voyage) having returned, the net result of the nine months' operations was that emigration from the port of Calcutta reduced the population of India by only 1,807. Those returning from Demerara brought most money, their savings averaging Rs. 254 each, while the Mauritius emigrants returned with only Rs. 42 each, an amount far below the average of the last few years." The aggregate amount brought from the French colony of Guadeloupe in 1884-85 was Rs. 31,332, or an average of Rs. 78 for each returning emigrant. "An important and burdensome part of the Protector's duties is the tracing of heirs to the estates of emigrants dying in the colonies." Of a total amount of Rs. 16,377, Rs. 6,137 is reported to have been paid, or to be in course of payment, but for a residue of Rs. 1,590 no heirs can be found, as the resolution concludes, no doubt justly, from the difficulties placed in the way of these investigations by the custom amongst the emigrants of giving false particulars of names and residence on leaving India.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BURMA.

(*Times of India.*)

The campaign in Burma does not present any occasion for the display of military genius on the battlefield, but it subjects officers and men to a severe trial of their physical stamina and their moral qualities of courage, fortitude, alertness, and patience.

By the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief at Bhamo the tour of inspection may be considered complete. There may be alterations in the details of the campaign to suit the varying circumstances of the opposition offered by the rebels, but the general plan is formed and is now being carried out. With the drying up of the ground after the rains, and the setting in of cooler weather, the resumption of military operations has been possible. These operations cannot be easily followed by the casual reader to whom Upper Burma is more or less of an unknown land. The forces have been divided into so many detached portions that the situation has become not a little complicated. Mandalay and Mingyan are the two chief centres from which the forces derive support. But the headquarters of the different brigades are altered from time to time to suit circumstances, and thus it is necessary to be in close communication with the different centres in order to understand the situation at any particular moment. The rebels or dacoits against whom the operations are now being undertaken may be divided into three classes, those who possess some political significance from their being arrayed under the banner of some Pretender or Prince of the Royal House, those are professional dacoits and are led by some notorious leader as Hla-Oo or Boh Shway, and those who are tempted to take to marauding as a change from their ordinary vocation, and in the hope of gaining advantage from the unsettled state of the country. The political pretenders are of far less consequence than the regular dacoit bands, for the former do not really command any homogeneous forces, while the latter are united by a common feeling, and are under leaders who have proved their competence, and, besides, from their knowledge of the country, they are able to move about and ravage at their pleasure. But, whatever the name of the band or leader, all patriotic motive must be denied to them. They are united for the purpose of marauding, and they do not inflict injury so much upon the foreign invader as upon the people of their own blood. The work of the British forces in Burma is, therefore, the protection of the people from pillage, outrage, and murder, by their own kith and kin. If writers, like Mr. John Bright, were to spare some time to the examination of the real circumstances of the country they would be less prone to reflect upon the conduct of men who, not less philanthropic than themselves, are exposed to disease and danger, and are called on to sacrifice their lives for the establishment of order where anarchy reigns. The real philanthropist is rather he who risks something for the cause of humanity than he who stays at home to cavil.

The two leaders of dacoits against whom the chief operations are directed are Boh Shway and Hla-Oo. In one of the exceedingly interesting and valuable series of letters now being published in our Allahabad contemporary from their special correspondent in Upper Burma the recent movements of Boh Shway are chronicled. This leader who flourished under King Theebaw seems to have experienced a check on the arrival of the British, but, on finding that the forces occupying the country were so feeble, he, along with Oktama, a discontented *phoongyee*, or priest, retained possession of a large district to the west of the Irrawaddy. He was driven back by detachments that were sent against him, and in one of the encounters Lieutenant Phayre was killed. As the country had subsequently to be abandoned on account of its being very unhealthy during the rains, Boh Shway resumed his old habits. And some of his men have become leaders of bands further north all along the Irrawaddy. General Low is proceeding to take measures to effect the capture of this leader. He is endeavouring to surround him by a number of small detachments, for only in this way can a capture be effected, for, with his knowledge of the country in which it is most difficult to conduct military operations, he will easily defy pursuit. A somewhat similar process is being followed with regard to Hla-Oo, who was very nearly captured by Major Symons and his mounted infantry the other day. The success of the operations in this direction is such that our correspondent telegraphed a day or two ago that the followers of this notorious dacoit were surrendering. Hla-Oo terrorises over the country to the west and north of Mandalay. He is a bold desperado, and seems to have much influence, for he is understood to have had close communication with the Tinedah Mingyee, about whom we used to hear so much at the time of the capture of Mandalay last year. The Yemethen district, which lies in the south, close to the frontier of Lower Burma, is reported to be nearly clear of dacoits, thanks to the energy of General Lockhart. But it must be recognised that this pacification may be only temporary. The detachments of military and police have scoured the country freely, and have found no opposition, but this is far from showing that the dacoits have abandoned their evil courses. The bands have scattered, some of those composing them going into Lower Burma to produce mischief there, and some drifting north, where there is still a very unsettled condition of affairs, but some have merely pretended to resume the occupation of tillers of the soil, and are ready to break out immediately the strong hand of military coercion is removed. Herein consists the chief difficulty of the situation. No doubt Boh Shway and Hla-Oo will be captured in time, and their hands made harmless, and the expedition will reach and take possession of the Ruby Mines; but the establishment of complete order will not thereby be assured. The Burmese

take to marauding naturally, and though they may give way before the exhibition of military force, they will break out again when this military force is removed. And removed it must be to a considerable extent at the close of the cold season.

PROSPECTS IN BURMA.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The political and military situation in Upper Burma is improving. The Buddhist "archbishop" and a number of his priests have had an interview with Sir Frederick Roberts, and our correspondent at Mandalay, who is in a position to be well informed, states that they promised to co-operate in the restoration to order. They also testified to the considerable measure of success already attained in that direction by the Commander-in-Chief himself. This admission of improvement in the state of the country is perhaps even more satisfactory than the assurance that the influence of the Buddhist ecclesiastics would be exercised on the side of the new Government. The archbishop, who is a man advanced in years, is a man of good sense and moderation, and his personal authority over many thousands of Buddhist priests is indisputable. He early recognised that the fall of King Theebaw was in a large measure due to shortcomings on the part of that monarch himself, and as he said to our correspondent in Burma last January, he was to be regretted as a child might be who had died after every effort had been made to save him, but that the grief should not be beyond measure. A spiritual chief so rational and so capable of taking a common-sense view of great political changes cannot find any difficulty in co-operating usefully with a general commanding thirty thousand men with unknown strength in reserve. With regard to the military aspect of affairs in the new province, General Roberts appears to have succeeded in "rushing" the principal bodies of the insurgents such as General Prendergast rushed Theebaw's army and Theebaw himself a twelvemonth ago. Many dacoit leaders and followers have thrown up the sponge with Burmese facility, and sought for pardon. Most of the others appear to have fled or to have taken to their legitimate occupations. The confidence with which it is announced that the Commander-in-Chief considers his work in Burma done, and that he will return to India in a fortnight, and that a considerable proportion of the troops will be sent back in March, seems justified by the results obtained, but we must not forget that precisely the same announcements were made with equal confidence rather less than a year ago when King Theebaw had been put on board a steamer and sent to Madras and his army was disbanded. General Prendergast returned to England, and it was announced that the larger portion of the small and gallant army which had captured Mandalay would be sent back to India in February or March, a single brigade being all that was then deemed necessary to maintain order in the newly-acquired territory. We know that this prospect was not realised. The troops were not sent back, and it was found necessary to send them reinforcements, which has raised the army employed in that country to 30,000 men, while General Roberts himself had to take the command. When the hot weather returns and the Burmese dacoit regains a little self-possession we must be prepared for a new dacoity and a good deal of disturbance. The energy of Government may be again taxed, and a strong military force will be required to support the police, of which we hear so many complaints whether that body be composed of Burmese or of Natives of India. However, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. For the present there is a respite from the cares and cost of a big military expedition to keep Burmese hornets from stinging.

BENGAL.

THE *Indian Daily News* advocates the establishment of a flour-mill in Calcutta, which, it says, ought to prove a splendid paying concern.

THE Finance Committee being broken up, Mr. Cunningham resumes his seat in the Calcutta High Court, displacing Mr. Agnew, who proceeds to Rangoon as Recorder.

SIR STEUART BAXLEY leaves England in the last week in February, accompanied by Mr. Edgar.

THE *Englishman* understands that it is practically settled that the Postal Department will remain in Calcutta next hot season, and it may be taken for granted that this decides the fate of the Telegraph Department.

A SENSATIONAL event recently occurred in connection with the collection of the Income-tax in Calcutta. A gentleman who had paid the tax so long ago as April was lately proceeded against, and his carriages and horses were actually attached before the mistake was discovered. An action is likely to be the result. Damages are laid at Rs. 10,000.

OF the total number of 197 Covenanted Civil Servants serving under the Government of Bengal twenty are at present absent on furlough, and four furloughs have lately been granted, which leaves fifteen at present available. As three more officers are returning in January and four in March, there are expected to be twenty-two furloughs available from the 1st of April next.

THE officers of the Government of India at Simla are under the impression that the past season at Simla was an anxious and busy one, owing to the complications in Burma and other causes. The *Hindoo Patriot*, however, appears to entertain a different view, for it remarks that "arduous labours await his Excellency after his long and protracted holiday of nine months."

THE writer of "Echoes of the Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* writes:—I was always under the impression that London policemen were the best tempered class of men in the civilised world. They must cede the palm to certain members of the Viceregal staff who devoted themselves to the delicate task of keeping the mob in broadcloth within the prescribed bounds. Their risible faculties, as well as their patience, were often sorely tried. One gentleman, for instance, stopped on reaching the presence, and deliberately donned a by no means immaculate pair of gloves, casting triumphant glances the while in all directions. Another individual kept his hands in his pockets while passing the Viceroy, and substituted a familiar nod for the profound salutation which should have acknowledged the personified majesty of our Indian Empire.

MADRAS.

THE MAHARANI OF MYSORE has given birth to a daughter. This is the fourth child she has borne to the Maharajah, who is only twenty-three years old.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT have agreed with the local Board of Revenue that there seems to be no necessity to continue the system of making advances of ploughs to ryots, as so few have taken advantage of the proffered aid. They further agree with the Board that the practice of holding ploughing matches should be abandoned, and in their place travelling shows be adopted.

A COUNCIL of all the Roman Catholic Bishops of Southern India takes place at Bangalore on January 25. The establishment of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in India will be proclaimed from that date. Indian bishops will derive their titles from their Indian dioceses, and not from places outside India. About ten bishops are expected to be present at the Council, including Doctor Colgan, Archbishop-elect of Madras. The Council will be presided over by M. Agliardi, Archbishop of Caesarea, the Pope's delegate to India.

UPON the recommendation of the Acting Agent of the Madras Railway Mr. Louis Moss has been appointed by the Board of Directors in England to be traffic manager of the company in India, in place of the lamented Mr. Herbert Church. Mr. Moss entered the company's service in November, 1868, on £350 per annum, as assistant traffic manager, and was promoted to £450 in 1871. In January, 1872, he was made deputy traffic manager on £650 per annum, being promoted to £750 per annum in January, 1874, from which time he has had no increase of salary. His place as deputy traffic manager has been filled by Mr. Darke, the senior assistant traffic manager.

THE new Governor of Madras is winning golden opinions from all sorts and conditions of men. Especially is his expressed readiness to grant interviews to any Native who may wish to see him on any matter of public interest commended in the Madras papers. They want a man as Governor, they say, who takes an interest in the men he governs, not an enthusiast on flowers or concertinas.

HAPPY Madras! The "Hills" Exodus, so far as that Presidency is concerned, is not to be interfered with. So at least we are authoritatively informed from local sources, on the ground that Government House at Ootacamund is being repaired at a cost of 10,000 rupees. If the tenth part of a lakh of rupees were all that stands between Government and hard labour in the plains, the security would be a poor one. Nor is the case strengthened by the assertion, however true, that it would be a tremendous ordeal for a man of Mr. Bourke's age to remain "in the city of dust, heat, bad smells, and prickly heat throughout the whole year." Reformers are, as a rule, superbly insensible to suffering—in others; and to conclude a declaration that the Hills Exodus will not be stopped, with an appeal *ad misericordiam* for Mr. Bourke's sake, looks like unnecessary foreboding.

BOMBAY.

MR. OTTO STEINER's appointment as Russian Consular Agent at Aden has been recognised.

SIR ROGER LETHBRIDGE, M.P., has left Bombay for Calcutta.

MR. E. M. PRATT, who has been appointed a member of the Bombay Civil Service, reported his arrival on the 21st instant, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

IN supersession of previous orders the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Acting Archdeacon, on being relieved of the Chaplaincy of Poona, will take over charge of Kirkee from the Rev. J. H. T. Blunt.

LORD AND LADY ROSEBURY, Lord Fife, and Mr. Fergusson, M.P., leave Bombay by the mail of the 11th February. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lady Alice Montague are passengers by the mail of the 4th March.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the 6th January Captain Morland will move and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., will second a resolution expressive of the sense of the Corporation in the loss it sustained by the death of Mr. A. W. Forde, Consulting Engineer to the Municipality.

THE following telegram from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated 22nd instant, has been published by the local Government: "Calcutta and Bombay both subjected to reglementary Quarantine, and this applies to Ottoman of Red Sea and Persian Gulf."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL has received with satisfaction the information that the Raja of Sunth in the Rewa Kantha Agency of the Bombay Presidency, has resolved to abolish all transit dues in his State with effect from the 1st November, 1887.

A NUMBER of articles from the wreck of the s.s. *Zuari* have been washed ashore on the island of Oorun. Two boats and a davit have also been picked up by the Water Police. Arrangements are being made for the raising of the vessel, and it is expected that she will be afloat shortly. An elderly Hindoo has presented a petition to the Commissioner of Police, wherein he mentions that he was a passenger by the *Zuari*, and that he has lost a tinpot worth two annas which he requests should be returned to him if found.

PRINCE FREDERICK LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA arrived in Bombay on the 23rd inst. from Agra and Jeypore. Before leaving Agra his Highness expressed his regret at not seeing the Maharajah of Dhulepore, who was prevented by illness from visiting Agra. The club committee did everything in their power to make the Prince's stay at Agra comfortable, and the arrangements are said to have been perfect.

THE season reports for the past week for the Bombay Presidency show that slight rain fell in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by rain and blight in parts of Ahmednuggur and Bijapur, but are in good condition elsewhere. Fever prevails in parts of twelve, cattle-disease in parts of ten, and small-pox in parts of two districts.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

COLONEL WALLACE, Consulting Engineer, has inspected 120 miles of the Sindh-Sagar State Railway, from the crossing of the Chenab to Bhakkur, and has recommended its opening from the 1st January, 1887.

THE *Delhi Gazette* publishes an account of a shocking tragedy which occurred at Toondla on Christmas-eve. A number of people were in the Co-operative Stores, when a guard named Line entered and fired a pistol at Mr. Brammal, district traffic superintendent, and Mr. Simmons, head clerk on the railway, wounding the former in the left wrist. The would-be murderer then proceeded to his own quarters and committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a gun.

THE death-rate in some of the Punjab towns is very high at the present time. The official returns for the week ending the 20th ultimo show that at Peshawur it was 104 per mille of population, at Palwal 74, at Umritsur 69, at Sonapat 64, and Batala 60 per thousand of population. The excessive death-rate at Peshawur was due to the prevalence of small-pox. We notice that there were two deaths from hydrophobia in the province during the week.

A RESOLUTION issued by the Punjab Government shows that the area irrigated in the Punjab last year was 1,787,567 against 1,614,288 acres in the previous year. The capital invested by Government amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 5,52,99,891, to which must be added Rs. 1,18,67,230 contributed by Native States to the Sirhind Canal. The total money invested was therefore Rs. 6,71,67,121, of which Rs. 32,63,317 have been expended on a famine relief and insurance work—the Swat River Canal. The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 22,60,863. The loss after paying all charges and the interest on the Protective and Productive Works amounted to Rs. 4,96,234, in which is included a credit of Rs. 44,922 on account of adjustments of previous year's accounts. If this sum is not taken into account the total loss for the year is Rs. 5,41,156.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

If Lord Dufferin really appointed this Commission for our good he ought to have said so clearly. None but diplomats can understand the diplomatic language of the resolution which he has issued. The Bengali newspapers, being unable to understand the object of the Commission, expressed apprehensions. Lord Dufferin felt mortified at this, but the people of India have sufficient reasons to distrust his lordship's Government. It is a matter for surprise and regret that Lord Dufferin has not been able to understand the cause of our distrust of the Commission.

From the result we shall be able to ascertain what good motives he had for appointing it.—*The Home Irookash.*

Up to this time Lord Dufferin has not done anything in this country which indicates high-mindedness. He has lost the respect of the public by duplicity; from what the people have seen of his work they cannot feel satisfied. If Lord Dufferin appointed the Civil Service Commission for the welfare of the Natives, why were not half of the members of the Commission appointed from among the Natives and why were not the people given the power to elect members?—*The Pratihar.*

NATIVE DEMANDS.—Why is the task of governing India becoming day by day more difficult? Because no change has been effected in the administrative system. If Lord Dufferin understood that in order to preserve the British rule and enhance the dignity of the British nation, he ought to adopt a policy suitable for the present time, and come forward to satisfy the just aspirations of the people, he would find the difficulty removed to a considerable extent. If the Natives are largely appointed to the public service, if the election system is introduced into the Legislative Councils, and if the members so elected are vested with due privileges for fifty years to come, there will be no difficulty in governing India according to the wishes of the people. If his lordship is a true statesman he will undertake this task.—*Sangbad Pravakar.*

RACIAL JEALOUSY IN INDIA.—For the resolution of the National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta to take no part in the proceedings of the second National Congress, the *Mahratta* thinks Anglo-Indian writers are mainly to blame, but not solely—the Mahomedans of Calcutta ought to have seen that it was their interest to join the National Congress. They have, indeed, tried, in their letter to the Congress, to show that in declining to take part in the proceedings of the Congress they were not influenced by anything like race jealousy. But we do not think that this would prevent anyone from going a little deeper into the motives of the Association. For it is impossible to see otherwise how an association that professes to deal with political questions should fail to see that it is not mere confidence in Government that will secure us a full measure of liberal treatment at their hands. Even English statesmen have now begun to perceive that there is some truth in the charges, as remarked recently by Professor Wordsworth, that "despite its profession, and perhaps its wishes, the Government of India is often the organ of class interests and helpless to resist the pressure that surrounds it." It is, therefore, strange to find a political association playing into the hands of the very class whose interests it is to throw every discredit upon any movement calculated to force Government to take a more liberal view of the present state of things, and we earnestly request our Mahomedan friends in Calcutta to reconsider the position they have taken. We have already expressed our satisfaction at finding that the Mahomedans on this side of India at least do not take the same view of the Congress as their Calcutta friends, and the refusal of one association to join the Congress would not much lessen its representative character. But for the matter of that, it is desirable that there should be no division, even so slight as the one caused by the attitude of the Calcutta Association. There is no reason why the Mahomedans should be jealous of the Hindus in any way. They have undoubtedly suffered more than the Hindus by the introduction of the British rule. But they cannot blame the Hindus for it. Already a lion's share of the patronage in the hands of Government is taken by the English bureaucracy, and if of the lower appointments that remain the Hindus have obtained the best it was not owing to any favour shown them, but rather to the backwardness of the Mahomedans themselves to avail of the opportunities afforded by adapting themselves to the changed circumstances of the country. The Hindus bear no ill-will or jealousy to the Mahomedans. On the contrary, they will be glad to see them educated to their standard and to receive their co-operation in their attempts to overthrow the monopoly now enjoyed by the Anglo-Indians. The Parsees, the Eurasians, and other races have come to see that they can not gain this end by siding with and supporting the Anglo-Indians or by pleasing them. We all stand on a common platform, and our rights can be secured to us only by making a common cause against a foreign monopoly. We should, therefore, warn the Calcutta Mahomedans against being flattered into a belief that they have acted wisely in holding aloof from the agitation that is being carried on, not to force but to strengthen the hands of Government that have found themselves powerless against an influential and an interested class; and request them to correct the error before it is too late. If they have to rise it is by making a common cause with the Hindus and not by being in opposition to them.

THE KONKAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—The *Mahratta* remarks:—The recent accident to Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s coasting steamer brings the question of the whole passenger trade on the Konkan coast to the front. The Company may be said to have nearly obtained a monopoly of the passenger trade which may be said to be entirely of their creation. But while we commend the

enterprise we regret to observe that the convenience, wants, and from the recent accident we may even say the safety of the passengers is not duly attended to. Overcrowding the passengers is a constant complaint and the Company had been found guilty of the same by our Courts. We also hear of the ferries not being anchored at the harbours, while the last accident has clearly shown how lightly the captains do their duty. Under these circumstances we think it is time for the executive to interfere and see that proper provision for the convenience of passengers is made and carried out by the Company, who, as public carriers, are responsible to Government for good management.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH ON THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.—The attitude which Professor Wordsworth, of the Bombay Educational Department, has thought fit to assume towards the Bengal National League, has been a matter of deep regret to his numerous friends in the Native community. The learned Professor, it will be remembered, did us yeoman's service in the dark days of the unfortunate Ilbert Bill controversy. He then took up his powerful pen to show the utter unreasonableness of the outcry which his countrymen in India had raised against the proposal to invest half-a-dozen carefully selected Native magistrates with criminal jurisdiction in petty criminal cases over European British subjects. Although his incisive logic and unanswerable arguments failed to convince his infuriated countrymen who had for the time being utterly lost their reason, they clearly showed that the supporters of the Ilbert Bill had a very strong case. Professor Wordsworth, in his admirable letters on that ill-fated measure, pointed out in plain and emphatic terms that it was impossible to expect any reform in the present system of Indian administration from the beaureaucracy which rules over the country. That such a high-minded and right-thinking man as the learned Professor should feel called upon to say anything against the Bengal National League and its supporters is really very unfortunate.—*Lahore Tribune.*

SIR ALFRED LYALL'S SUCCESSOR.—It would be interesting to know with what feelings Sir Auckland Colvin would be received by the public of the North-West Provinces. Sir Auckland is undoubtedly an intelligent and experienced administrator, possessing valuable information in matters financial. He was one of the mediators between the Europeans and the Natives during the hot Ilbert Bill controversy. It would not be safe at the present stage to pass an opinion on his merits as the Minister of Finance. During his *régime* the public expenditure has increased, and the obnoxious income-tax worries the public, but it is useless to blame him for this state of affairs that is the outcome of the warlike policy of Lord Dufferin, but even now Sir Auckland is doing his best to minimise the evil of extravagance. Indeed, it is believed that he has the principal hand in the recent movement to reduce the public expenditure.—*Bombay Summachar.*

THE FAWCETT MEMORIAL FUND.—Bombay is always foremost in starting memorial funds, but somehow or other it always happens that after the first rush the movements are neglected. For instance, when the second Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet's memorial was started unusual activity prevailed in Bombay, large amounts were subscribed and papers teemed with recommendations as to how the fund was to be utilised. But we should like to know where is the fund now, how much does it amount to, and what interest has accumulated thereon. Many of the subscribers to the fund have passed away, some have left this country, and we wonder very much whether the remainder will ever be able to see the fund put to its proper use. At any rate, will Mr. Dosabhoj Framjee, one of the secretaries, inform the public how the case stands. Twenty-five months have passed since the Ripon Memorial Fund was started, and what is the result? Since the last meeting of the committee, held some months ago, we have heard nothing of the matter. The Sir R. Temple fund was started before he left these shores, his successor has retired after finishing his term of five years, and Lord Reay has acted here nearly two years, and still the memorial statue is not in its place. Is this creditable to Bombay? The public are helpless in the matter. We look to the promoters of the movements to carry them through. They must not undertake more than they can well manage.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE DYSEPTIC IN INDIA.

Dim dawn behind the tamarisks—the sky is saffron yellow—

As the women in the village grind the corn:

And the *minas* seek the river-side, each calling to his fellow

That the day—the staring Eastern day is born.

Oh! the white dust on the highway! Oh! the tetches in the byway!

Oh! the clammy fog that hovers over earth!

And at Home they're making merry 'neath the white and scarlet berry—

What part have India's exiles in their mirth?

Full day behind the tamarisks—the sky is blue and staring,

As the cattle go afield beneath the yoke.

And they bear One o'er the field-path who is past all hope or caring

To the glaut below the curling wreaths of smoke.

Call on Rama going slowly as ye bear a brother lowly!

Call on Rama—he may hear perhaps your voice!

With our hymn books and our psalters we appeal to other altars

And to-day we bid Good Christian men rejoice!

High noon behind the tamarisks—the sun is hot above us

As at Home the Christmas Day is breaking wan.

They will drink our healths at dinner—those who tell us how they love us—

And forget us till another year be gone.

Oh! the toil that knows no breaking! Oh! the *heimweh* ceaseless, aching!

Oh! the black dividing Sea and alien Plain!

Youth was cheap—wherefore we sold it. Gold was good—we hoped to hold it,

And to-day we know the fullness of our gain.

Grey dusk behind the tamarisks—the parrots fly together

As the sun is sinking slowly over Home;

And his last ray seems to mock us shackled in a lifelong tether

That drags us back howe'er so far we roam.

Hard her service, poor payment—she in ancient, tattered raiment—

India, she the grim Step Mother of our kind

If a year of life be lent her, if her temple's shrine we enter, The door is shut, we may not look behind.

Dark night behind the tamarisks—the owls begin their chorus

As the cunches from the temple scream and bray.

With the weary years behind us and the hopeless years before us, Let us honour, oh! my brothers, Christmas Day.

Call a truce then to our labours—let us feast with friends and neighbours

And be merry—as the custom of our caste.

For, if faint and forced the laughter and if sadness follows after,

We are richer by one mocking Christmas passed.—R. K.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH.

The excellent man, thorough gentleman, and popular, if not strong, statesman, whose loss, before the completion of his sixty-ninth year, will be deplored by every lover of his country, whatever his political opinions, will chiefly be known to our readers as Secretary of State for India. There is, perhaps, scarcely a post in the Government which demands from its holder more complete freedom from party prejudice, a more thorough impartiality, a greater power of receiving, accepting, and digesting, new ideas, than the Indian Secretaryship. In all these points the then Sir S. Northcote, when at the India Office, shone above all compeers, contrasting alike with the *insouciance* of Whig predecessors, and with the vulgar and offensive bumptiousness of his immediate successor. He was, in fact, a model Indian Secretary; and, in the financial relations between the mother country and her great dependency, in which the latter has habitually "gone to the wall," he always made a resolute stand for Indian interests. It is an open secret that he protested most strongly in the Cabinet against the charging against Indian Revenues of any portion of the expense of the Abyssinian War, which occurred during his tenure of the seals of the India Office, and in which he, in common with (unfortunately) a minority of the Ministry, thought that India had done all, and more than all, which could fairly be expected of her, by gratuitously supplying troops to aid in a war which in no wise concerned her.

Seeing how desirable it was that the Secretary for India should become acquainted with Indian officers of both services in a less formal manner than is obligatory in prearranged interviews, Sir S. Northcote (as he then was) introduced, at his own expense, the happy innovation of occasional *dîners* at the India Office, where prominent civil servants and military men, who chanced to be at home on leave, had the welcome, and highly appreciated, opportunity of comparatively unrestrained intercourse with himself, and the members of his Council. These *réunions* were of the pleasantest, and were always looked forward to. But they ended with the genial Sir Stafford, being whittled down by his niggardly successor into a rare (and, in all senses, chilly) evening "Reception."

Generally liked in the Commons, the deceased Statesman was—a rare test of kindness, as well as of impartiality—universally admired and respected throughout India, and in the Indian services. It was felt that anyone, and everyone, might claim, and would receive, due consideration of any matter involving injustice or hardship, even though "the case" might have been "previously decided." He was, as above said, a model Indian Secretary; and, it might be added, a model of the old class of English country gentlemen; a class to whose members, devoting, as did he, their lifelong energies to promoting the welfare of the State, England owes the major part of its liberties. It was truly a deserved Euthanasia that Stafford Henry Northcote should pass away "in harness," esteemed by his Sovereign, admired and respected even by his political opponents, and truly described by foreign contemporary statesmen as "the embodiment of honour and of Parliamentary urbanity."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

INDIA UNDER QUEEN VICTORIA.*

No publication could be more opportune, while everyone is thinking of the Jubilee Commemoration of Her Majesty's reign, than a record of the history and progress of her greatest Dependency. If the history be in some respects of a chequered character; if reverses, military and political, have once and again occurred; if a terrible, and all but overwhelming, crisis threatened to fulfil Native prophecy by shattering British rule at the close of the century of existence allotted to it, the advance of the Indian peoples in everything which constitutes substantial progress has been most striking; nor is it too much for the historian to assert, that more real, and seemingly durable, prosperity has been ensured to the Indian Peninsula during the past fifty, than during the previous five hundred, years. With the establishment, throughout the land, of the Pax Britannica, with the conversion of turbulent and quarrelsome chiefs into peaceable and contented feudatories of Her Majesty, to whose Representative all their disputes are referred for decision, the once harassed peasant may in good sooth beat his sword into ploughshares, and his spears into pruning-hooks.

With such facts before him, Captain Trotter's task must have been a pleasant, as well as, comparatively speaking, an easy one. He has been well advised in selecting as his starting-point the advent of a new Governor-General, Lord Auckland, rather than the commencement of the Queen's reign. (For, somehow, Indian events are as surely classed by Anglo-Indians according to the Governor-General (or Viceroy) under whom they occurred, as racing occurrences are reckoned by the name of the horse which wins the "Derby" of the year.) And the first event of importance with which he has to deal is the first Afghan War. As to the justice, or necessity, of this war, opinions always have differed, and probably will for ever differ. At all events, the soundness of judgment of those who believed Russia's reiterated assertions that she had "no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of" this, that, or the other, Central Asian State, has received a curious commentary in her rapid advance to the borders of territory indubitably Afghan. Captain Trotter is not singular in thinking that all the objects aimed at by the first Afghan war might have been attained without bloodshed. But it is surely using the language of a scold, rather than that of a historian, to speak of Lord Auckland as being pushed by his secretaries "along the slope which led down to a black abyss of crime, disaster, and disgrace." (I., 33.) Nor are the author's comments (II., 349, 365) on the inception of the last Afghan war marked by a more judicial tone.

We are well satisfied with the manner in which Captain Trotter deals with the causes of the Mutiny of 1857, a subject which both Sir J. Kaye and Colonel Mangleson have handled at some length. He stands on safe ground when he bases his opinion on those of Sir J. Lawrence and John Nicholson, and holds to their view that the greased cartridges were (to use an American phrase) "only a circumstance;" that "the sense of power induced (II., 90) the Sepoys to rebel;" that "they only wanted an opportunity to try their strength with" their masters. It will be well if the lesson be learnt by our Indian rulers, that opportunity for such concerted action as took place in 1857 should for ever be withheld. It is, perhaps, germane to this subject to suggest how far the utilisation of Indian forces in the colonies, first carried into effect by that farseeing statesman, Lord Beaconsfield, might not, with the location of colonial forces in India, be a very useful item in the Imperial Federation programme. We should at least be following in the footsteps of that mighty nation of rulers whose motto was *Divide et impera*, and who, as though expressly in order to give us a hint, maintained Indian cohorts in Britain.

The mutinies naturally recall to the mind the central figure in them. Every man, it is said, has a demigod, and though historians ought to avoid heroes and demigods as married ladies should avoid lovers, we are not disposed to quarrel with Captain Trotter for having, in this respect, followed Macaulay. He has certainly selected, in John Lawrence, a hero who, like Macaulay's William III., was every inch a man; and has narrated his career as Ruler of the Punjab and as Viceroy with a sympathy born of intense admiration; his narrative of the Durbars held by Lawrence, as Viceroy, at Lahore and at Agra, may be commended as being not only accurate, but eminently graphic.

The period embraced in this book is nearly bisected, as Euclid would say, by the great change which introduced the Queen to her Oriental subjects as the direct Ruler of India. What the Natives expected from a change merely nominal it is not easy to tell; sooth to say, it is all but impossible to know what a Native really does expect from any change of any kind whatsoever. But, probably owing to the Native longing for autocracy, for the concentration of power in one person, rather than in a mere abstraction, certain it is that the effect of Her Majesty's proclamation,

assuming direct sovereignty, was simply prodigious (II., 113), certainly greater than that of her adopting an appropriate title.

The East India Company, the innocent scapegoat of the Mutiny, receives from Captain Trotter a tribute of qualified admiration only; but it passed away amid the lively regrets of its servants, both in India and at home. The transfer of all power to a Cabinet Minister, mainly swayed by English Parliamentary considerations, has, in many respects, been to India an all but unmixed evil, and has repeatedly affected the nature of her taxation to a degree which has been simply disastrous; while the abolition of the Indian Navy, the creation of the Staff Corps, and the virtual annihilation of that splendid and well-acclimatised force, the Company's European army, have been productive of all but unmitigated mischief.

The Railways, the Telegraphs, the Canals, the Grand Trunk Road, and the thousands of miles of subsidiary roads, constructed by municipalities throughout the country, have long since disposed of the "empty beer-bottle" sneer. The bulk of the population may possibly be awakening to the fact that these are all means to the end of rendering impossible the famines which have from time immemorial devastated India, and with which all her Rulers have hitherto been utterly unable to cope; and our author's account of the various famines which have occurred in recent times (II., 182, 232, 313, 371) will be found, if not pleasant, most instructive reading. But the most ignorant ryot cannot fail to recognise the fact that he can travel on the highway without being strangled or poisoned, and the Zemindar may rejoice that his slumbers are no longer liable to be interrupted, and his hoarded wealth to be plundered, by a band of a score or two practised housebreakers.

Whether the average Native appreciates our interference with female infanticide as he does our suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, may well be doubted: it is a direct embargo on his rights to do as he will with his own: yet for this too the time will come.

Captain Trotter's self-imposed limits of time do not allow him to deal with the last development of our care for the Native, that (so closely associated with Her Majesty's name) of care for the women; one which will be daily more appreciated. But our author has adequately shown the vast advance made in every way during the period which he has undertaken to treat. If, in so doing, he has, occasionally, violated the dignity of history by too overtly displaying his own sympathies and prejudices, if he has here and there written in contemptuous terms of able men who have grown grey in the Government service, but from whom he has the misfortune to differ in opinion, he has a *locus penitentiae* in a second edition, which is pretty sure to be called for. In any case, he has written a very readable and instructive book, which most Anglo-Indians will be glad to add to their libraries.

CÆSAR IN KENT.*

Mr. Vine does not exaggerate the attractiveness of the subject of which he treats when he says (p. 128), that Cæsar's landing in Britain, and the events which followed it, leading him, after scarcely disguised disaster, to leave the island for a time, "form one of the most interesting and stirring pages of history."

The author, as the title of his little work indicates, believes, the learned astronomical disquisitions of the late Astronomer Royal notwithstanding, that the first place where Cæsar touched British ground was in Kent, at Deal, and not at Pevensey in Sussex. We have always held to this opinion as being most strictly in conformity to the statements in the "Commentaries of Cæsar"; and an additional piece of corroborative evidence (of which, though not wholly destitute of local knowledge, we were previously ignorant) is adduced by Mr. Vine. On Cæsar's first landing, one of his soldiers, according to Valerius Maximus (II., ii. 23), sprang from a boat on to a rock off-shore, from which elevated post he inflicted much injury on the enemy; but, the tide having receded, his position became accessible to them, and they ultimately dislodged him, severely wounded, and with the loss of his shield. Now, such rocks are well known to exist, under the name of "the Malms," opposite Deal Marine Barracks. And, says Mr. Vine, "there are no such rocks at any of those other localities which have been named as the scene of Cæsar's disembarkation." We should, assuming Mr. Vine's information as to the "other localities" to be correct, regard this as clinching the argument in favour of Deal being Cæsar's landing-place on both his expeditions to Britain.

This matter of the landing-place of course underlies all the subsidiary questions, where this or that particular combat between the Britons and their invaders may have taken place; and we readily admit that Mr. Vine's local knowledge, acquired as Vicar of Patricbourne and Bridge, in the valley of the lesser Stour, and close to the probable scene of the first pitched battle of Cæsar's second expedition, has enabled him to identify, with much plausibility, the position of most of these engagements. We think

* "History of India Under Queen Victoria, from 1836 to 1880," by Captain Lionel J. Trotter, author of "Warren Hastings," "Studies in Biography." In Two Volumes. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

* "Cæsar in Kent: the Landing of Julius Cæsar, and his Battles with the Ancient Britons, with some Account of Early British Trade and Enterprise." By the Rev. Francis T. Vine, B.A., Rector of Eastington, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. 1886.

that the general scope of the Roman operations, up to Cæsar's crossing of the Thames at Cowey Stakes, may fairly be deduced from the statements of the classical historians, and that Mr. Vine lays far too much stress on the British "Triads," and other similar sources, which are, surely, not to be accepted, except in so far as they may agree with, or amplify, Roman accounts. The latter deserve, if not implicit confidence, very close attention. And, while we desire to avoid all captious criticism, we cannot but remark on one error, from which a careful study of his own text-book would have saved our author. He speaks (p. 167) of the seventh Legion (which, on the first expedition, had been mercilessly cut up while foraging near Ringwould,* and which had, when rescued from annihilation by Cæsar, left many prisoners in the enemy's hands), as "Cæsar's favourite and most reliable corps." Now, in this very battle, it was—according to the British accounts (whatever they may be worth) given by our author at p. 143—the tenth legion, at the head of which Cæsar placed himself in person; the very legion of whom it is repeatedly said (Comment. B.G., I., 40, 42) that *this* was the corps which Cæsar had principally favoured, and which, on account of its proved pluck, he most trusted. We suspect that the Britons would not have caught the Tenth "napping," as they did the Seventh. We ought, too, to note that our author speaks both of Portus Itius and of Gessoriacum as being the equivalent of Boulogne. We have not a doubt but that Wissant represents the name, if not the actual locality, of the Portus, which probably "stretched up under the Noirmottes as far as St. Omer." At all events, Gessoriacum and Itius, two distinct places, cannot both be Boulogne.

We pass over, as not directly concerned with the subject-matter of the little book, the introductory chapters. It is, of course, possible that the Britons were the leaders of the Gauls in the historical attack on Rome, that Brennus was their chief, and that he did not, when throwing his sword and belt into the scale in which the ransom of Rome was being weighed, say "Vae victis," but "Gwae gwaethidigion" (a phrase at which the Roman Patres Conscripti—or such of them as were left—might well open their ears). We could not enter into these questions without being duly prepared, like Mr. Vine, by a deep draught from the Pierian spring of Druidical and hardie lore. This we may quaff at a future period. Meanwhile we may sincerely thank Mr. Vine for the historical part of his work, which is thorough, and most interesting to any and every Englishman.

LADY BURTON'S "ARABIAN NIGHTS."†

The "Arabian Nights" tales are familiar by name throughout the length and breadth of the land, and yet how comparatively few persons could give even an outline of one solitary story amongst them! The reason is not far to seek, since there never has been a really good translation of this most untranslatable of Oriental works. From such a sweeping assertion must be excluded the happy and successful effort of Mr. John Payne; but this latter work was printed for the Villon Society, and the issue being restricted to five hundred copies, while the author bound himself "not to reproduce the work in its complete form," the version is and must ever be "caviare to the general."

Such being the case Sir Richard Burton bethought himself that he would employ his leisure hours in presenting to the public a trustworthy and withal picturesque translation of the "Thousand and One Nights;" and who more fitted for such a task? It will be seen from the sketch of his career recently published that he is an Arab scholar so profound that he visited the sacred City of Mecca disguised as a Native pilgrim, and not a soul discovered the secret, which had it transpired it is almost needless to add the daring and enthusiastic "Haji" would have never lived to undertake the self-imposed duty of "Englishing" the "Nights." Sir Richard Burton is, moreover, thoroughly *au fait* with Native habits, thoughts, and modes of life, so that the Notes which he appended to his work give the fullest insight into Muhammadanism which can well be imagined. To our mind, indeed, they are more enjoyable than the tales themselves, which—rank heresy as it may be to make such an avowal—are somewhat involved, and, as is always the case in Eastern stories, not infrequently far fetched and impossible.

But the new translation, valuable and sound as it was, possessed the demerit that the indelicacy of the original text appeared in all their glaring hideousness; not a sentence was pruned, not an expression was toned down to suit civilised ears; the notes, too, seemed to have caught the contagion, and the result was a work so indelicately indelicate that its very possession could scarcely be avowed. His wife has now come to the rescue, and presented a "readable" version of tales "beside which the flood of Moslem fiction flows thin and shallow." Associating with herself Mr. Justin McCarthy as a colleague in the task of purification, she has succeeded in so far as success was possible, for it is a truism to state that her husband's edition is far more full of fire, life and pithiness than the more refined bantling for which his wife has stood sponsor. This was absolutely unavoidable, alike by the

nature of the tales as by the circumstances of the case. Could some of Dickens' inimitable sketches of lower life be rendered in grammatical English and retain the charm of the original? Could baby-talk be Anglicised, and keep its simplicity? Equally could Orientalism be purified and preserve the racy brusqueness of the original.

As regards the cadence and balance of sentences so dear to the Oriental mind, though a praiseworthy attempt has been made to retain the force and vigour of the original text, it is no dispraise to assert that success in this direction can at best be but incomplete. The exquisite rhythm of one of the richest and most melodious languages in the world cannot be transplanted to an alien soil; but a single extract will suffice to show that much has been done, and that more was scarcely possible:—"Wight clashed against wight, and knight dashed upon knight, and hot waxed the fight, and sore was the affright, and nor parley nor cries of quarter helped their plight; and they stinted not to charge and to smite, right hand meeting right, now to hack and to hew with blades bright white, till day turned to night, and gloom oppressed the sight."

But if such passages as this give but a feeble idea of the mellifluous flow of the Arabic which they represent, what hope can there be that the verses can be adequately rendered? It is not within the nature of things to succeed in this direction, and Sir Richard Burton has only failed because failure was inevitable.

These criticisms are not penned in a deprecatory spirit—far otherwise, for we have no hesitation in pronouncing the present version of the "Arabian Nights" to be incontestably the best extant. Perfection is not given to mortals, but the tales now appear in as satisfactory a garb as is possible; and henceforth there will be no excuse should the English public fail to become familiar with a work which all should read—the time-honoured "Thousand and One Tales."

PUCK AND PEARL.*

Puck and Pearl—who are they? what are they? English children going to India with their parents; when there, as is, alas! too frequently the case, one of them full ill, and they were both sent off to the hills to recover their health. While sick and ailing the "Ayah" conceived the idea of telling them stories of the East—for all Orientals are great adepts at tale-telling. The idea is happy, and it has been carried out with no inconsiderable degree of taste and judgment; evidently the author is "well up" in the folk-lore of India, and her readers will pick up a vast deal of information in a fascinating shape. Mrs. Macdonald has also contrived to invest her hero and heroine with not a little degree of charm and fascination, while the pictures do credit alike to the artist, Mr. Graham, and the Automatic Engraving Company, which reproduced them. Altogether the volume is well calculated to amuse and while away the fitful hour.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Indian Ferns," by C. E. Baynes (William Day); "The Cruise of the 'Marchesa,'" by F. H. H. Guillemard (John Murray); "Bulgarian Struggle for Independence," from the German of Major A. Von Hubn (John Murray); "Growth of Freedom in the Balkan Peninsula," by J. J. G. O. Minchin (John Murray); "Distinguished Anglo-Indians," by Colonel W. F. B. Laurie (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Olav the King, and Olav the Martyr," by J. F. Vicary (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Our Homely Comedy and Tragedy" (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Walks in Cairo," by Major G. T. Plunkett (Richardson and Co.); "London Sparrow at the Colinderies" (Sampson Low and Co.).

THE Government of the Straits Settlements, the *Pioneer* says, are in difficulties in the matter of a satisfactory survey, and recently applied to the Government of India for the services of an experienced officer to assist them. As no officer on the active list could be spared, the Government offered the work to Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, late Deputy Surveyor-General, who since his retirement continues to reside in India. Mr. Hennessey, however, has declined the service.

WRESTLING must be a lucrative profession in Cashmere. On the 10th ult., fifty thousand men gathered on the Jammu parade ground to witness matches between fifty wrestlers of note. The entertainment was under the patronage of his Highness the Maharaja, who had provided fourteen prizes, the first being a pair of golden bracelets, a pair of Cashmere shawls and Rs. 200 in cash. The other prizes were gold necklaces, ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200 in value. The event of the day was the struggle between a Mahomedan and a Hindoo Jat, both from the Umritsur district, which lasted for an hour and a half, when the Mahomedan won, and was "instantly presented with the first prize."—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

* P. 143.

† Lady Burton's Edition of her Husband's "Arabian Nights." Waterlow and Sons.

* "Puck and Pearl. The Wanderings and Wonderings of two English Children in India." By Frederika Macdonald. Chapman and Hall.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1887.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

ALTHOUGH the news from India tells only of loyal preparations to celebrate next month the Jubilee Year of the Queen of England's reign, there are not wanting alarmists who would have us believe that the storm cloud of

war is lowering over our Empire in the East. The Christmas chimes which are still supposed to ring into men's ears the message of peace and goodwill said to have been given to them nearly two thousand years ago, sounded over Europe the other day in tones of an alarm bell rather than in those of a pleasant pealing—for they were echoed through camps in arms. Germany and France are waiting for the signal to rush at each other's throats, Austria and Italy are preparing for the day of battle, and Russia is watching her opportunity in Europe and in Asia. Poor Turkey is again in the position of the sick man who has neither friends nor heirs-at-law, but only public nurses as watchers at his bedside. At present these watchers are France and Russia. Novel-readers may be excused if they think of Mr. Chuffey in the hands of Mrs. Gamp and Betsy Prig. "We gives no trust ourselves, and looks for a good deal of trust elscwhere," was the religious belief of those excellent ladies and the treatment of the patient was probably founded on such well-established principles as in the case of Turkey might easily be followed by his nurses—"turning his fingers the wrong way, and keeping him afore a fire—a certain cure." That France should be anxious for Russia's friendship at present, and that she might indirectly throw her influence on the side of the Muscovite against England is possible enough, for France is sore on account of our continued occupation of Egypt. But France has yet to settle with Germany, and it is not likely that she will run the risk of a rupture with this country, however much she may bluster. Russia alone is the only foe that England may have to deal with in the near future. Is there cause for any immediate alarm? So far as Turkey is concerned it must be accepted as a fact that Russia means mischief. Constantinople has too long been the coveted prize of Slavonic ambition ever to become an abandoned idea. Where the treasure is the heart will be also, and Russia will never cease from her endeavours to get there. But is it necessary to believe also that in order to cripple England's action in Europe she intends to invade Afghanistan in the Spring? This is the latest scare. She is said to be concentrating her forces on the frontiers of Khorassan, and that an outbreak of hostilities between the Russian and Afghanistan outposts is only a matter of a few weeks' delay. A very sensational telegram to this effect has been going the round of all the English papers, and it appears to have found credence in many quarters. Colonel Malleon, who has given much time and study to the subject of Russian aggression in the East, appears to think that the danger is very imminent, and advocates that the counter-game of England should be the Federation of our Empire. He has written an article to this effect in the columns of a weekly contemporary, and promises to enlarge on the subjects in the columns of a monthly *Review*. But if the scare be well founded, the remedy suggested comes too late. Imperial Federation has been a very plausible idea, and has had many supporters in England and in the Colonies, but we have not yet seen any practical scheme put forth showing how the idea is to be carried out so as to meet the several and conflicting interests involved in it. When there are worthy Englishmen at home who hold that India is not worth our keeping it will be difficult to persuade our Australian friends that they should help us with men and money in case of Russia invading Afghanistan. Colonel Malleon, in the article to which we have referred, quotes the advice of an American friend to the effect that England has only to consolidate her Empire so as to be impregnable at all points:—

£ You have only to relieve your present Parliament from the con-

sideration of the foreign affairs of the Empire; to convene a really Imperial Parliament, composed of the representatives of the Colonies and the British Islands in strict proportion to population, say one member for every half million of inhabitants; commit to their care the consideration of the foreign affairs of the Empire, and you solve the difficulty. You may depend upon it that the feeling of pride which will be engendered amongst your colonists by the conviction that they, too, have a share, and an important share, in the management of the affairs of the Empire; that one of their members may possibly attain a position to which all, British and Colonists alike, will have the right to aspire, the position of Foreign Secretary, or, as the holder of the office might be styled under the new arrangement, Chancellor of the Empire, would reconcile them, and more than reconcile them, to the expenses which would be entailed by a war for the defence of that Empire.

This sounds very well in theory—but how about putting it into practice? It will be too late to attempt it when the artistic New Zealander comes to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, and we fear that it cannot be done in the manner suggested before that event happens. If Russia really means to contest with England for the Empire of India we must look for the defence of that Empire to the British arms which are now there, aided, as we hope they will be, by brave and loyal Native troops and allies.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 25.)

STEINER—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Otto Steiner as consular agent for Russia, at Aden.

THACKWELL, Lieut. O. M. R., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., North-West Provinces and Oudh, temporarily employed on State Railways, is transferred permanently to State Railways, and posted to the establishment under the director-general of railways.

MACKENZIE, Mr. J., honorary assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, is transferred to Burma.

NEWMAN, Mr. F. A., accountant, 1st grade, and honorary assistant examiner, is transferred from the office of the examiner of P.W. Accounts, Punjab, to that of the examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S., received charge of the office of 2nd assistant agent to the Governor-General in Central India on Dec. 15.

HORMAN, Mr. E. N., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Store Department, is transferred from the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the N.W. Railway.

MILITARY.

MONEY, Lieut.-Colonel E. A., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be an assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Major W. V. Ellis, who has resigned appointment, dated Dec. 8.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service:—

O'BRYEN, Captain J. L., 31st Bengal Infantry, vice Captain T. D. Pilcher, whose services are not available for this duty.

HENDERSON, Lieut. R. A., Manchester Regiment.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

GORE, Lieut. A. J., Devonshire Regiment, to be extra aide-de-camp, dated Dec. 5.

MAOBE, Lieut. A. H., King's Own Borderers, to be adjutant in the Volunteer Corps, from Nov. 8, vice Captain Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bart., who has resigned that appointment.

MILLER, Mr. J. B., to be lieutenant in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut. D. F. Mackenzie, who has resigned his commission.

SMITH, Captain H. S., Manchester Regiment, to be adjutant in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, from Nov. 29, vice Captain H. S. Wheatley, who has resigned that appointment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

SANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Dec. 20.

GRAHAM, Lieut.-Colonel [G. F. L., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Dec. 20.

GARSTIN, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Dec. 20.

MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Dec. 20.

ATKINS, Lieut.-Colonel G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Dec. 20.

ADAM, Lieut.-Colonel F. J. S., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Dec. 20.

CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. O., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Dec. 20.

WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Dec. 20.

STEDMAN, Major and Colonel E., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 19.

SHEPHERD, Major C. E., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 19.

TEMPLE, Major J. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 19.

TUCKER, Major L. H. E., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 19.

SKENE, Major C. McD., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 12.

HALL, Major C. McK., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 19.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, from Dec. 20:—

Colonel J. E. B. Parsons, Colonel J. F. L. Fisher, Colonel J. C. Horne, Colonel D. S. Buist, and Colonel H. Coape-Smith.

The following officers having completed fifteen years' service as commissioned officers in the volunteer forces, are granted the honorary rank of major:—

STRACHAN, Captain J., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BURBIDGE, Captain J. G., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

WEATHERDON, Captain E., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

WARD, Captain W., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MACPHERSON, Captain W. C. G., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

JOHNSON, Lieut. F. G., Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, vice Captain J. Quinn, who resigns his commission.

LINCOLN, Mr. F. G. D., Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant, vice Lieut. Johnson, promoted, from April 1, 1886.

FORBES, Captain W. A., Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major, vice Major M. H. Wilkinson.

ROBERTSON, Colonel R. S., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, from Nov. 5, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGHS.

STENSON, Conductor H., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.

HINDLE, Conductor T., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

CHROMMELIN, Lieut. C. Y., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment, private affairs, for one year.

OMMANEY, Lieut. G. S., Bengal S.C., 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment, private affairs, for one year.

FISHER, Colonel J. F. L., Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside out of India.

MICHELL, Captain St. J. F., Bengal S.C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

ELIAS, Mr. N. additional political agent of the first class, on special duty, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WRIGHT, Lieut. E. G., officiating wing officer, on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. C., 2nd Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Major Lewis, retired.

ARCHER, Lieut. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Browning, appointed to the Burma Commission.

The undermentioned officers, &c., passed the lower standard in Hindustani on Oct. 4:—

MIDWOOD, Captain and Paymaster H., 2nd Battalion West York Regiment.

DUMOULIN, Captain L. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment.

GOLIGHTLY, Captain R. E., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

KELHAM, Captain H. R., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.

BROWNE, Lieut. S. D., Royal Horse Artillery.

BRIGGS, Lieut. C. J., 1st Dragoon Guards.

PORTAL, Lieut. B. P., 17th Lancers.

DENNIS, Lieut. M. J. C., Royal Artillery.

EGERTON-GREEN, Lieut. F., Royal Artillery.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. A., Royal Artillery.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. H. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

CALDECOTT, Lieut. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. E. L., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment.

VESBY, Lieut. H. C., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.

MURRAY, Lieut. F., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, probationer Bengal Staff Corps.

TOWSEY, Lieut. F. W., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.
 KELLET, Lieut. R. O., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.
 JONES, Lieut. H. J., 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, probationer Staff Corps.
 WATSON, Lieut. W. M., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment.
 HARRISON, Lieut. E. G., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment.
 BOLEAU, Lieut. P. A., 1st Battalion Border Regiment.
 BROWNE, Lieut. W. S., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. C. I. H., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, probationer Bengal Staff Corps.
 RAWLINSON, Lieut. H. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.
 DENNY, Lieut. H. T., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment.
 ELPHINSTONE, Lieut. H. J., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.
 SWANSTON, Lieut. C. O., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 CRANE, Quartermaster E. J., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.
 SEMPLE, Surgeon D. M.B., Medical Staff.
 FAUNCE, Surgeon C. E., Medical Staff.
 DENT, Surgeon H. C., Medical Staff.
 BRADDELL, Surgeon M. O'D., M.B., Medical Staff.
 LINDEMAN, Surgeon S. H., Medical Staff.
 MORRIS, Surgeon A. E., M.D., Medical Staff.
 O'DONEL, Surgeon C., M.D., Medical Staff.
 ADAMS, Surgeon G. G., Medical Staff.
 NICOLLS, Surgeon J. M., M.B., Medical Staff.
 BRANNIGAN, Surgeon J. H., Medical Staff.
 HORNE, Surgeon H. F., Medical Staff.
 TUKE, Surgeon G. J. A., Medical Staff.
 EDWARDS, Surgeon A. R., Indian Medical Service.
 DIBBEN, Veterinary Surgeon J. T., Army Veterinary Department.
 JOSLEN, Veterinary Surgeon F., Army Veterinary Department.

(Dec. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MOLLOY, Major E., second in command 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, to be commandant 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas.
 GASELEE, Major A., wing commander 4th Punjab Infantry, to be second in command.
 CAMPBELL, Major L. H. R. D., wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander.
 CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Captain C. C., wing officer 1st Battalion 5th Goorkha, is transferred in the same capacity.
 VANSITTART, Lieut. E., wing officer and adjutant, 4th Sikh Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.
 KEMBALL, Lieut. A. H. G., wing officer and quartermaster 29th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.
 ROOKE, Lieut. A. S., supernumerary wing officer 1st Madras Pioneers, to be wing officer.
 CRAWFORD, Lieut. C. M., officiating wing officer Meywar Bheel Corps, to be wing officer.
 HUDSON, Lieut. W., wing officer, on probation, 30th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, on probation.
 DUNCAN, Surgeon G., M.B., to the medical charge of the battalion.
 The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination in army signalling, and have received certificates as instructors:—
 MORGAN, Colonel A. B., C.B., assistant adjutant-general, Pindi Division.

MAINWARING, Lieut.-Colonel E. P., 1-4th Goorkhas.
 RICKARDS, Captain C. H., Royal Artillery.
 CAPPER, Lieut. T., 1st East Lancashire Regiment.
 COLE, Lieut. H. W. G., 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. G., 32nd Pioneers.
 TOZER, Lieut. A. G., 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers.
 CARRUTHERS, Lieut. J., East Lancashire Regiment.
 DAUBENY, Lieut. E. A., East Lancashire Regiment.
 MITCHELL, Captain W., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.
 CHANE, Quartermaster E. J., King's Royal Rifles.
 PROCTOR, Lieut. F. W., 1st West Riding Regiment.
 GILBERT, Lieut. A. R., 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment.
 BIRKBECK, Lieut. W. H., 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
 PERSSE, Lieut. W. R., 2-1 Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery.
 CORDUE, Lieut. W. G. R., Royal Engineers, is transferred temporarily from the Bareilly division, Military Works, to the headquarters of the inspector-general, Military Works.
 MEREDITH, Captain, is posted as paymaster to the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.
 LUSHINGTON, Lieut. S., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Peshawar and rejoined M Battery, 3rd Brigade, for duty.

(Dec. 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SMYTH, Surgeon-Major F. A., 1st Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. E. C. Ferris, transferred to civil employ.
 COLES, Lieut. C. H. R., officiating wing officer, on probation, 9th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 12th Kilat-i-Ghizlie Regiment.
 SMITH, Surgeon J. C. C., 27th Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major Smyth.
 ROGERS, Surgeon F. A., 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. Wilson, M.D., transferred to civil employment.
 RODGERS, Surgeon J. W., 2nd Sikh Infantry, to the medical charge of the Regiment, vice Surgeon J. A. Nelis, M.B., from Nov. 7.
 THACKERAY, Colonel E. T., C.B., V.C., Royal Engineers, is permitted to do general duty at Bareilly.
 WINTER—The Horse Guards having notified that Major H. B. Winter,

2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, will be placed on retired pay on Dec. 19, he is permitted to return to England on or after that date.

TRAVERS—With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain E. A. Travers, wing officer 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to officiate as brigade-major, Agra, vice Captain G. H. B. Coats, officiating as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Army Headquarters, dated Dec. 5.

DURRAH—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. O'B. Z. Durrah, Royal West Surrey Regiment, officiating squadron officer, on probation, 14th Bengal Lancers, who has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.

GIBBON, Lieut. J. A., R.E., on arriving in India, is posted as an attached officer to the presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

With the sanction of Government, the following order is confirmed:—

EGERTON—Punjab Frontier Force Order, dated Nov. 15, appointing Captain C. C. Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the force, vice Lieut.-Colonel Rivaz, on leave.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SITWELL, Lieut. F. H. S., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, on medical certificate, from date of availing himself of it to the date of the arrival of his battalion in England.

RYAN, Quartermaster M., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for three months, on private affairs.

TOKE, Lieut.-Colonel F. F. J., Staff Corps, in India, on private affairs, for twelve months from date of availing himself of it.

GILBERT, Lieut. G. E. L., Dorsetshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 8th Bengal Infantry), to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 22.)

RATTRAY, Mr. A., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Darjeeling.

REILLY, Mr. E. M., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Purneah.

WHITE, Mr. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is transferred to Gya, and is appointed to have charge of the Nowada sub-division of that district.

O'BRIEN, Mr. P. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Moorsheadabad, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is appointed to have charge of the Madhubani sub-division of that district.

HARWARD, Mr. E., assistant magistrate and collector, Tipperah, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the district of Moorsheadabad.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Rungpore, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts district.

HAMPTON, Mr. A. R. G., is appointed to act as an assistant superintendent of police.

REILY, Mr. H. M., district superintendent of police, Howrah, is allowed furlough for two years.

BELL, Rev. W. C., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on medical certificate, until March 31.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Dec. 10.)

The following transfers and postings are ordered:—

CLARK, Mr. W. D., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, from Tunte to the charge of the police of the Kyaikto sub-division of the Shwegyin district.

MILLER, Mr. A. A. St. C., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, on return from privilege leave, to the charge of the police of the Tunte sub-division of the Hanthawaddy district.

TODD-TAYLOR, Mr. H. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, on his return from privilege leave, is posted to the headquarters of the Tharavaddy district.

DUNLOP, Mr. J. B., who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner in this province, is posted to the headquarters of the Bassein district.

BATTEN, Mr. H. G., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Sandoway to Thayetmyo to be cantonment magistrate and small cause court judge.

CARTER, Mr. G. M. S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Ruby Mines district from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties at Kyanhnyat.

FLEMING, Mr. A. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Toungdwingyi district from the date on which he received charge thereof.

THURSTON, Mr. J. N. O., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Toungdwingyi to the charge of the Pin sub-division Toungdwingyi district, from such date as the Commissioner of the Southern division may direct.

THOMSON, Mr. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Mingin sub-division of Chindwin district.

SHAW, Mr. G. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Katha district.

RICE, Mr. W. G. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Pyinulwin sub-division, Mandalay district.

AYRES, Lieut. W., who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to the Shwebo District.

WARDE, Lieut. H. N., who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to the charge of the Kyanhnyat sub-division, Ruby Mines District.

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Mandalay to the charge of the Myinmu sub-division, Sagaing District. Mr. Stevenson was posted to the headquarters of the Mandalay District, from the date on which he was relieved by Mr. Hewetson of his duties as civil judge to the date of the arrival of Mr. H. M. S. Mathews, assistant commissioner.

CLONEY, Mr. E. P., is appointed to be a myook, 2nd grade, and is posted to the Katha District.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fert St. George Gazette, Dec. 21.*)

PORTER, Brigade-Surgeon A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., professor of medical jurisprudence, Medical College, to be principal and professor of Medical College, on the retirement of Brigade-Surgeon J. Keess, M.D.

HATCHELL, Mr. D. G., supernumerary probationary assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to be probationary assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, vice Mr. G. P. Greene, promoted.

PRITCHARD, Mr. T., deputy collector, general duties, Chingleput, to act as collector, Madras Town, during the absence of M. R. R. Rubagundi Raghundha Row Bahadur on other duty.

SALMON, Mr. E. H. P., assistant commissioner of salt revenue, is transferred from the Calicut to the Nellore division, to join on the expiry of his leave.

SHAW, Mr. C. B., assistant commissioner of salt revenue, is transferred from the Nellore to the Arcot division, to join on relief by Mr. E. H. P. Salmon.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. P. M., trained forest officer, appointed by the Secretary of State, having reported his arrival in Madras on Dec. 8, is brought on the strength of the Madras Forest Establishment as assistant conservator, 3rd grade, from that date, and is posted to the northern circle.

The following posting is ordered :—

LEWIS, Mr. W. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the Tank Maintenance Scheme, for duty in No. II. Tank division.

MILITARY.

WRIGHT, Colonel H. C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem.

COOKE, Major W., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

TORRIE, Captain L. J., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

WATSON, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class, sub pro tem.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. C. H., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem., vice Colonel E. S. Berkeley, 1st class, retired, dated Nov. 11.

STEVENSON, Lieut.-Colonel E. M., Staff Corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificate at Rajahmundry, is transferred to Vellore, vice Captain R. Mayne, resigned.

STOKES, Major R., General List, Infantry, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Rajahmundry, vice Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, transferred.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff :—

BRIGGS, Surgeon-Major W. H., Medical Staff, to be surgeon, dated Dec. 16.

SWIFTS, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., Staff Corps, second in command 27th Madras Infantry, m.c., leave for one year; pension service, 29 years and 21 days.

MARSHALL, Hon. Captain W., deputy commissary, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment in India on an invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem from Jan. 10.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the colonel's allowance from the date specified :—

MAGRATH, Colonel B. H. W., Staff Corps, dated Dec. 20.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

SHAW, Major A. J., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Dec. 20.

HALLET, Major W. H., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Dec. 19.

DALRYMPLE, Major R. G. E., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Dec. 20.

CAMPBELL, Major C. C., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Dec. 22.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India :—

BEATSON, Captain S. B., Bengal Staff Corps, 11th Bengal Lancers.

ROOKE, Lieut. A. S., Staff Corps, 1st Madras Pioneers.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief :—

PRESTON, Lieut. R. W., Bombay Staff Corps, Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

MELLISH, Lieut. T. C., to be captain.

Lieut.-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, having assumed the command of the Madras Army on Dec. 9, is pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s Personal Staff, from that date :—

HEMMING, Major F. W., 5th Dragoon Guards, to be military secretary.

RUSSELL, Captain A. E., Royal Artillery, to be aide-de-camp.

PRESTON, Lieut. R. W., 9th Bombay Infantry, to be aide-de-camp and interpreter.

BURN, Captain A. G., Staff Corps, 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, is directed to rejoin his regiment for duty.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officers (on probation) of the regiments specified opposite their respective names :—

DOUGLAS, Lieut. M. W., 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry—North Staffordshire Regiment.

DEWING, Lieut. R. H., 16th Regiment Madras Infantry—1st West India Regiment.

KELLY—The name of Lieut. T. F. Kelly, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, is added to the list of officers for duty with their regimental depôts in relief of Captain Sugden.

OMMANNEY—Intimation has been received from Army Headquarters in India, that Lieut.-Colonel M. W. Ommannery, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Eastern District.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GAULTER, Major H. E., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to be commandant, vice Major H. B. Winter, placed on the Retired List.

BURLTON, Lieut. R. D., squadron officer and officiating adjutant 2nd Madras Lancers, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice E. Wilmot, permitted to resign.

LILLY, Lieut. G. W., wing officer 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, sub pro tem., to be wing officer, vice Wyllie, permanently appointed to civil employ.

HINDE, Lieut. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice MacMahon, seconded for service in Transport Department.

BYNG, Lieut.-Colonel T. R., Staff Corps, to be wing commander 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Oxley, removed, remaining seconded for service on the staff.

LEVERS, Lieut. O. G., wing officer 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, sub pro tem., to be wing officer, vice E. Gordon, permanently appointed to civil employ.

HUDSON, Lieut. G. G. M., wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Wilkinson, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps.

BERNARD, Lieut. H. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, sub pro tem., vice Kelly, seconded for service in Transport Department.

GRAHAM, Lieut. S. B., wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Laing, deceased.

REYNOLDS, Lieut. T. G. G., supernumerary on the establishment of the 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Greenwood, killed in action, Burma.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Dec. 24.*)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MANDER, Lieut.-Colonel F. D., General List, Infantry, 2nd in command, to be commandant 3rd Bombay Light Infantry from the 25th inst., vice Colonel Strutt, who vacates the appointment.

The following transfers of officers of the Medical Staff are made :—

ALLEN, Brigade-Surgeon A., from station hospital, Mhow, to station hospital, Poona.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon-Major T. M., from general duty, Presidency, to station hospital, Mhow.

PRESTON, Surgeon H. F., to station hospital, Colaba.

BROWN, Surg.-Major D. B., from furlough to general duty, Poona.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on Dec. 20 :—

TURNBULL, Surg.-Major P. S., M.D., Indian Medical Service, Secretary to the Surg.-General, H.M.'s Forces.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 30.*)

STRATTON, Surg.-Major J. P., M.D., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension, of £700 per annum subject to H.M.'s approval.

SARGENT, Surg. A., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of being struck off duty.

SARGENT, Surg., is in his ninth year's service for pension, which commenced on Dec. 25, 1885.

The following promotions are made in the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps :—

NEWBORN, Lieut. C., to be captain.

HAWKINS, Lieut. C. R., to be captain.

The following appointments are made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

CORNFORTE, Mr. J. P., to be lieutenant.

ROSS, Mr. J. R. A., to be lieutenant.

CHASE, Captain W. St. D., V.C., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

POUTHIEN, Lieut. R. G. R. de V., 2nd Battalion Northampton Regiment, officiating wing officer 10th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Aug. 22, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

PALIN, Lieut. G. W., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 10th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Nov. 3, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

SMURTHWAITE, Lieut. P. A., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff, from June 1st 1885, subject to the confirmation of the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

DAMANIA, Surgeon P. J., in medical charge 22nd Bombay Infantry, to Bombay, from date of departure, for ninety days, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. G. Vivian, S.C., Maj.-Gen. H. A. Brownlow, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Maj. W. G. C. Johnstone, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. C. S. Sturt, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. Brand, J. E. O'Connor, A. Bewley.

Madras Estab.—W. Beaumont, H. St. A. Goodrich.

Bombay Estab.—Bde.-Surg. J. Cruickshank.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. M. Fleming, M.D., six months; Maj. J. R. McCullagh, R.E., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. G. S. Stevens, S.C., three months; Surg.-Maj. R. Boustead, M.D., three months; Lieut.-Col. J. Withers, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. F. Handley (Cov.), eight months' furlough; G. T. St. A. Nixon, two months' extry. leave; J. S. R. Innes, six months' s.c.; C. W. Palmer, six months' p.a. commuted to one year's s.c.

Bombay Estab.—F. W. Peterson, seven months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. J. B. Campbell, S.C., Maj. C. R. Macgregor, S.C., Maj. C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Capt. H. Finnis, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. B. Deane, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. E. W. Young.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. J. Martin, W. McDonall.

Madras Estab.—J. M. Span.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ADAIR—Jan. 10, at Chester, the wife of H. B. N. Adair, Lieut. Royal Engineers, of a son.

ALLEN—Jan. 11, the wife of Sidney Allen, of Cheshunt, Herts, of a son.

COFFIN—Jan. 7, at Chatham, the wife of Major Roger Pine Coffin, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a son.

FRÉVILLE—Jan. 8, at Hinxton Hall, the wife of Major E. H. G. de Fréville, of a son.

HORNBY—Jan. 10, at Windsor, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Hornby, of a son.

JOBLING—Jan. 11, the wife of Major Alfred Jobling, Beacon Lodge, Twickenham, of a daughter.

LITTLE—Jan. 9, at Chatham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Little, late Lincolnshire (10th) Regiment, of a son.

LLOYD—Jan. 8, at Hill House, Pembroke, the wife of Lieut. Colonel F. T. Lloyd, C.B., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NAPER—Jan. 11, at Exmouth, the wife of Major W. D. Naper, of twins (a boy and girl, the girl stillborn).

TURNER—Jan. 9, at Wanstead House, Reading, the wife of Charles Turner, 49th (Royal Berkshire) Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CREERY—STIRLING—Jan. 6, at St. John's Church, Killowen, Coleraine John Tate Creery, M.B., to Julia Mary (May), only child of the late, Major Thomas Stirling, H.M.'s 64th Regiment.

LANG—ROSE—Jan. 6, at Holme Rose, Inverness-shire, Hugh Graham Lang, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, to Millicent, only daughter of the Rev. Hugh F. Rose, of Holme Rose, late Rector of St. Cross with Homersfield, Suffolk.

SACKVILLE—GOSLING—Jan. 6, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, Major Lionel Stopford Sackville, Rifle Brigade, to Constance Evelyn, only daughter of the late Major Gosling.

SPENCER—WILLIAMSON—Jan. 10, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, J. Ernest Spencer, M.P., youngest son of the late John Spencer, of West Bromwich, to Helen, only child of the late John Williamson (I.C.S.), Bombay.

DEATHS.

BATTEN—Jan. 11, at 14, Notting-hill-square, W., Lieut.-General Sisley John Batten, M.S.C.

BUTLER—Jan. 10, at Garnavilla, Cahir, county Tipperary, General Percy Archer Butler, C.B.

DAVIES—Jan. 3, at Millbrook House, Crickhowell, Eliza Apsley, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. George Augustus Davies, R.A., aged 93.

DUNSTERVILLE—Jan. 7, at Teignmouth, Devon, Patty Caroline (Kay Spen), dearly-loved wife of Colonel Lionel D'Arcy Dunsterville, and daughter of the late Captain Sellon, Royal Navy.

MURRAY—Jan. 6, at Brighton, Felix Strathearne, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Edward Kent Murray, and Augustus Sophia, his wife, of 45, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, in his 31st year.

ORR—Jan. 9, at 2, Cambridge-terrace, Holloway, N. Peter Orr, formerly of Madras, aged 83.

STORY—Jan. 9, after a very short illness, at The Forest, Nottingham, Meina, the eldest daughter of Major-General Valentine Frederick and Williamina Story.

TINLING—Jan. 7, at Brussels, Meliora, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Tinling, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, aged 76.

WALKER—Jan. 10, at Bayswater, Rebecca Hudson, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Philip Warren Walker, Royal Artillery, aged 70.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—Dec. 24, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon-Major S. H. Carter, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

DOWLING—Dec. 27, at Sohagpur, the wife of J. E. Dowling, G.I.P.R., of a son.

EVEN—Dec. 25, at Bombay, the wife of Captain George E. Even (Marine Battalion), Adjutant, G.I.P.R. Volunteers, of a daughter.

HICKMAN—Dec. 20, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. D. W. Hickman, 1st Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

LAING—Dec. 15, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. A. Laing, of a son.

MCNAIR—Dec. 8, at Jacobabad, the wife of Major A. L. McNair, 7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse), of a daughter.

MACKLIN—Dec. 26, at Ghaziabad, N.W.P., the wife of T. T. Macklin, M.B., Medical Officer, E.I. Railway, of a son.

McMULLEN—Dec. 12, at Rawalpindi, the wife of G. H. McMullen, Superintendent, Salt Revenue, of a daughter.

POPE—Dec. 14, at South Sylhet, the wife of R. R. Pope, C.S., of a daughter.

WATTS—Dec. 18, at Umballa, the wife of Major R. W. Watts, the Royal Irish Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FROST—ROOPE—Dec. 22, at Cawnpore, Captain G. A. Frost, Royal Artillery, son of the Rev. G. Frost, LL.D., of Kensington, to Mary, daughter of the late L. Roope, Esq., of Hobart, Tasmania.

TAYLOR—WILKINSON—Dec. 21, at Coimbatore, H. S. Taylor, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., son of Mr. G. Noble Taylor, late of the Madras Civil Service, to Edith Emily, daughter of A. T. Wilkinson, Resident Engineer, Madras Railway.

DEATHS.

ALPIN—Dec. 23, at Calcutta, W. T. Alpin, Deputy Comptroller, Postal Department.

BICKERS—Dec. 24, at Lucknow, E. Bickers, Barrister-at-law, late of the Oudh Commission, aged 60.

COLLINS—Dec. 9, at Prome, W. Tineary, son of Conductor W. Collins, Commissariat Department, aged 19.

FOX—Dec. 20, at Calcutta, W. B. Duncan, son of the late Captain W. H. Fox, aged 46.

A TELEGRAM has been recently received in India from the Prince of Wales, which says:—"To avoid danger of subscriptions which would come to Imperial Jubilee Institute here being diverted to local memorials, it might be well to make public that a representative committee is organising scheme for memorial of all Queen's dominions, in which India has such important part."

BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—The following is the allotment of annuities for 1887.—Deputy Surgeon-General J. Y. Smith, M.D., £252; Surgeon-Major T. E. P. Martin, £210*; Surgeon-General J. Lumsdaine, £210*; Brigade Surgeon T. B. W. P. Johnston, £168*; Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook, M.D., £168*; Surgeon-Major R. Dick, M.D., £168*.—[* Lapsed to Government, these officers having received a refund of their subscriptions.]

THE BLACK CONQUEST.

(By ERNEST WHITE, MADRAS.)

III.

THE BRAHMAN CONQUEST.

To the foreign theorist, speculating on the effects of the application of western science to Indian methods, it must often seem desirable to obtain a clear knowledge of the manner in which the changes which have of late been effected in our political system affect the persons most concerned—the units in the great mass of the agricultural population. To the western philanthropist, it must seem clear that to the Indian peasantry, contented, teeming, and indifferent to the wiles of English-speaking agitators, the solid benefits of English rule have commended themselves; that they feel the advantage of a settled Government, Public Works, Police, and Civil and Criminal Courts; that they are impressed with the advantages accruing from education and railway communication; inspired with feelings of loyalty for the distant Sovereign whose name has been borne to them, and with reverence for the plans for their improvement evolved in the council rooms of the Sirkar. It must be somewhat startling to the philanthropist to know how far from reality is this conception of the political ideas of the greater part of the Indian population. To the mass of the people, outside the circle of the schools and public offices, the conception of British rule is strangely different. The ryot is essentially the outcome of his environment. To him *De non apparentibus est non existentibus*. The Sirkar is to him as a riddle still unread. He has heard of the "Company" and the "Queen," but he scarcely knows whether the one or the other governs the country, or in what the difference between them consists. The story is told that one of his kind, pressed for an idea of what the former was, replied he had heard that the Company was the Queen's late husband. Speculation so advanced would usually be considered inquisitive and unavailing. All that the peasant knows, or cares to know, is that the white men, by means, first, of deceit, and then of gunpowder, have turned out the Zemindars and the Mahomedans; and that they have now rented out the Government to the Brahman revenue officers, whose business it is to collect as much money as possible from the people, and remit it to the "*Doralu*" in their country on the lower side of the earth where there is no sun. This scheme, he is convinced, is only saved from being one of wholesale deprivation of all his earnings, by what he pays to the officers on their private account. That withdrawn, he must, as numerous instances testify, lose everything. The insatiable greed of the "*Doralu*" is only to be satisfied by assuaging the more moderate and reasonable wants of the Brahmans, at *Jamabandi* and *Kist* time. When the white-faced tyrant comes amongst the people, the ryot is filled with a terror which he sees reflected in the faces of the great man's Native subordinates as they grovel or fly before him. He is "leprous" looking, savage, given to fierce bursts of rage in which he attacks the dark men about him with blows and loud noises; is uncouth in his gestures, unclean in his habits; is fed by pariahs; is incessantly eating flesh and drinking spirits, and is unnaturally licentious. He passes through the country with an immense affrighted following, eating up the live-stock in every village, harrying the people, chasing wild beasts, pursuing the women, and urging the Tahsildars and Inspectors to extract more *Kist*; and then disappears for a time, moved thereto by the intercessions, on behalf of the people, of the Brahmans.

The above may seem an over-coloured picture of the mental impressions of the ryot. To those who have lived much in the Mofussil and who know that in an average district, with a population of two to four million souls, the European element seldom numbers more than about twenty persons, the truth will need no demonstration.

Three great facts in connection with our administration are always before the mind of the ryot. Of all else, the spread of education, extension of science and application of art, plans of Government, vernacular printing press, railway communication, legislative enactments, the Russian advance, medical aid to women, social reform or Theosophy, he knows and cares nothing. He does not wish to read, and if he did learn, he would find nothing in the whole range of his vernacular literature beyond stories of the gods, which he knows by rote. The only books he ever happens to see are books in English. He has never received any other idea than that the world is flat, surrounded by mountains filled with savage beasts and white men. All foreign arts are to him *Indrajalam*—devilry. Of Mr. Whitley Stokes or the Russians he has never heard, while as for the hospital medicines of the white people, they are compounded of fierce drugs, only good for a cold climate, which burn up a man's body or poison him with "bile"; the only safety is in the eye-powder and branding of his own physicians.

All that he knows clearly about the Sirkar is, first, that the ancient landowners and petty princes, to whom he was attached by immemorial ties of affection, relationship and feudal allegiance, who were for the most part Sudras like himself, Nayaks, and Poligars, and who lived amongst his people, have been driven from their holdings, never to return. Secondly, that in their place, an unalterable dominion of Brahman Karnams, Revenue Inspectors,

Police Inspectors, Sub-Magistrates, Sheristadars and Tahsildars have sprung up, whose immunity, if he would live, he must always purchase; and, lastly, that the Sirkar has established Civil Courts for the especial purpose of enabling the Sirkar's close ally to prey upon him—our acquaintance the Bunniah.

It is not the purpose of the present writer to enlarge upon the first two reasons for which the world must seem to weigh heavily upon the ryot. Sir William Wedderburn (in that essay in which he likened the ryot, exposed to the exactions of the petty Native executive, to the toad under the harrow) and other writers have done almost all perhaps that mere writing can do in such a matter. A few facts, not altogether worn out, may, however, be brought forward in connection with the Civil Courts. The Civil Court is the special preserve of the Bunniah, just as the Revenue Department is that of the Brahman official. These have lives, liberties and fortunes of the ryot in freehold. Between them they are licensed, after the Government has had its share of the blood of its best subject, to extract all the sustenance left in the carcase.

IV.

THE BUNNIAN'S ALLY.

It is scarcely yet fully realised (though recent Legislative tendencies point to a growing enlightenment) how great a power for unmixt evil the petty Civil Courts scattered over the land exercise in the life of the ryot. It is no exaggeration to say that the establishment of these tribunals has affected the condition of the Indian ryot to a far greater extent than the assumption of direct Government by the Crown; and that their removal would be an event of greater importance to him than was the fall of the Moghul Empire.

The present judicial system, like many other parts of the administration, is the result of two opposing forces: the survival of ancient methods and traditions on the one hand, and the introduction of advanced theoretic conceptions on the other. Its history under the latter of these influences does not extend beyond the commencement of the present century; but the roots of the system are to be found far back in the periods of Native and Mahomedan rule. At neither of these periods was there any distinct Judicial Office. Under the petty principalities (generally no more than hereditary headships of a family or tribe, but occasionally developing into an extended power) which were the ancient and universal characteristic of Hindoo Government, the judicial function was the proper attribute of the tribal chief. He was the dispenser of justice, to whom every difference was referred. His authority was a part of his princely office, and he was considered to adjudicate the disputes of his people by a special wisdom and insight received from the Redresser of all wrongs. His decrees commanded implicit faith and obedience. He was the father and protector as well as the leader of the people, and they accepted his guidance in every detail of their daily life. Every other idea of a public administrator is foreign to the Hindoo mind, still dwelling in the patriarchal period of the evolution of human institutions, and to this day, in spite of every instance of abuse, his memories resort to that happy past. With the extension of Government to the aggregate of many communities, the judicial office still remained with the *Gramadhipati* or head man of the village community; and the Mussulman advent left the system very little affected by investing the higher judicial authority in Subahdars, the deputies of the sovereign. Where the communal system attained its greatest development, the judicial office was exercised by the village elders; the *vox populi* was the universal law. Every member of the community had his fixed relations, rights and liabilities; he lived for the benefit of the whole community, and as he shared in the common privileges, his duties were rigorously exacted. Any deviation felt to be from the common good was met with the resistless decree of exclusion. The odium of the community, under the village system, remains to this day the base of the whole social law, still keeping intact customs belonging to the period of the world's infancy.

To this day, any other form of judicial administration remains in India a foreign and extraneous element in the being of the people distinct from their own institutions and habits of thought.

Not one disputed cause out of a hundred comes before the foreign tribunals, in which, by force of immemorial usage, reference has not been had in the first instance to the common voice. The dispute will be submitted to the *Madhyarthas*, or mediators, so often heard of in every lawsuit. The "caste" will be called, and a communal judgment taken even where resort has already been had to the Government Court.

The advent of a jurisprudence, which is to Hindoo institutions as altruism to the tribal code of the Cherokees, has altered all this. The patriarchal rule has been extirpated and the village communal system is disappearing, or has lost nearly all its peculiar characteristics. Justice is administered by specially employed officers in the pay of the Government who have no lot or share with the people among whom they are placed; the performance of whose duties is simple matter of contract with the Government. The paid Judge, Native or European, is an anomalous growth grafted on the simple institutions of the people. Nothing of the veneration which still in their traditions lingers round the *Dharma Savah* attaches to him. Nothing of the trust and submission with which the disputes of the people were carried before the council

of elders, assembled in the portals of the village temple, is felt for the unfamiliar foreign tribunal. In the one case the disputants went before men to whom they were known from childhood and their fathers before them, and to whom their personal character and that of every witness was familiar. Then there were no costs, no devouring Vakils, no process servers and *gomastahs* to be bribed, no witnesses to be suborned, no heart-rending delays, no technicalities, "quiddities, cases, tenures and tricks." Whatever the decision was, it protected the helpless, and in face of such a tribunal wrongs were fewer and redress more certain and equitable. The new Court has nothing of this character. Here the machinery is simply adopted for the purpose of weighing conflicting masses of falsehood, and a premium is placed upon perjury. These Courts afford a curious comment on the maxim *Interest reipublice ut sit finis litium*. They are a special organisation for the breeding of lawsuits. The people who quote the never-failing observation that "the Hindoos are a litigious people" must be surprised to be told that the vice is one of our special creation, and to which it is part of the chief business of our administration to be daily pandering. We have endowed a people who are alive with the instinct of gambling, with a system to which the "hells" of Homburg and Baden-Baden were as nothing. The game here is not all one of chance. It requires the finest skill—skill of a sort which is one with the vilest perversions of human nature—cruelty, treachery and falsehood. In these Courts fortunes are amassed and squandered, lives ruined and families beggared, with a constancy and rapidity which would have made the denizens of Alsatia stare. Forgery and perjury are as regular means of livelihood as ever were cards and dice. The Civil Court is the focus of all the lying, cunning, hatred, and intrigue of the Taluq in which it is placed. No honest profession offers the opportunities to the unscrupulous, which a law Court affords. Here is the royal road to fortune, the means of venting every feeling of malice and revenge, of aggrandizing one's self and ruining one's enemy. The man who can trick his neighbour out of his property or defraud his relations has only to come to the Civil Court, and if he can skillfully put together the proper fabric of lying testimony and false documents, and distance the devices of the opposite party, his fortune is assured. It is a profession into which all can enter, and every man take his chance. The only capital and the only training needed are lying and intrigue. Road-poisoning and dacoity are disappearing. The Civil Courts have superseded them. The simple fact is that the whole existing machinery of the Courts is such as to make perjury a special and lucrative trade; a trade for which of all others the average Mofussil Hindoo (to whom "talent" is synonymous with "cunning" and the most prized success is that which has been attained by lying and treachery) has the greatest aptitude. The great dependence in these Courts is on oral evidence; and the Hindoo has attained to a skill and unscrupulousness in the art of contriving oral evidence with which no other people can compare.

To people whose moral evolution is still in its infancy we apply a system of jurisprudence which is the product of centuries of free institutions, among a great and enlightened people. It is a principle of that jurisprudence that truth shall be presumed, while the exact reverse is what should be laid down in India. It is no fault of the wretched people that it should be so. Falsehood is as natural to the majority of them as to badly treated children.

In these Courts there is no knowledge of the personal character of the witnesses whose statements are so relied on, and no attempt to appeal to the religious or moral sentiment of the people. One of the old Native judges would, in a land or inheritance case, have gone to the spot, collected the people, called in the assistance of the village elders, examined landmarks, searched all the old papers that could be produced, heard what everyone had to say; and if the decision depended on the "Yea" or "Nay" of any particular person he would have administered a solemn religious oath, and then only received oral statement as evidence. Our Judges seldom or never visit a disputed locality. They write down the evidence of half-a-dozen carefully tutored witnesses on either side, after administering a farcical affirmation; strike the balance of perjury and pass a decree, which is rapidly and relentlessly executed.

The following appears in the *Sind Times* (Kurrachee):—"It is not very long ago that two Pathans brought two women of European descent from Australia, but the women having changed their minds declined to go to Afghanistan, and sought the magistrate's protection."

TRADE must be brisk in Pondicherry just now, if the authorities know how to spell "opportunity." They had been boycotted, on account of unpopular taxes, to the point of starvation; and now, though nothing has been settled, a truce of twenty days has been arranged by the personal exertions of the Mayor. For three short weeks the shops are open; but, after that, anything may happen. The European residents from the Governor downwards will be wise to prepare for eventualities by doing their shopping now for the next six months. With a full store-room, a mutton club, a milch-cow, and the compound sown with wheat, a household ought to stand a good deal of boycotting.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR T. D. BAKER has been appointed to the command of the Allahabad Division.

THE services of Lieutenant R. W. Preston, S.C., 9th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

MAJORS H. T. BULKLEY and M. F. COUSMAKER have been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonels on the completion of twenty-six years' service.

LIEUTENANT J. O. MENNIE, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer 30th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE marching in Upper Burma is pretty severe. The column that marched to Linotoung, Layngathayn and Zebubin, was 16½ hours under arms. The British portion received a gratis pint of beer, and the Native troops a free issue of rum or tea and sugar.

THE Royal Humane Society has awarded a medal to Captain H. N. M. RAE, 45th Sikhs, for his gallantry in saving, with the assistance of Captain Holmes of the same regiment, the life of Trumpeter S. Meehan, Royal Artillery, who fell down a well at Rawul Pindi on the 5th of October last.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the move of the 6th Bombay Cavalry from Quetta to Sibi, where the 5th and 7th Bombay Cavalry will meet them, and there be encamped for Brigadier-General Luck, C.B., commanding the Sind District, to carry out cavalry manoeuvres in January.

MAJOR A. F. FLETCHER, R.A., Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, has been appointed to be Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, in succession to Colonel H. McLeod, R.A., who has been appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance, and Lieutenant E. S. F. Walker, R.A., has been appointed to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, vice Lieutenant L. G. Watkins, R.A., who is Officiating as Commissary of Ordnance.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board Lieutenant F. Glanville, Royal Engineers, who was wounded in action on the 27th October, and Surgeon J. T. W. Leslie, I.M.D., have been permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of leave being granted by the Commander-in-Chief. Major R. H. Rennick, 18th Bengal Infantry, has been permitted to proceed on leave to India; and Surgeon P. J. Damania has been allowed to leave Mandalay for Bombay in anticipation of leave.

A GENERAL Order issued from the Adjutant-General's office notifies that Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., assumed command of the Bombay Army on the 14th December, 1886, in pursuance of G.O. No. 579 of 14th ult.

THE proposed Jubilee celebration by the Imperial land force^s is engaging the attention of the War Office authorities. It is anticipated that at least 100,000 men will be under arms, and embracing representative corps from all parts of the Empire. About half the entire force, it is said, will be composed of British regular troops, and almost an equal number of the auxiliary forces. India will probably furnish her battalions, and Australia and other Colonies are to be invited to send troops to assist in the celebration of the Jubilee.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL RICHARD WOLSELEY, Meerut Division, who died on the forenoon of Wednesday last, from the effects of a fall from his horse on the preceding Saturday, was the second son of the late Major Garnet Wolseley, 25th King's Own Borderers; being a brother of Lord Wolseley and of Colonel G. B. Wolseley, C.B., A.D.C., Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division. Colonel Wolseley went at once to Meerut on hearing of the accident, and stayed with his brother till the end. The deceased officer entered the army in 1854, and served in the Crimea War with the 20th Regiment, being present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava and Inkerman, where he was wounded, and at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He also served with the expedition against the Mahsud Waziris in 1881, as Principal Medical Officer. He was appointed to the Meerut Division as Deputy Surgeon-General in March last; but had served some time previously in India, and had many friends in this country.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SEYMOUR BARROW, 10th Bengal Lancers, whose death at sea on his way to England on leave, has already been announced, was (says the Lahore paper) a distinguished soldier. The ideal of an Indian Cavalry officer, his reputation among brother officers, at headquarters, and in the wide circle of the outside public, stood as high as that of any military man in the country; and his sudden death is alike a shock to his friends and a serious loss to the Army. Colonel Barrow served with distinction in the Afghan war, being present at the actions of Kam Dakka, Jugdulluk and Padkao Shana; being severely wounded, having his charger wounded, and being twice mentioned in despatches. For his services in Afghanistan he obtained a brevet majority. Later on, he served in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, being present at the action of Tell-el-Kebir, for which he was

again mentioned in despatches, and was promoted to brevet lieutenant-colonel. Colonel, at that time Captain, Barrow was severely wounded at Padkao Shana. He was acting as orderly officer to General Palliser, and engaged in a single-handed combat with an Afghan *malik*, who was armed with rifle, tulwar, knife and shield. The Afghan, as Barrow rode at him, fired his rifle, wounding Barrow's horse. The two then closed, and the English officer received a couple of sword cuts, one of which disabled his bridle hand, the other cutting deeply into his forearm.

THE *Bengali* gives its countrymen some well-needed advice in regard to the meeting of the "National" Congress which held its first sitting recently at Calcutta. It says:—"We have a word to say to the Bengal delegates. Our countrymen from other parts of India are our guests, and we are their hosts; and it would be our duty as such to accord to them the most prominent share in the discussions that will take place. Let us speak when necessary, but let us rather be listeners than speakers."

THE doctrine of averages is curiously illustrated year by year in the Resolution upon the mortality from wild animals and snakes. The number of human beings [out of the 250 millions who are destined annually to meet a violent death from the beasts of the field might be put down in advance with tolerable certainty at about 22,500, and of these it would be safe to prophesy that 20,000 would fall victims to snakes. This year's returns, indeed, show a slight increase on these figures; and, if compared with those of ten years back, the increase would be considerable; but it is so steady as to be clearly attributable to the increase of population. In the case of snakes, which are responsible for the vast majority of deaths, it would seem that the Government at last began to despair of repressive measures, and are resigning the matter to the Local Boards. "It is through their exertions only that any improvement can at present be effected." But until the Local Boards can reform the whole social system of the country, can induce the people to eschew mud huts, to raise their dwellings from the ground, to keep other granaries than holes in the wall, to stay indoors until it is broad daylight, to wear stout ankle boots, and, lastly and chiefly, to kill snakes when they see them, there is not much chance that the ravages caused by the cobra and karait will sensibly diminish. So long as the people themselves regard the matter, statistics and all, with profound indifference, while they refuse to recognise one sort of snake from another, and while, on the occurrence of a snake-bite, it is considered of as much importance that the animal should escape as that the man should recover, the Local Boards will have their work cut out for them. In regard to wild animals, the total number of deaths has been practically stationary. On the other hand, the number recorded to have been destroyed has slightly decreased; so that it cannot be said that the reward system has proved its efficiency very strikingly during the past year. In fact with Native nature constituted as it is, there is another side to the reward question, which might have entitled it to the consideration of the Finance Committee, if that well-abused body had had any spare time on its busy hands. Rewards, no doubt, act as an incentive to the destruction of animals, but when the business is confined to a small special class, they also lead to preserving. And just as the raising of the reward on snakes in some districts of the North-West merely brought about their artificial breeding, so the large sum now paid on tigers makes the local shikari anxious to keep up the stock at the same time as he reduces it. Equipped with an antiquated weapon, but with a perfect knowledge of the habits of the animal, he can rely upon killing two or three in his beat, and that is enough to bring him in a comfortable subsistence. He has no large views about the interests of humanity, and had very much rather they were not killed than killed by anyone but himself. With wolves, which in these Provinces are more destructive than any other beast, it may be different; the wolf is a vagabond brute, and must be shot whenever he is come across. But a tiger's habits are so well marked that the jungle people in his locality know as much about him as an English gamekeeper know of his pheasants; and any sportsman who has been that way engaged must have met with instances of obstruction from the village shikaris for their own good reasons. As to loss of life, the same notoriety which attends a tiger's footsteps prevents his taking to man-killing unawares; and the wildest district is soon warned whenever a *bona fide* man-eater has made his appearance. This does not, of course, prevent such an animal from being a scourge, and his career, usually a short one, should be shortened as much as possible. By all means give a really large reward for the head of any such malefactor; but the ordinary tiger is harmless to human beings, and there is a good deal to be said in his favour as a friend of the agriculturist. Tigers, as a race, moreover, are probably credited, through the natural instinct for exaggeration, with far more loss of life than they actually occasion. Mr. Simson, a retired civilian, who has just published his experiences of twenty-five years' sport in Lower Bengal, believes that leopards in this part of the world are more destructive. He came across numerous cases of deaths and injuries said to have been caused by tigers which proved to be by leopards. But he never met a case attributed to a leopard which proved to be a tiger.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 11, Vega (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 10, Rosetta (s), London; Sorrento (s), Hull; Carlton Tower (s), Cardiff.—11, Arabia (s), Clyde.—12, Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 10, Clan Macdonald (s), Bombay.
MADRAS.—Jan. 10, Duke of Buccleugh (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 7, Britannia (s), Bombay.—8, Cuba (s), Bombay; Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta.—12, Ellora (s), Bombay.—13, Verona (s), Bombay; Australia (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Jan. 20; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Jan. 27; from Brindisi, Jan. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Sturrock, Colonel E. H. Bridges, Mr. J. G. Evans, Mr. Jackson and brother, Mr. R. C. Williams, Mr. T. Guy, Miss Gellibrand, Mr. and Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. Aket and family, Rev. G. Porter, Miss Scott, Mr. John Buckley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. J. L. Cappell, Surgeon-Major B. J. Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. W. R. Partridge, Mr. C. R. Markes, Mr. H. F. Matthews, Colonel A. J. Howes, Mr. C. Deas. *From Venice*: Surgeon E. W. and Mrs. Young.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Miss Matheson, Mrs. White and two Misses White, Sir F. and Lady Milner, Hon. Miss Hardy, Mr. S. de Thoran, General W. H. and Mrs. Paget. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Hassall, Miss Smith, Rev. H. S. Toms, Rev. S. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Trench, Mr. Hirschner, Mr. Fahram, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Ternan, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mr. St. John Mildmay and friend, Lady Whalley, Lady Ashtown.

For Suez: Mr. F. D. Thomas, Mrs. Rivardan and infant.
For Port Said: Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Cockerham, Miss Hall, Mr. Byron, Mr. B. F. Byron, Miss Byron.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 27; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Feb. 3; from Brindisi, Feb. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. R. A. and Miss Bosanquet, Mrs. Swyny, Rev. F. Durbin, Mr. and Mrs. Van Cuylenberg, Mr. R. Jackson.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. B. and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. G. A. Payter, Mr. D. Miller, Mr. J. Henry, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Ferguson, jun., Mr. Miller.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. Irons and family, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. J. H. Merriman, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mr. Melville, Baron Bentincke. *From Brindisi*: Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. Dadabhoi, Mrs. Evans, child and infant, Mr. Girling, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. G. B. Richey, Mr. and Mrs. Pedler, Miss Schmidt, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Bourdillon, Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Dr. Crombie. *From Venice*: Manackjee Byoumjee Dadabhoi.

For Malta: Mr. H. A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Cammell, Mr. J. B. Hankey.

For Suez: Mr. Watson, Mr. Corbet, Mr. and Mrs. Corbet, Mr. Drummond.

For Port Said: Rev. H. P. Thomson.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Feb. 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 10; from Brindisi, Feb. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ravenshaw and infant, Miss Lennox, Mr. Steadman. *From Brindisi*: Lady and Miss Roberts, Miss Sladen, Major A. C. Bigg Wither, Mr. J. H. Lace, Major Charles, R.A., Mr. H. Murray, Mr. R. G. Hardy, Mr. L. Flower, Mr. Pearce.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. R. Dowling. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Withers.

For Malta: Miss Scott, Miss Digby.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 17; from Brindisi, Feb. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Benn. *From Suez*: Mrs. Chesney, child and infant, Miss Chesney. *From Brindisi*: Surgeon-Major C. W. and Mrs. Owen.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 17; from Brindisi, Feb. 21.

For Suez: Mr. T. J. Baldock. *From Gibraltar*: Mrs. Cubitt, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Stantial.

For Madras: Mr. Minerva.

From Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. E. Collen.

For Colombo: Miss Bailey.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Jan. 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. William Pringle, Rev. J. Thompson and family, Lieut. R. A. Ritherton, Mrs. Russell and five children, Miss A. E. Colvin, Miss M. E. Brown, Capt. C. W. J. Kingston, Mrs. Griuter, Mr. C. Hicks.

For Colombo: Mr. Herbert White, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Worthington and child, Mr. D. Mackinnon, Mr. William E. Pye, Mr. Oliver Collett, Lieut. P. H. Fawcett.

For Malta: Miss Edwards, Madam Schoenfeld and child.

For Madras: Miss A. E. Colvin, Miss M. E. Brown, Mr. Ernest Drury, Mr. Simpson, Mr. George Patterson, Mr. G. E. Johnstone.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Jan. 26.
For Bombay : Miss E. Hadon, Miss A. Hadon.
For Kurrachee : Dr. R. J. Hunter.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, to sail Jan. 20.
For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton Martin, Major and Mrs. Penrhys-Evans, Mrs. Lamb and four children, Rev. A. and Mrs. Baumann, infant and man-servant, Miss Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Balfour, Madame de Bourber, three children and nurse, Miss Biggs, Mr. J. J. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, child and nurse, Colonel and Mrs. Saunders, Miss Saunders, child and nurse, Colonel J. W. O'Dowda, Mrs. J. R. Shakespeare and family.

PASSENGERS per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, sailed Jan. 6.
For Colombo : Mrs. Lover and five children, Mr. Nathan Harrop.
For Madras : Colonel Campbell.
For Calcutta : Mr. J. F. R. Driver, Mr. R. Nagel.
For Rangoon : Mr. E. C. S. George.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Jan. 10.
For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Lakeman and two infants, Mr. Cantlay.
For Madras : Mr. St. Stephen, Mr. Emerson, Capt. N. W. James, Mr. Vincent P. Clark, Mr. W. A. James, Mr. J. Searle, Mr. J. Cock, Mr. W. G. Eustace, Mr. S. Williams.
For Calcutta : Mr. Gordon Cuff, Miss Warburton, Miss Buckridge, Mr. L. A. L. Evans, Mr. A. E. Everard, Mr. Calder, Mrs. Dean and two children, Mrs. Reginald J. Vincent.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed Jan. 15.
For Bombay : Mr. Wickham.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. W. Haselwood, Dec. 28.
From London : Mr. H. Maclean, Miss Hall, Mr. J. Robins, Mr. T. Armstrong, Mr. Mitchell, Lieut. J. E. Wilmot, Mrs. Wilmot and infant, Mr. Beith, Mr. W. J. Walker.
From Brindisi : Major R. C. Græme, Colonel Merriman, Mr. H. D. Cama, Colonel Wise, Mr. W. R. Hewett, Colonel C. H. Plowden, Mr. H. Millett, Mr. W. Kimble, Mr. J. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Blessett, Mr. W. M. Sandeson, Mr. and Mrs. La Touche, Mr. R. A. Willis, Surgeon W. H. Thornhill, Mr. G. W. Muir, Mr. J. A. Shepard, Mr. G. Whitehouse, Mr. Butcher.
From Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Xavier and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Albuquerque.
From Venice : Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. H. Atkins, Mr. G. Houghton, Mr. W. E. Weightman, Major Hunter, Sir R. K. Wilson.
From Suez : Mr. C. Biddulph, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Candler.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. Ashdown, Jan. 12.
From Bombay : Sister Mary Dorothea, Sister Gertrude, Mr. S. D. Durdney, Mr. A. J. Neill, Rev. J. H. D. Blunt, Mr. J. C. Neill, Mrs. Windsor, child and infant, Mr. A. Singh, Mrs. Willock and child, Rev. and Mrs. Peel, Sergeant Cardin.
From Suez : Mr. J. Wilson.
From Malta : Miss Bussattill, Master - Gunner. Humphreys and family.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, left Bombay, Dec. 31.
For London : Miss Merewether, Colonel and Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. Wood and infant, Miss Macauliffe, Mr. Greaves, Mr. and Henderson, Mr. J. L. Houston, Mr. Rennie.
For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Buxton, Mr. T. Kingsley, Mr. F. W. Gibbons.
For Venice : Mr. S. J. Irvin.
For Suez : Mr. C. Agelasto.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. de Horne, from London, Jan. 13.
For Bombay : Mr. E. H. Moscardi and friend, Lady and Miss Ramsay, Professor E. S. Robertson, Mr. A. A. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. A. E. Hewett, Mr. F. W. Hewett, Miss H. Grogan, Mr. H. Denby, Mr. J. H. Stretch, Mrs. M. Stevens, Mr. C. J. Morse, Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Walsley, Miss Jane McDonald, Mr. J. Prout, Mr. H. B. Harrington.
For Malta : Rev. J. M. Mason.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Capt. Briscoe, from London, Jan. 13.
For Calcutta : Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Ager, Mr. W. N. Peddie, Mr. Addis, Mr. J. Forrester, Mr. W. Williams, Sergeant Hanniford, Sergeant Bright, Mr. M. Day.
For Suez : Mrs. Boyes and Miss Inderwick, Lieut. G. A. P. Warden, Mr. E. Packe, Sir S. Scott.
For Madras : Colonel W. D. Lindley, R.E., Mr. W. G. McIvor, Mr. Lonsdale.
For Port Said : Mr. C. G. Guissbaner.
For Malta : Mrs. Ashmore and friend.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, from Liverpool, Jan. 7.
For Bombay : Miss Foster and nurse, Miss Carter, Miss Keelan, Mr. H. G. Boyce, Mr. Byers, Miss Byers, Mr. Koepsel, Capt. Wilson, Dr. Walsley, Mrs. Glendinning, two children and nurse.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Ellora*, from London, Jan. 12.
For Bombay : Mr. G. W. Clutterbuck.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwardes, sailing on Jan. 7.
For London : Mr. B. R. Bryant, Mr. C. S. Hoore, Mrs. and Miss Murray.
For Marseilles : Sister Eleanor and party, Mrs. Coote and child, Capt. and Mrs. Park, Mr. Coote, Mrs. J. M. Ward and infant.
For Brindisi : Mr. Blackey, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Studd, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Major Ramsden.

Per s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on Jan. 14.
For London : Mr. T. H. Priestley.
For Venice : Mr. B. Thayer, Mr. W. L. Green.

Per s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. E. Thompson, sailing on Jan. 21.
For London : Mr. G. Subbramanjee.
For Brindisi : Mr. W. L. Russell, Mr. J. P. Reid.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th. Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	19 Jan.
Jumna.....	—	—	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
Euphrates...	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis ...	23 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
Euphrates	—	—	—	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Serapis	—	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

THE Government of India have decided that the Island of Ceylon is to be considered beyond Indian limits for the purposes of Indian Staff Corps rules.

PAPAL APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.—His Holiness the Pope has conferred the dignity of Archbishop on the following prelates :— Bishop Colgan, to be Archbishop of Madras ; Bishop Mellano, Archbishop of Verapoly ; Bishop Jacopi, Archbishop of Agra ; Bishop Goethals, Archbishop of Calcutta ; Bishop Laouenan, Archbishop of Pondicherry ; Bishop Bonjean, Archbishop of Colombo. His Holiness has also made the following appointments :—Mgr. Pagani, to be Bishop of Mangalore ; Mgr. Pesci, Bishop of Patna ; Mgr. Pozzi, Bishop of Central Bengal ; Mgr. Tissot, Bishop of Vizagapatam ; Mgr. Caprotti, Bishop of Hyderabad ; Mgr. Bardou, Bishop of Coimbatore ; Mgr. Coadou, Bishop of Mysore ; Mgr. Canoz, Bishop of Madura ; Mgr. Melizan, Bishop of Jaffna ; Mgr. Pagnani, Bishop of Kandy.

It is the intention of the Countess of Dufferin in the approaching Jubilee year, a Calcutta contemporary states, to make an appeal to all loyal subjects of the Crown to come forward in a special manner to support the medical scheme which is associated with her name, and in which Her Majesty the Queen Empress is taking the warmest interest. As one means of ensuring this, and to secure the sympathy of the bulk of the population, Lady Dufferin intends to issue special Jubilee collecting cards—each bearing the portrait of Her Majesty—to all ladies willing to co-operate with her by collecting sums aggregating not less than Rs. 10 in each card, it being the intention, on the return of these cards to her Excellency, that a Memorial Volume be prepared, handsomely bound, and laid before the Queen.

Amongst the most recent applications of the Aeolus Waterspray system of heating, cooling, and ventilating are the Conservative Club, Birmingham ; Castle-street Schools, Bristol ; Heath Town Chapel, Wolverhampton ; Four Courts, Dublin ; Mission Hall, Brondesbury ; St. Peter's Church, Jarrow-on-Tyne ; Parish Schoolroom, York ; Mr. Mendelssohn's Studios, Cathcart-road, South Kensington ; large theatre of the Polytechnic, Regent-street ; the London and Provincial Turkish Bath Co., 76, Jermyn-street ; St. Mary's Schools, Gibbet-street, Halifax ; H.M.'s Prison, Bodwin ; offices of the Rio Tinto Company (fourth installation) ; All Saints' Church, Highgate ; Congregational Church, Rectory-road, Stoke Newington ; and the *Western Daily Press Office*, Bristol (second installation).

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LEXICON, AND CONCORDANCE.

BY THE

Rev. G. U. POPE, M.A., D.D.,

Some-time Fellow of the Madras University, Member of
the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the
German Oriental Society.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

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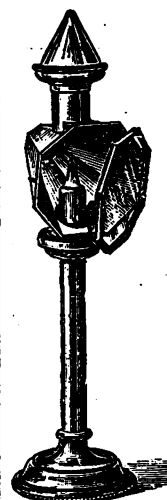
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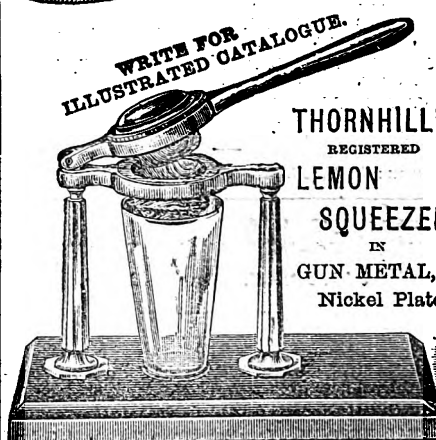
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th January; from Allahabad and Madras to the 5th January; and from Calcutta to the 4th January.

DETAILS, which, however, have already been received in England by wire, are given of the terrible fire in the People's Park, Madras, on New Year's Eve, which resulted in the loss of so many lives. The belief in India is that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

A FUND for the relief of the sufferers has been opened at Madras, and has been largely subscribed to.

THE Queen and the Viceroy have telegraphed to the Governor of Madras expressing their sympathy for the sufferers by the catastrophe.

ON New Year's Day there was the usual parade at all large military stations in honour of the Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen as Empress of India. At Poona the troops were commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY have left Bombay for Kurrachee. During his stay in Sind the Governor will visit Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Sukkur, Kotree, and Hyderabad, and will pay flying visits to Bhuj and Mandvi on the way back from Kurrachee to Bombay.

LIEUT. R. L. B. CARTER, 28th Regiment Bombay N.I., met with a fatal accident whilst travelling by the mail train from Bombay to Baroda on the evening of the 3rd inst.

ON the 30th ult. the Viceroy, in replying to an address presented to him at Calcutta by the Indian Association, referred to the question of administrative reform, and with regard to the question of Native volunteering said that Government, whilst recognising the loyalty and patriotism which prompted the demand for Native corps, found that the difficulties and disadvantages attending the scheme altogether outnumbered and outweighed the military and practical advantages.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN has issued a special appeal to the public for subscriptions to the Medical Women for India Fund, in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.

A NEW hospital, erected by the members of the Scottish Presbyterian Mission from funds collected in England and elsewhere, was opened by the Maharana of Oodeypore on the 28th ult.

MR. ANDERSON, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Army, whilst travelling between Wankaneer and Rajkote in Kattywar in a bullock cart early on the 26th ult., was attacked, maltreated, and robbed by Mekrani outlaws.

TELEGRAMS received in Bombay represent that the Roman Catholics of Ceylon under the Guanese jurisdiction are greatly dissatisfied at the settlement with regard to the Padroado, and are prepared to resist the Papal Delegate.

It is intimated that the Queen's Jubilee will be celebrated in India on the 16th proximo.

LORD BRASSEY's well-known yacht, the *Sunbeam*, under the command of its owner, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday about the same time as the mail steamer *Thames*, which brought out Lady Brassey and her three daughters, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, and the Earl of

Buckinghamshire. The *Sunbeam* has left Bombay for Kurrachee.

AN arrangement has been come to between the Ceylon and Indian Post Offices, whereby correspondence may be exchanged between the two countries at the ordinary inland postage rates prevailing in either country.

SIR ROBERT FOWLER, ex-Lord Mayor of London, has arrived at Madras from Australia on a visit to the Governor.

REPORTS in Peshawur state that the Ameer's General at Jellalabad, Gholam Haidar Khan, intends operating against the Shinwarees for their repeated raids and disobedience to the Ameer's orders. The Khuggianees have also given some trouble during the past month.

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased, on the representation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, "to permit the title of 'Honourable' to be borne by the members of his Honour's Legislative Council." An absurd rumour has been prevalent that this was not to be the case.

THE most important item of news received from Upper Burma during the past week is that a column under Major Jeffreys, General Lockhart's Brigade-Major, has surprised and killed the Kyemendine Prince, who has long been one of the buttresses of the insurrection in the Sittang Valley, besides capturing or putting to the sword almost all his adherents. After his narrow escape from General Lockhart, the Prince is likely to have been especially wary and cautious in his movements. But that has not prevented him from being hunted down by Major Jeffreys, and his fate, coupled with the last dispersal of Hla-Oo's following at the hands of Colonel Fitzgerald, is bound to produce a deep impression. Next in importance is the intelligence of the occupation of the Ruby Mines District, without opposition, on the 27th ult., and the reported surrender of Hla-Oo to the Deputy Commissioner of Sagain.

THERE have been the usual petty affairs with dacoits, in about two-thirds of which the latter were the assailants. In each of these our loss was about one man and one horse wounded per skirmish, and the enemy were repulsed with loss. In the remaining one-third of the actions our troops were the aggressors. The enemy were on each occasion cut to pieces, with losses varying from fifteen to nineteen killed; and a few prisoners, elephants, and some arms were captured. A number of dacoits confined in a cage at Kyonpyaw, in the Bassein district of Lower Burma, have managed to escape while food was brought to them. They took away a number of sniders and muzzle-loaders, and a quantity of ammunition belonging to their guard. At the time of the occurrence only two of the police guard appear to have been present, and, as no mention is made of anyone being hurt, the resistance offered by these two was probably not stubborn. An attack was made on a police tannah in the Pegu District on the 23rd ultimo by twenty dacoits. The little garrison of eight constables, however, beat off their assailants, killing three and wounding one, while they themselves lost two killed and three wounded.

MR. GLADSTONE, of the Punjab Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Mungyan district, has been shot through the thigh by dacoits.

OBITUARY.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Whiting, Retired List, formerly of the 11th Bengal N.I., and of late in command of the troops of H.H. the Maharajah of Sirinoor; Lieutenant R. L. B. Carter, Adjutant 28th Bombay N.I., and Station Staff Officer, Baroda.

THE post of Surgeon in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital has been given to Surgeon-Major Parakh. Dr. Arnott has been officiating in the appointment since Dr. Cook's departure, and would have been confirmed, but that he preferred to return to his chair in the Grant Medical College,

Notes of the Week.

THE appointment of Mr. Robert Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bengal, to be a member of the Council of India in the room of the late Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith, will doubtless be a surprise to many who had been speculating in their minds as to how the vacancy would be filled up. Several names were mentioned in Anglo-Indian circles, and Mr. Hardie's was not amongst them, but there can be no question as to his fitness for the post. Able, zealous, and holding broad and sound views on Indian questions, his presence at the Council Board will bring strength—especially where the Council has for some time been weak—in its financial operations between England and India.

It is likely enough that some disappointment will be expressed or felt in Bombay that Her Majesty has not seen fit to appoint some distinguished Civilian of that Presidency or some one more directly connected with the trade and commerce of Bombay to the vacancy, and it seems to outsiders somewhat strange that Bombay should remain unrepresented directly in the Council; but Mr. Hardie knows the wants and wishes of Bombay well, and these are not likely to suffer by any vote of his.

THE appointment of Mr. J. B. Lyall, now Resident in Mysore, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab will also be a surprise to the many who made certain that Sir Lepel Griffin was to be Sir C. Aitchison's successor. The *Times* telegram states that the news appears to give general satisfaction in the Country of the Five Rivers, and this, to a certain extent, is no doubt true. Mr. Lyall is socially popular, and, in diplomatic language, may be called a safe man. Sir Lepel has amongst certain Englishmen in India who do not understand him some very like enemies, and he has the courage of his opinions, which is a courage sometimes dreaded at supreme headquarters. But he would have ruled the Punjab wisely and well, intimately acquainted as he is with its chiefs and peoples, and with whom his personal influence was always great.

ACCORDING to the telegram Sir Lepel Griffin will become Chief Commissioner in Burma if Sir C. Bernard takes furlough, which he probably will do. Burma wants a strong ruler, and certainly will obtain one in Sir Lepel, should he accept the post. It would be a perversion of the truth to say that Sir Charles Bernard has been a success in Burma, although he brought zeal and energy and the very best intentions to the difficult and ungracious task he had to perform. But the situation was too much for him. Burma was too hot to be paved with even the very best intentions. The task now before Sir Lepel Griffin, if he takes it in hand, will be, perhaps, easier, but it is still surrounded with difficulties, and it is possible that he may prefer not to accept it. He would not fear it. But he may have other ambitions.

LORD DUFFERIN appears to be winning over to his side the Native Press, notwithstanding the very sharp rebuke he administered in his speech at Poona to some of its representatives. One journal, which made itself notorious by its venomous criticisms upon his lordship's administration regarding the Natives of India, has now discovered "a new and hitherto unsuspected feature" in the character of the Viceroy—viz., that he has a kind heart! "If," says the journal in question, "his Excellency keeps on trusting at least as much to his heart as to his head in his dealings with the Indian people, he will soon find himself little liable to be betrayed into false situations, as little liable to be misunderstood, and always in a position to inspire the confidence, as well as command the best qualities of an intelligent and thoughtful people."

THE above extract may serve to point a moral to those agitators at home who are doing all in their power to make it appear that the Natives of India are groaning

under a harsh and unsympathetic British rule. The vernacular Press has its fits of loyalty as well as of disloyalty—it vilifies English authority one day, and honours it the next. This may be characteristic of instability of mind and purpose, but it shows that the Bengalis are not to be depended upon for the purposes of revolution. They will be found as difficult to "rouse to vengeance" as was Canning's needy knife-grinder.

THEY have to be sometimes humoured, and sometimes chided as children, but Lord Dufferin does wisely in not treating them merely as "children crying in the night, and with no language but a cry." He is gaining their confidence by taking them into his, and showing that it is the honest desire of the Government of which he is the head to help towards the fulfilment of all their legitimate aspirations towards taking part in the system of administration under which they now are. But he has told them some plain truths, and shown a firmness in resisting the pressure of "irresponsible chatter" which cannot fail to have good effect in the end.

THE returns of the land trade of British India with foreign countries for the first six months of the financial year show that its value was 6,12,91,021 rupees, against 5,66,08,033 rupees last year. The return of imports shows a slight decrease, but that of exports a considerable increase. There was a falling off in the trade with Beyla, Cashmere, Upper Burma, Karennee, Zimmé, and Siam, but an increase in that with Khelat, Seistan, Cabul, Nepaul, and Sikhim.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

Public meetings called in order to concert measures for celebrating the Queen's Jubilee have been held in almost every town of any importance in India during the last week. The Calcutta meeting, held on Wednesday, a brief account of which I have already telegraphed, was one of the largest and most widely representative ever held in the city. Resolutions were proposed and loyal speeches were delivered by, among others, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Nawab Bahadur of Moorsheadabad, the Maharajah of Cooch-Behar, the president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the chairman of the Calcutta municipality, the master of the Trade Association, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitter, the Maharajahs Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore and Norendra Krishna, the Honourable Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Baboo Surendro Nath Bannerjee, Prince Ferokh Shah, Nawab Abdool Lutef, and Mr. Ameer Ali. It was resolved that the Viceroy should be asked to receive a loyal address from various public bodies on the afternoon of the 16th of February, that the town and shipping should be illuminated in the evening, that other appropriate rejoicings should be held, and that a Jubilee fund should be raised for the purpose of commemorating the occasion in a suitable and permanent manner, the exact nature of the memorial to be settled thereafter. Among the various schemes suggested perhaps the best, and the one most likely to obtain general support, is a building of a Victoria Hospital for Women. Bombay has also determined to have a permanent memorial, and the Governor has expressed a wish that it should take the form of a Victoria Technical Institute. He offers on certain terms to grant 25,000 rupees annually. Meetings at Madras, Allahabad, Lahore, Rangoon, and many other cities have also resolved to testify their loyalty by festivities and memorials, and it may be confidently anticipated that the whole of India will be en fête on February 16 and 17, and that a number of useful institutions of various kinds will soon rise throughout the country as lasting memorials of the occasion. Possibly the Hooghly railway bridge may be open, and the first train from Upper India may run into Calcutta on the Jubilee day.

The Bengal committee of the Public Service Commission has continued its sittings during the past week, but few witnesses have presented themselves as yet, and the examination of the more important of them is being reserved till the main body of the Commission arrives here in February. The evidence taken so far is for the most part adverse to the present system of selection for the statutory Native Civil Service. The president and other members of the Commission are still in Bombay, where a great mass of evidence has been taken representing many different views. One of the most important witnesses, Mr. Lee Warner,

acting secretary to the Government, expressed an opinion that the direction of the administration should be intrusted to a small service composed exclusively of Englishmen, and that all other posts should be reserved for persons coming within the statutory definition of "Natives of India."

It is understood that the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Finance Committee regarding provincial contracts, and that the next Budget will show a saving in this account of about 50 lakhs. It is believed that large reductions will also be made in what is called the Simla allowance—that is, the extra sums given to various officials who accompany the Government to and from Simla annually. Those allowances have hitherto been granted on a most lavish scale, and sometimes in the case of subordinate clerks they equal or even exceed an officer's yearly salary.

The uncertainty regarding Sir C. Aitchison's successor as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been set at rest by the announcement of the appointment of Mr. J. B. Lyall, now Resident in Mysore. Mr. Lyall served for many years in the Punjab, where he held several posts of high importance. The news appears to give general satisfaction in that province. Sir Lepel Griffin, who for some months has been spoken of as likely to be selected, will now, it is believed, become Chief Commissioner in Burma if Sir C. Bernard should take furlough.

Some interesting experiments were tried on Monday in the river Hooghly, a few miles below Calcutta, with a view of testing the practicability of defending the approaches to the port against a hostile fleet by submarine mines. Various kinds of mines were used, some being fired by contact, others by means of electricity from the shore. The experiments passed off successfully, and may be taken to demonstrate that Calcutta can easily be made invulnerable against a naval attack.

From time to time the Indian newspapers contain accounts of extraordinary rumours and panics which break out among the Natives in different parts of the country, and which serve to show how small has been the effect of Western civilisation on the lower orders. One of these unreasoning scares is now prevailing in Calcutta. A rumour has got abroad that the Government has issued a mysterious order forbidding Natives to appear in the streets after nine o'clock at night on pain of death, and several stories are widely circulated and believed of the infliction of the death penalty with horrible circumstances. It is impossible to trace the origin of the rumour, but it appears to have affected even the servants of European households, and to have caused a general dread among the Natives of passing certain localities after dark.

The news from the Assam frontier seems to point to a renewal of the old standing feud between the Jaboha and Banpara Nagas, a Banpara man and a woman having been seized by the Jabohas at Bhogburid and murdered. The Banparas are appealing to the Government for protection.

Dewan Lutchman Doss has been appointed Prime Minister of Cashmere. This step on the part of the Maharajah is generally commended.

AFGHANISTAN.

A Calcutta newspaper states that the Ghilzais have made a successful attack on the Ameer's troops near Mukkur. The story is not confirmed, and the most recent news is to the effect that the weather is such as to prevent all warlike operations. It seems certain, however, that the Ghilzai insurrection is still smouldering, and that it is likely to break out afresh in the spring.

BURMA.

MANDALAY, JAN. 22.

Mr. Burgess, accompanied by some cavalry, has made a forced march on Woontho, arriving there on the afternoon of the 16th inst. They were well received by the inhabitants. Brigadier-General Cox, with some mounted infantry, reached Woontho on the 18th.

The Shwebo column has reached Kawlin, and holds the country between the latter place and Woontho.

Mandalay continues in a very orderly state.

The action of the Bombay Government in instituting quarantine at Aden and Perim against arrivals from Bombay seems, says the *Pioneer*, most uncalled for. It is the doctrine of many English men of science—and the practice of the English Government is modelled thereon—that against the dissemination of cholera quarantine is not the slightest use. If there was any cholera at Bombay, or if there was any more cholera in any part of India at the present moment than there was months ago, there might be some excuse for the inhibition. But while Great Britain, who suffers most from quarantine regulations in any part of the world, and especially in the Canal or the Red Sea, is endeavouring to persuade foreign nations to disbelieve in the efficiency of quarantine, it is hard that without any palpable reason the authorities of Bombay should give their support to the contrary opinion.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.

(*Times of India*.)

Allowing, therefore, that India must be considered, in the present condition of affairs, as a continental State, the protection of her harbours presents at the outset a problem requiring to be solved in an extremely thorough manner. It is useless to protect them with the ordinary means employed for small and comparatively unimportant places, for the capture of any large Indian port by an enemy would completely alter the conditions of a campaign. Instead of being able to supply army corps for exterior use, England would have to turn her whole strength against the invader, and drive him at once from her shores. To fail, or even to delay, in this would be fatal to our prestige, for it would excite all the discontented elements in the peninsula to attempt a rising, and fan into flame every smouldering ember of discord. Possibly our hold on India is too firm to be shaken by any such means, for the British peace means wealth and prosperity to those living under her flag, but the effort to right ourselves would be considerable, and would at least occupy the attention of the whole army, and render India practically of no account in any European complication. With India thrown, so to speak, out of action, England would have to rely solely on her own resources, and, though those would probably prove sufficient for her needs, yet the end could not be accomplished without the expenditure of more than ten times the sum that would be required to replace the harbour in a thorough state of defence. France, at the present moment, is prepared to spend millions of francs in placing steel cupolas on her Eastern frontier, although she has already strong fortresses, and it is absolutely necessary to bring the defences of a nation up to the level of any possible attack, as any half-hearted measures simply involve a great expenditure of money with no corresponding result to show for it. Weak defences are worse than none, for, where there are no defences, the enemy is met in the open field, and treated on an entirely different footing; whereas weak defences are often relied on with disastrous results. Steel cupolas may, perhaps, be too ambitious a scheme for Bombay, but it is surely not too much to ask that the guns on our defences should be of the most powerful pattern procurable.

The heaviest guns at present mounted on the Bombay Harbour defences are rifled muzzle-loading guns of 38 tons weight with a bore of 12½ inches. Their extreme range for efficiency is not more than 6,000 yards, and the fact that they fire the old pattern studded shell so greatly decreases their accuracy that it is doubtful whether they could be relied on to hit a moving object at that distance. Such a gun is not only too feeble for the work required of it, but hardly accurate enough to be the sole defence of an important harbour. A range of 6,000 yards, though considerable for land fighting, is very little on a sea front, where the object is to prevent hostile ships carrying powerful guns from approaching near enough to shell the town. Nearly all the Continental war-ships of the first class carry more powerful guns than these; and breech-loaders are always more accurate than muzzle-loaders firing studded shell, owing to the more perfect centring of the projectile in the bore of the gun. Compare for a moment our heavy gun with the corresponding French gun. The French "De Bange" rifled breech-loading steel gun weighs 37 tons, has a calibre of 13 inches, and throws a projectile weighing 1,200 lbs. to a distance of over ten miles. A range of 18,000 yards (just over ten miles) is exactly three times as great as that of the Indian gun. The shell of the "De Bange" gun starts at a velocity of 2,130 feet per second, and would have a remaining velocity of over 900 feet per second at a range of 6,000 yards, the extreme limit of the muzzle-loader's power. Guns should always be of a power proportionate to the work they have to do, and those on a sea front especially require range. We do not for a moment assert that the guns we have on the defences were not the best procurable at the time that they were ordered, but so great a change has lately been effected in designing heavy ordnance that these weapons have quite fallen behind the times. As an auxiliary line of defence they will be most valuable, but if we are to rely chiefly on our guns for the defence of the harbour, as it seems we shall have to rely on them, it is imperative that a certain number of long-range hard-hitting and accurate weapons be procured. England is well abreast of Europe in her new pattern guns, and it seems anomalous that India cannot or will not afford the money necessary to ensure the thorough defence of her most exposed port.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

(*Englishman*.)

It is well-known that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is an earnest reformer in all matters affecting the comfort and sensible treatment of the troops. While in Madras, he showed that his zeal in this direction was of an exceedingly practical character, and it may be hoped that he will yet be able to do for all India what he did with such excellent effect in the Southern

Presidency. There is certainly an ample field for reform. The contrast that is presented by various Corps in respect of criminal offences is a standing subject of remark. All are under the same Regulations, and there is but one Mutiny Act, and yet Corps differ in this respect in the most striking manner. But the secret lies to a great extent in the system under which the "interior economy of Corps is managed," the Regimental Commanders being left to follow their own lights in the reading of the Regulations. The latitude thus left to the Commanding officer has a most important bearing not only on the criminal record, but on the means that are adopted to reduce crime, and to safeguard the rank and file from acts of indiscretion. An instance will serve to illustrate the diversity of opinion on the subject that exists in various Corps equally bent on maintaining their efficiency.

Two regiments are stationed in an out-of-the-way place in the maffal. The one allows its men great latitude in dress for the purpose of recreation and walking out. Belts need not be worn, the helmet is shorn of all its glittering glory so as to be as light as possible, and everything gives way to comfort, while smartness is still preserved. The other enforces the strictest orders on the subject, and the unfortunate soldier out for a casual stroll or amusement finds he has to array himself in every detail as if he were going to attend parade instead of to take recreation. So much does this press upon him as a hardship when he contrasts himself with his comfortably clad neighbor, that after a time the walk is abandoned as too much of a drudgery, and the wretched canteen loafing life is fallen back on in preference, simply because he is discouraged from taking healthy exercise and procuring change of scene and diversion. This arbitrary regimental rule of dress, perhaps, might be reasonable in the public thoroughfares of a fashionable town, but is quite as much out of place in a secluded Eastern cantonment as the discarded high hat and frock coat of the officer in mufti. But, further, this very order is frequently the cause of misdemeanour. The soldier out on a warm day finds the belt most uncomfortable outside his coat. For the sake of convenience he removes it, and places it underneath. He is met by one of his superiors, who observes the irregularity; and the following day he appears as a prisoner "for being improperly dressed out walking."

A crime is thus created in one Corps which could not possibly occur in the other, and that by a Regimental Regulation which presses very hard on those to whom it applies, and which is childish in the extreme. There are many ways in which the irksomeness of the service can be and is relieved in some regiments with the result of lessening crime. Some Corps enforce the system of having a roll-call four or five times a day. Only those who have gone through the ranks can realise fully what this means. Is it not sufficient to know that a soldier is present during the day? Unless he has some particular duty to perform, he might surely be allowed to enjoy his leisure instead of being disturbed repeatedly for the purpose of answering his name. The Native army does not resort to this practice to anything like the same extent, but has not found that crime is stimulated. The men turn out as readily when they are required, and during their particular feasts they have general leave as far as is compatible with the performance of the ordinary duties. They are not seen for several days together, and yet at the expiry of the time all are present.

There is another point which, though of great importance, appears to be too frequently ignored altogether, and that is the demarcation made between good and bad characters. The former should be encouraged to feel that they benefit materially by their steady conduct, and rules should be relaxed in their favour. The latter, on the other hand, should be made to feel the iron rod of discipline. The force of contrast would have a capital effect. A greater responsibility now rests upon all officers on account of the more general youthfulness of recruits. A harsh word is frequently the cause of making a young soldier disgusted with his efforts to be well behaved. Young non-commissioned officers more especially, it is to be feared, are apt to look upon all crime as the same, no matter by whom committed, and to make no distinction between the man who willingly and purposely does wrong and the youngster who is betrayed into a breach of discipline through want of knowledge. Idleness is the primary cause of most crime, and to create healthy employment and recreation should, therefore, be the object and aim of everyone who has the welfare of the army at heart. A comfortable and well-supplied reading and recreation-room should be the great opposing influence to the canteen during the long hours of the evening. Outdoor games and exercises should be encouraged to a greater extent. Every legitimate means should be adopted to discourage drinking, which is the bane of the army to-day almost to as great an extent as in the former generation. Society has advanced in this respect, but the army stands still, and until the troops learn to look down upon men of drunken habits any great reform of the army is impossible. It was left to a lady, Miss Robinson, to initiate and supply the means of providing amusement and recreation for the soldier in our large garrison towns, as a counter attraction to low resorts. It has fallen to the Rev. Mr. Gregson to take the lead in the struggle against the soldier's great enemy. It is sometimes alleged by way of excuse that the locality from which recruits are drawn has more to do with crime than their

subsequent surroundings. But delinquent Corps will find it hard to excuse themselves when one considers the powers that are given to regimental authorities to deal with crime, and to work their own regulations. It is not, at least, an unfair judgment which holds that there is something wrong in a system where officers fail ignominiously in this essential part of their duty, and where others succeed to admiration.

THE MADRAS CHAMBER'S JUBILEE.

(*Madras Mail*.)

Regret has been expressed by several of our readers that we have not published an account of the banquet that was given at the Madras Club by the Madras Chamber of Commerce in celebration, at the conclusion of a mercantile holiday, of the jubilee of that important public body. It is forgotten that the club is a private institution in theory, and that in availing themselves of the courteous permission of the club to make use of the club rooms on the occasion referred to the members of the Chamber necessarily accepted the obligation of complying with the rules and regulations which were devised long ago for the conduct of the club. We are, therefore, in a position to mention no more than what is matter of common notoriety outside the club, among those who have not the privilege of being members of that institution. Or, to be quite on the safe side, we will merely quote the statement of the *Times of India*, that ninety-nine persons sat down; that the guests included the new Governor, the new Commander-in-Chief, with their staffs, the Judges of the High Court, the members of Council, the Bishop, the secretaries to Government, the members of the Board of Revenue, the heads of Departments, &c.; that the chair was taken by Mr. George Arbuthnot, Chairman of the Chamber, who is nephew of the late Mr. John Alves Arbuthnot, Chairman on the establishment of the Chamber; that the banquet was a brilliant success; and that the Governor made a most happy speech.

With a new Governor, a new Commander-in-Chief, a new Chief Justice, a new Member of Council, and a new Chief Secretary to Government present among the old pillars of this State the dinner is said to have had a peculiar interest. The celebration was a happy thought. The Chamber of Commerce does not often obtrude itself on public notice, yet it is instrumental in doing quietly a great deal of good public service. We happen to be rather well acquainted with an observant fly on the Chamber's wheel, and we are therefore in a position to say that the good understanding which was accentuated on that day by the presence of the whole official hierarchy in Madras at the Chamber's table did but reflect the kind feeling that has almost invariably existed between the mercantile and the official community of this city. The Chamber has the courage of its opinions, but it has for fifty years lived in almost perfect harmony with the Government. The friction between the late Administration and the Chamber in regard to the Harbour Trust was an exception to the general rule, but it showed, not that the Chamber was in error, but that the Administration was as ill-advised and as deficient in tact in its relations with the mercantile as it was with many other sections of the community. The Chamber has much cause to regard with respect the members of Government, the heads of Departments, and, generally speaking, all in authority, and the banquet was a graceful acknowledgment of the fact.

We all know, on the authority of the veracious and large-minded *Pioneer*, that Madras is a sink of iniquity, and that for a man, be he journalist or merchant, to speak anything but evil of local dignities, is to stamp him as a scoundrel of the deepest dye. Therefore we lay ourselves open to the charge of hugging our chains, when we say that in our opinion the sympathy that exists between non-officials and officials in Madras is very creditable to both classes. It was trade that brought the British to India, and it is trade that makes it worth their while to remain here. It is incumbent upon England to couple with the development of trade the material and moral progress of the people of India, but self-interest is the chief moving principle of nations as of individuals, and trade is the *raison d'être* of the Anglo-Indian empire. In Madras there is very little, if any, of that mistaken pride of office, which regards the votaries of trade with superciliousness. Whatever may be the case in Calcutta, Allahabad, and Bombay, it is not necessary to assure public functionaries in Madras with reference to merchants, that "These also are God's creatures." And the Club, of which Madras is justly proud, affords remarkable proof of the absence of the old official prejudice against men not in the public service. It is by universal admission the best of all clubs in Asia, and this is not a little due to its unexclusiveness. It owed its establishment and early success mainly to officials; and as officials preponderate in Madras, it might have been strictly maintained as an official club, just as the Reform and Carlton Clubs in London are reserved for Liberals and Conservatives respectively. But for many years the club has admitted not only partners of mercantile firms and managers of banks, but youthful commercial assistants moving in general society, who

would not yet be eligible for election at the Bengal or Byculla Clubs. This, probably, has had a good deal to do with that happy blending of the official and non-official elements of Madras society which excites the admiration of the Bengalee and Bombayite within our gates. Cliques are regarded as bad form in Madras, and good fellowship is the rule, not the exception. The Chamber did well, then, to employ the occasion of the completion of the first half century of its existence by honouring those with whom it has been most frequently brought into official contact. The only regret, we are told, that the persons who were present at the festive function referred to feel with regard to it is, that the Chamber will not have another Jubilee (completing its centenary) to celebrate until the year 1936.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES IN INDIA.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The military authorities in India are giving practical evidence of their appreciation of the place of cavalry in modern warfare. During next month some cavalry manœuvres on a small scale will take place at Mhow, and at Sibi General Luck will shortly superintend the manœuvres of a brigade of cavalry consisting of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Bombay Regiments. There is no doubt as to the importance of getting cavalry to learn to work together, and of accustoming them to take part in extended movements. This, of course, can only be accomplished by the bringing together of regiments for the sake of combined manœuvres. It was rather common some years ago to hear it said that the introduction of rapid firing of long range arms of precision had done away with the utility of cavalry in modern war, and that its importance as an arm had in consequence very much decreased. The campaign of 1866, from the use—or rather from the want of use—that was made of cavalry seemed rather to bear out this idea. During that short campaign the cavalry divisions were always in rear, and the enormous advantage which might have ensued from the proper use of this arm was thrown away. Fortunately there were men in the Prussian army who saw this, and the lesson then learnt was found of practical value in the Franco-Prussian war. In the first stage of this war certainly the cavalry played no great part, for certain reasons into which it is needless to enter here. But in the advance on the Moselle the true value of it was shown, and it was worked to the utmost. Thrown forward to a great distance from the advancing army, the cavalry covered its onward progress, secured it quiet—which of all things is the most important when troops are marching—and obtained accurate information of the movements of the enemy, driving back their advanced troops. The Prussian Cavalry on this occasion had every advantage, as the French Cavalry were badly organised, badly equipped, and badly drilled, and were thoroughly worsted. We may fairly anticipate, however, that in the event of a campaign between any two great European Powers there will be a series of general engagements between the cavalry, and cavalry alone, of the opposing forces, while the main bodies of the approaching armies are from forty to fifty miles distant from each other. This must be so if both sides use this arm so as to get the best work out of it. Immediately on an army taking the field the cavalry in very large force will be thrown some two days' march in advance, and they will find their rôle is not to reconnoitre but to fight. The enemy's cavalry must be prevented breaking through the screen to obtain information, and on the other hand every endeavour must be made to drive back and break through the opposing force. This will lead to a series of actions, many of course minor ones, but some with very considerable bodies engaged, and success or otherwise in these engagements may have a very great effect on the subsequent operations and their results. Not only too in the advance opposed only to cavalry is cavalry valuable. In a general action the proper and judicious management of the cavalry, not recklessly exposing it and not needlessly screening it, will secure considerable advantage. Attacking Infantry strongly threatened on a flank by well-handled cavalry must be to a certain extent checked, giving time to the defenders to bring up reinforcements, or if advisable to retire to a more secure position, or to inflict a crushing loss on the attacking force, possibly altering its formation in part to meet the threatening cavalry. There is no arm which requires such rapidity of thought and judgment to command well. The eye, the mind, and the voice must on many occasions be nearly simultaneous in their action, and this, of course, can only be obtained by very considerable practice, and it is precisely in moving about anything more than a regiment that our senior cavalry officers are, through no fault of their own, deficient. We may justly consider that in equipment, horses, riding, and men, our cavalry, both European and Native, is second to none. Of course our Native regiments are essentially light regiments, especially as regards their horses, when compared with the English regiments and those of continental nations, other than the Cossacks of Russia. But we have undoubtedly a magnificent cavalry force, though not trained as it ought to be. With the regimental drill we have little to complain of. Some corps, of course, are a great deal better than others in this respect, as must be the case in any army, but probably in brigade drill there is a falling off, and in large and extensive movements, with a con-

siderable force of cavalry, we cannot be good, as our regiments are very seldom brought together for this purpose, and our generals never have a chance of working out manœuvres on a large scale. The little camp about to take place at Mhow is a step, though a very small one, in the right direction. Three regiments—the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and a regiment of the Central India Horse, with a battery of Horse Artillery—will be brought together for some three weeks. A good many days will be devoted to purely cavalry work, drill in brigade, in division, and field manœuvres, the programme ending with a combined reconnaissance by the three regiments over a very considerable extent of country, the advance lasting three days. This last should be most excellent practice; the keeping up of the touch over the many miles of front covered, the rapid transmission of intelligence to the commander of the force, and the judicious use of the horses—all should combine to make it an interesting lesson to those concerned. It is believed that H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief will be at Mhow for a week of these manœuvres. He will see there one of the best horsed Native Cavalry regiments in India, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, who also can show a fine record of war service. The Central India Horse, too, is a crack corps, and has always been noted for smartness and efficiency. It will be a good day for the Military world out here when many more than three regiments can meet together for annual manœuvres. The present system of splitting up our army into numerous small garrisons must, of course, militate very materially against anything of the kind; but this may some day be remedied. Military writers have urged again and again that the *raison d'être* of numerous small garrisons has long since passed away. The true road to efficiency in the field is concentration in garrison. Let our generals have a chance of handling men in peace as they must do in case of war. How many generals are there in India at this moment who have ever controlled, even on a parade ground, the movements of 6,000 men of all arms, or even of half that number? Hardly one, we should say. However, we must hope that time will mend this most striking defect in our military system.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The list of New Year's honours is shorter and rather less important than usual, probably because there will be an abnormally abundant exercise of Imperial favour later on in celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's accession. The most distinguished recipient of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire is Mr. Colman Macaulay, who went to Peking to arrange for going to Thibet, but who nevertheless has not gone to Thibet out of regard for Chinese fears of provoking the susceptibilities of the Thibetans. Mr. Macaulay is singularly fortunate in that he has won his honours by a campaign that never came off. The bestowal of the same decoration upon Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama is an appropriate confirmation of the eulogy which Lord Reay passed upon him at the opening of the Cama Hospital. Mr. Cama has so lavishly laid out his substance for the benefit of the community that he well deserves a place amongst those who for their munificence have been deemed worthy of the favour of the Crown. Dr. Kielhorn, who is also made a C.I.E., has held as distinguished a place in the Bombay Education Department as high proficiency in Oriental scholarship could earn for him. He is the only other local recipient of this distinction, unless we reckon as a near neighbour Mr. J. L. Kipling of Lahore, who has too many friends in this part of India to be deemed quite a stranger. No one who has been admitted into this honourable and comprehensive Companionship is more deserving of it through meritorious service than he. The presence of Mr. Kipling's name in the list will warrant the public in anticipating that a similar recognition will ere long be paid to Mr. Griffiths, of the Bombay School of Art, who has done very excellent work in that institution, and whose labours for the representation of the art products of this Presidency at the recent Exhibition and others have been as arduous and as valuable as they have been, we believe, unrequited. Amongst those upon whom the minor decorations have been conferred, there is no one more worthy of the compliment than Mr. Bechardas Viharidas Desai, of Nariad, whose skilled and energetic efforts for promoting the agricultural prosperity of his district we have often recorded. The economic well-being of India would be assured if there were a Bechardas in every district.

A COCKNEY DELUSION.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes sensibly and strongly on the subject of a widespread hallucination about India and its treasures. It begins by remarking that India is at this moment overrun with tourists, many of whom, having seen the array of Indian arts and manufactures at the great Exhibition just closed, are anxious to procure similar specimens for themselves. They have been led to believe that our bazaars teem with rich and varied *bric-à-brac*, awaiting purchasers; that pottery, glowing with colour, arms encrusted with gold and mother-o'-pearl,

embroideries stiff with gold thread and blizng with oriental fancies in rainbow tints, ivory and wood carvings, are everywhere to be found. It is unnecessary to say that they are grievously disappointed. French travellers are perhaps the loudest in their wail over the barrenness of the land. "I see nothing and am offered nothing, but the most trumpery *pacotille*, said an angry French gentleman the other day; "and yet I was told, and I have read that India is full of beautiful things." The truth is that this country has suffered a grievous wrong from writers who have tried to atone for their ignorance of the actualities of Indian life, by quoting ancient poetry and writing descriptions, touched with a light that never was on sea and land, which are none the less humbug because they have some of "the consecration and the poet's dream." Sir George Birdwood is an arch-offender in this respect, and one can well imagine a disappointed tourist addressing him with a few pungent remarks on his *Industrial Arts of India*, something in this style:—"You are welcome to be as enthusiastic as you like over a country of which you have only seen a very small corner, but why did you say it was occupied by a 'vast population of art-workmen,' and that 'in every Indian village all the traditional handicrafts are still to be found at work.' I have now seen a great many Indian houses, and I don't hesitate to characterise your assertion that 'every house in India is likewise a nursery of the beautiful' as pure nonsense; I have also seen a vast number of Indian people, and am convinced that when you say—there is a universally diffused popular appreciation of technical skill and taste in workmanship' you say that which is a long way from the truth. And when you talk of the grey and dingy village life of the country as glowing in colour like 'Titian's canvas and moving like the stately procession of the Panathænic frieze,' you convey an absolutely false impression. You have, in short, depicted an ideal India, which is as much like the life as a pantomime transformation scene representing Olympus, is like Shoreditch on a Saturday night." This expression of feeling would not perhaps greatly console the tourist, or gratify the learned writer on Indian art; but it is the best consolation we have to offer to a large number of ladies and gentlemen now engaged in a fruitless search for "pretty things."

A VISION OF STRANGE QUESTIONINGS.

A FRAGMENT.

Last night I pondered o'er the Problems set
By Wise men in the East, until my brain
Grew fluid in the effort, and my thoughts
Wandered, all wayward, to the national dish
"Olla podrida" of far distant Spain.
So, memory waking, took me back once more
To dim cathedral isles, where, curtained high
Above an altar hung a picture called—
I think—"The Assumption of St. Charles,"
A figure in the clouds! On either hand
Rising to Heaven or sinking down to Hell
Good men or bad. Then drowsily I seemed
To find familiar faces in the crowd;
To see a hidden meaning through it all,
And dozing, found myself amongst the goats.
Not being black faced, like the happy sheep.
At last I slept, and as I slept, I dreamed.

* * * *

And lo! all things were Chaos. Far and near
A dim, dark sea of wind-born waves that roared
And leapt high heavenward, like clamouring mouths,
Full of strange questionings and vague desires
And neath the din, the piteous cries of babes
Widowed ere life began, and hideous howls
Of nameless evils, and the hungry cry
Of peasants ruined by false credit. These
Smote on the ear unnoticed or forgot,
While, like a pale star in a stormy sky,
Set in the East the Vanishing Rupee.

* * * *

Then Silence sank, and Light diffused remote,
Swept onward to a centre, till the eye
Grew blind with brightness, and I scarce could see
A figure, like a fating of the flock,
That sang aloud, and as it sang it danced.
Its head was crowned with an embroidered cap,
Its feet were shod with patent leather shoes,
And round its neck in mystic coil it wore
A knitted comforter of many hues,
That floated like twin bell-pulls on the air:
It moved in rhythmic measure to the tune
Loved by street boys, where Tommy's asked to make
Room for his Uncle. This is what it sang
High, nasally, with trills off interlaced.

CHORIC SONG.

"I am the Chosen, the Elected
Of Shorter Catechisms
I'm the Ideal, the Perfected
Beyond all criticisms.

I am a Wondrous Thing: conglomerate
Of Pass and good Position;
Of ignorance protected by the State
Of free, fair Competition.

Many a Mind has wrought to tinkler me,
Me, the Regenerative Link.
Say, Kosmos! say! What do you think of me,
What do you think the Natives think?"

But as it gyrated with lissome grace
And flashing feet, a spectral Hand loomed dark
Upon the luminous haze on either side,
And clutched the flying comforter and held
It fast with straining sinew. Then, as a top
Dies down to death, the figure reeled and rocked
E'en as it spun, while the fast tightening coil
Strangled the sweet song of the dying swan,
Till, with swift sidelong lurch, the vision plunged
To the unfathomable Abyss, and rose no more.

* * * *

Then once again the clamouring mouths found voice
But, quick as thought, the spectral Hands had grasped
Similar, mace. And to them grew fierce forms;
One, with long hair beneath the sacred Quoit,
The other turbaned with the Holy green,
And crying, "Deen! Deen! Fateh! Mahomed!"
"Jai! Jai! Guraji! Jai!"—as ancient foes
Sprang at each other's throats.—I could not tell
Which conquered: for a Shadow, vast and vague,
Crept from the distant hills; and bitter blasts,
Blown from dread snowfields where the polar Bear
Waits patient for his prey—freezing my vein
Numbed me to sleep: and a voice lulled mine ear;
Chanting triumphant "He who waits will win."
Then silence, as of Frozen Depths, or Death
Fell on the clamouring mouths and Piteous cries;
And so I slept, and as I slept, I snored.

— Civil and Military Gazette.

F. A. S.

BENGAL.

THE expenses incurred by the committee for the reception of the delegates to the National Congress at Calcutta are about Rs. 10,000.

THE Calcutta Bruce Institution is not at present attracting many candidates for admission. The first election takes place on the 7th of February, when Eurasian girls between the ages of five and ten will be placed on the foundation, preference being given to orphans and those who have been deserted by their parents.

A VERY interesting meeting took place on the 24th ult. to award the prizes and scholarships won during the past year in the Baugabasi School, Calcutta, the first institution in India which has endeavoured to combine a general education with thorough instruction in agriculture. Its two head-masters are distinguished graduates of the Calcutta University, who were sent home to England to study at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and who carried off the highest honours.

AN edifying state of things exists in a sub-division of Bengal, if we may believe the statements of a Calcutta Native paper. The first munsiff of the sub-division in question, a Native, is thus spoken of by a correspondent:—"From morning to evening and from evening to morning he is not, perhaps, sober for a minute. He is daily carried to the Cutcherry between two peons, and some one must make him hold his pen to sign any document."

M. G. GAUTHIER contributes an interesting article on Indian Sericulture to a Calcutta contemporary. M. Gauthier states that the majority of persons who have had to do with silk culture in India have been but imperfectly acquainted with the industry, and the results have been constant deception and the demoralisation, more and more complete every year, of the growers. India in olden times, he points out, gave favourable results in sericulture, and the right way to remedy the present evils is by the introduction of improved processes now well known and much appreciated in Europe. "Unfortunately," he continues, "the Indian silk trade is diminishing more and more rapidly every year. The disease exists here in the worst form, a fact which I ascertained by microscopical inspection in 1884 and 1885 of worms obtained from various Native growers. Since that period I have not had occasion to continue my experiments, but the complaints from the growery, which are worse every year, prove abundantly that if the Government does not devote its yearly attention to the means of facilitating reproduction by prompt and efficacious

measures, and by supplies of good eggs, sericulture will disappear entirely from Bengal in a few years. It would, therefore, be well if Government would follow the example and the impetus which the French Government gave at the time when its silk-growing districts were much ravaged by disease, which at present, thanks to the Pasteur process, has entirely disappeared." With the advantages of cheap labour and a suitable climate she possesses, India, M. Gauthier says, might in time become the mistress of the silk trade.

MADRAS.

THE intensity of the fire at the Madras Fair may be gathered from the fact that many of the bodies were reduced to asher, and that vessels of brass were found melted.

A TELEGRAM from the Secretary of State addressed to the Governor conveys the sincere sympathy of Her Imperial Majesty for the victims in the late fire and their families.

DR. MILLER, of the Christian College, has addressed a long letter to the *Madras Mail*, asserting that from personal observation of the suspicious actions of Natives on the night of the fire he is convinced that the catastrophe was the result of a preconcerted scheme. Strict inquiries are to be made.

A RELIEF fund has been opened, Mr. Ramasawmy Moodelliar, the new Sheriff of Madras, subscribing one thousand rupees, and Messrs. Bliss and Whiteside, now on special duty in Calcutta, have each telegraphed to be placed on the list of subscribers.

GOVERNMENT have passed an order complimenting the medical staff on their prompt and effective measures for the relief of the sufferers.

RUMOURS were current that bodies had been found on the sea beach, but they are not confirmed. The whole Native population is in a state of great excitement, and all kinds of rumours as to the cause of the fire and the treatment of the dead and injured are current in the bazaar.

A MEETING of Roman Catholics was held in Madras on the 2nd instant for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of Monsignor Agliardi, the Papal delegate, who is expected to arrive in Madras on the 15th instant.

THE question as to whether or not the Surgeon-General of Madras should accompany the local Government to the Hills has, it is stated, been decided in favour of his going, as it is thought that his presence is necessary at the headquarters of the Government. His establishment is, however, to be restricted, as a trial, to one clerk and one peon, who will draw allowances at the same rates as those prescribed for Secretariat establishments.

AS an outcome of the disastrous fire which occurred at Tinnevely on the 26th July last, resulting in such severe loss of life, the Madras Government has resolved upon taking the necessary steps for amending the District Municipalities Act so as to give power to municipal councils to regulate and control theatrical and other performances—a power which they do not possess under the Act as at present framed. In the meantime, with a view of guarding against the recurrence of catastrophes of the kind, Government circulated to all the chairmen of Municipal councils a letter received from Mr. Whiteside, in which he details the precaution which he took when Collector of North Arcot five or six years ago on the occasion of a Native performance being given.

BOMBAY.

IT is rumoured in Hyderabad that Mr. Cordery will take a couple of months' leave to escape from the coming hot weather, which he will spend at one of the Bombay hill stations.

THE first report on the prospects of the Bombay wheat crop, up to the end of November, is as follows:—"Estimates generally up to end of November. Season reported very favourable for wheat, though sowings unusually late, hence figures incomplete; area if anything larger than average in all parts, but not fully reported; hence detailed comparison not made. Latest intelligence: Cyclonic abnormal rain in Deccan and parts of the Carnatic about 10th December, were very heavy, must have done harm by flooding as in Ahmednagar, still seedlings too immature to be injured by rust, usually induced by December rain. No actual damage reported."

AN outrage by outlaws has occurred near Rajkote. As Mr. Anderson, V.S., was proceeding to that city the vehicle in which he was travelling was surrounded by outlaws, who fired four blunderbusses into it, and then striking at him with swords wounded him severely. They then dragged him out of his gharry and ill-used him, finally robbing him of all that he had, including his uniform, medals, and Rs. 300 in cash. They are believed to form part of a gang raiding from a neighbouring State.

THE first report on the prospects of the wheat, jowari, and linseed crop in Berar is as follows:—"Acreage under wheat above the average, which is 807,000 acres. The crops are a foot high, and generally in excellent condition. So far we have every promise of a good average crop. The out-turn of jowari (or great millet), the staple food of the people, is estimated as quite up to,

if not above, the average." "Acreage under linseed below that of last year, which was 621,000 acres, owing to excessive rainfall at time of sowing. The crop has suffered generally from untimely rainfall and blight. On the whole, not more than a ten or twelve anna crop is expected."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE EARL OF FIFE, Mr. Ogle, and party visited the Ali Musjid fort in the Khyber on the 31st ult. Lord Fife and Mr. Ogle were to go to Kohat on the 2nd inst.

AT the Allahabad Tennis Tournament on December 30 the single championship was won by Mr. R. H. Brereton (Cawnpore), who defeated Captain Anson, the holder of the cup, after a most exciting encounter.

THE official members of the new Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces are the Hon. J. W. Quinton, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mr. A. McConaghey, and Mr. G. E. Knox. The non-officials are Mr. T. Conlan, barrister-at-law; Raja Pertab Narayan Singh; Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur; Pandit Ajudhia Nath; and Rai Durga Pershad, Bahadur, of Gorakhpur. The members of the Council will, as in the case of the members of the other Legislative Councils, be dignified with the title of honourable during their period of office. The first meeting of the Council has been held.

IT is curiously instructive, observes the Lahore paper, to note the fact that the titular Maharaja Dhuleep Singh's abortive attempt to agitate India has been followed by the repetition of the "Sikhy" prophecy of Guru Govind Singh, which foretells the restoration of the "Khalsa" power in the Punjab. Itinerating religious mendicants have been busy in impressively repeating it among the Sikh community, generally with the exhortation that the time for the fulfilment of the latter portion of it is drawing very near; and that Dhuleep Singh is in Russia now, and that the Czar has placed at his disposal an army of two lakhs of men with which he will invade India through Afghanistan, and recover his throne and country in the Punjab.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE TONE OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE *Muslim Herald* says:—It adds immensely to our sincere regret to notice the intemperateness of tone that characterises the writings of a number of our Native contemporaries in dealing with Government. The worst feature of the thing is its tendency towards increase. In saying so, we do not mean that because our policy in that direction is different from theirs we take the opportunity of taunting them—not the least. We very earnestly feel for our brethren of the Press. We may be younger, and of less importance than several of them, but it does not follow that our friendly remonstrance in their interest should be despised. "A word of advice even on a dilapidated wall," said a sage, "should be read with more than a passing notice." We have urged upon our brethren times out of number that their advocacy of the rights of the Indian peoples in the language now employed by them is more an exhibition of hostility than an appeal for good. It is true that there are certain wrongs in the British rule which require to be righted. Is it not true, also, that under that rule we are enjoying advantages considerably numerous compared with those wrongs? It is true that in consideration of these advantages we should not give up our claims for the remedy of the wrongs. Is it not, then, true that to obtain that is a work of time? If we recall to our mind the condition in which our ancestors were fifty years back we must confess how far we have made progress in civilisation, and this we owe to the mission of the British nation amongst us. Our desire to have our wants supplied, our aspiration to have a share in the administration of our country are, no doubt, natural and creditable, too, as a nation; but, compared with the time fifty years back, have we not improved in these? Is this not, then, a clear proof that we will have more of it in the course of time? But worry and hurry would only affect our interests and could never bring home for us our wants. Because a certain percentage of our countrymen are educated, it does not justify our coming forward slipshod to demand all and everything at once. Gradual attainment of anything is the proof of its durability—the growth of every durable object in the world is gradual.

THE following order has been issued by Major-General Murray C.B., commanding the Lahore Division:—"It is with the deepest regret that the Major-General Commanding has had authentic intelligence of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, at sea, on the 12th instant, by which his regiment has not only sustained an irreparable loss, but the Indian army loses one of its best and most distinguished cavalry officers; while it falls to the lot of few to be mourned by such a large circle of friends."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE strength of the garrison of the fort at Jhansi has been fixed at a company of British infantry, a company of Native infantry, and twenty men of the Royal Artillery.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"It is rumoured that a station noted for its high scores in simultaneous match rifle shooting, and long suspected of being too good, is likely to be at last brought to book. The subject is, we hear, under investigation."

ON the transfer of Brigadier-General H. M. G. Purvis, Commanding Mooltan Brigade, to the Command of the Presidency District, Colonel Galbraith, who is expected in India about the 10th instant, takes command of the Mooltan Brigade.

THE Government of India have authorised the issue of ten Martini-Henry rifles to each British cavalry regiment in India for match shooting purposes, and 200 rounds of Martini Henry ammunition per rifle, on payment, to each Native regiment for the ten Martini-Henry rifles in possession for match shooting.

AMONG impending changes in military commands, the *Pioneer* understands that Brigadier-General F. B. Norman from Sealkote goes to Assam, when General John Gordon vacates the Eastern Frontier District, which must be soon. Brigadier-General Galbraith, who is coming out from England to take up the vacant brigade, is to be posted to Mooltan.

THE experiment tried with the Indian Marine steamer *Tenas-serim*, which was cruising about in the Bay of Bengal for some three months with sick soldiers from Burma is, the *Pioneer* says, not likely to be repeated. It is said that it would have cost the Government less to have sent the men home to England and brought them out again. Nor were the results satisfactory; there were two deaths on board, and two other men died shortly after they were put on shore.

THE *Pioneer*, in alluding to the recent practice with the 38-ton gun in Bombay, says:—"Perhaps the outcome of the invitation of the British Government to the different Colonies to discuss measures of mutual defence may lead to the armament of our many Eastern ports of natural strength—and Bombay among the rest—with the very best heavy artillery that science has devised and money can procure. Bombay is a city which it would be well worth while, and by no means difficult, to render impregnable."

THE attention of officers commanding British and Native regiments is invited in General Orders to G.O.C.C., dated 8th March, 1883, page 84, regarding the training of non-commissioned officers and men in the manufacture of blank ammunition on the Morris' system. In order that there may always be men in a regiment conversant with the method, and to avoid the necessity and expense of sending men to arsenals for instruction, those who have been once trained should be detailed to instruct others without delay.

THE British soldiers behaved nobly at the fire at the Madras Fair. A correspondent writes to a Madras paper:—"All persons who witnessed the catastrophe will, I am sure, join in the hope that some public recognition of the most valuable and willing service rendered by the British soldiers present at the scene of the accident will be made, if it is only a few commentary remarks in Orders. If it had not been for them, some who were taken to the hospital would have died where they fell. They worked as earnestly and willingly as they always do when duty calls. Some made stretchers, others with their jackets off separated the bodies, others helped to take the wounded to the hospital. They had only to be asked to do a thing and it was done, setting a brilliant example of work in the cause of humanity to all the Natives of Madras who saw them."

A POONA paper states that Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, will shortly proceed on a tour of inspection, when the following places will be visited:—Ahmednuggur, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Ajmere, Mount Abo, Deesa, Rajkote, and Baroda. His Royal Highness leaves Poona on the 12th inst. by the 8 A.M. train, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Assistant-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, the Military Secretary, the Equerry-in-Waiting, the Surgeon-Major, and the Aide-de Camp in waiting. The tour will only be a short one, lasting about three weeks, as his Royal Highness purposes reaching Bombay by the 3rd February.

THE following appointments have been made to the Upper Burma Field Force:—Lieut. W. M. Tracey, Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be commandant of Mounted Infantry at Nyingyan, vice Lieut. McIntyre, proceeding to Yemethen; Lieut. F. J. Pink, Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be intelligence officer with the brigade; and Lieut. H. D. E. Parsons, of the same corps, to be post transport officer at Nyingyan, vice Lieut. Hinde, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, leaving the command. Captain Dunlop, R.A., on special service, has been attached to the 5-1 Southern Division, for duty with the Gardner machine guns. Major W. Clark, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on special ser-

vice, has been ordered to join the 3rd Brigade for employment under Brigadier-General Lockhart; Captain F. M. Rundall, 9th Bengal Infantry, at present commanding the Post at Yendaw, has been appointed road commandant 3rd Brigade District; Lieutenant H. U. Warde, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, has been appointed post transport officer at Kyan Nhyat.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE CHIEF PERIODS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY.*

These masterly essays are not intended so much to summarise events as to draw attention to "the main outlines of European History as grouped round its central point, the Roman power." With the pen of a skilled writer Mr. Freeman touches, of course cursorily, upon "Europe before the growth of Rome. Europe with Rome in one shape or another as her centre. Europe since Rome has practically ceased to be." It is needless to say that the work merits, and is sure to receive, careful perusal; so scarce a sentence in it but what embodies a volume of reflection, thought, and historical acumen; to criticise is difficult, perhaps, indeed, hopeless. But is it not peculiar that a mind so large, an intellect so profound, as Nature has bestowed upon the Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford—a mind so sensible, withal, to the danger of "narrow" views, is unable to realise that, deeply as is to be deplored the irruption of the Ottoman race into Europe, so far as concerns the world of letters, possibly, even as regards the interests of civilisation—the possession of the "unspeakable Turk" of Constantinople is desirable from a political point of view? It is far from our intention to enter upon a discussion on this point, which is, of course, diplomatic rather than literary. We will content ourselves with the question, If the "bag and baggage" policy were carried out, to whom is to be assigned the coveted city which forms the pivot on which revolves the intricate problem known to fame as the Eastern question?

But a truce to politics, except in so far as they are interwoven in the remarkable chapter entitled "The World Rounders," wherein it is pointed out—and it is a strange and astonishing circumstance—that Europe, in this the nineteenth century of grace, has reverted to the times of disunion which characterised the days when Rome had not dawned upon mankind to link them in one mighty empire, one nation, one dominion, though many peoples, many races, many tribes. The want of a strong ruling hand left each petty kingdom then to work its own wicked will; the need of one Central Power, to which all countries bow the knee in at least nominal subjection, renders at the present time the Councils of Europe the battle ground of strife, discord, and war. This is the lesson of Mr. Freeman's lecture. It is instructive, but it is sad. The world would be wiser, aye, happier, were this page of its annals more closely studied. Universal liberty means too frequently universal licence; it is true of individuals, it is true of nations. The Millennium seems as far off as in the darkest ages of ignorance and folly. May not "Federation" do for civilisation what philosophy, learning, science, and art are each and all powerless to effect?

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF MADAME BLAVATSKY.†

Mr. Sinnett, in his Memoir of Madame Blavatsky, makes large demand upon public credulity in asking the world to believe in the subject of his biography.

Who and what this celebrated lady is must be left to the reader to discern; suffice to say that she is, or professes to be, a "clairvoyant," endowed with a faculty of communication with the unseen world. If her "mission" be accepted, what a monstrous "draft" on common sense must be honoured! Here are a few items taken more or less at hazard: A stuffed flamingo had been ages ago a "real man" changed into a bird as a punishment for the commission of fearful crimes (p. 40); bees can be addressed in a language which they understand (p. 42); chairs can be removed from their places, thrown with violence all about the room, after which they pick themselves up again and go back uninjured to their accustomed places (p. 47); the spirits of the dead can be brought down from the skies and made to tell of their sufferings, &c. (p. 113); "one's son may become gradually his own grandfather and his aunt to boot" (p. 176), of course, esoterically; presents of jewellery come to hand ready made (p. 196); a picture equal to a Titian or a Raphael is produced in a few moments (p. 203); a person can die at pleasure (p. 252), can write on all subjects without knowing anything about the matter touched upon (p. 206), can be cured without medicine or surgical treatment (p. 255).

These are but a few of the many marvels which have to be credited. It must in all fairness be admitted that the miracles which M. Blavatsky claims to have worked are attested by numerous persons whose integrity is not to be impeached, and

* "The Chief Periods of European History." By Edward A. Freeman, M.A. Macmillan and Co.

† "Incidents in the Life of Madame Blavatsky." By A. P. Sinnett. George Redway and Son.

whose testimony carries well nigh irresistible weight; but does Mr. Sinnett act quite reasonably in the attitude which he assumes in the matter in writing down as "Laughing Jackasses" all who venture to use the senses with which Providence has blessed them? As well might a visitor to Messrs. Story and Maskelyne be written down a fool because, unable to detect the mysteries and marvels which astonish, perplex and delude him, he still refuses to believe what he sees. So, forsooth, if we refuse to credit, *exempli gratia*, that there is no such thing as "the law of gravitation, as it is generally understood," are we to be condemned to the limbo of idiots, senseless bigots, and the like?

If Mr. Sinnett holds to the view that should he jump out of window, or, to quote a case given in the volume before us, tumble off a horse, and not in either instance fall to the ground, good—so be it; but "Materialists" who think otherwise are surely not to be blamed for a belief upon which personal safety largely rests. This is bigotry far more bigoted than that which he himself so severely condemns.

We have refrained from satire and spite; albeit the attraction was well-nigh irresistible. The book must be judged by the standard of each individual reader; and being interesting to an unusual degree there should be many anxious to "dip into the unknown." We are content to be included amongst the *oi polloi* of mankind, and swell the total of senseless, scarce-witted, long-eared "laughing jackasses."

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.*

It is not easy to realise that even "esoteric Buddhism" could have produced in the mind of De la Motte Fouqué an unconscious adumbration of a hitherto unpublished, Japanese romance; and our wonder is excited when we find how closely, in some detail, the "Old Bamboo-Hewer," the first paper in the present issue of the "Royal Asiatic Society Journal," runs "on all fours"—with Undine, the one tale which, said Coleridge, "had presented to his imagination, what Scott had never done, an absolutely new idea."

The Lady Kaguya belongs, like Undine, to an unearthly and supernatural race, which she has to rejoin, after a certain sojourn on earth. She, however, belongs (not, like Undine, to the water-folk, but) to the moonfolk, who in due course fetch her from her earthly abode: during her stay in which, as the supposed daughter of a bamboo-hewer, she has refused many suitors, by setting them, as the price of her hand, to perform tasks as hopeless as that (weaving ropes out of sea sand) which "the mighty wizard, Michael Scott," set the Devil. The story, which is accompanied by nicely-coloured illustrations of Japanese scenes, well deserves perusal.

Dr. Duka, whose interesting life of his compatriot Csoma de Körös, excited so much attention some months back, has prepared an Essay on the Brahui Grammar, founded on a previous attempt at an elucidation of this somewhat recondite subject by Dr. Ernest Trumpp, so well known as the translator of the "Adi-Granth." As Dr. Duka shows, the Brahui language deserves far more attention than it has hitherto received. Though it is spoken in one province only, the Khárat of Khelat, and is, even there, not adopted (p. 64) as the Court language, on the ground of its not being "sufficiently refined," it presents not a few noteworthy peculiarities, which are well brought into prominence by the writer.

British policy—or want of policy—has allowed the Caucasus to fall so thoroughly into Russian hands, that, under the system prevalent in the Tsar's dominions, of extinguishing all languages but Russian, there will soon be no Caucasian languages to write about. Our Vice-Consul at Batum, Mr. Peacock, has done his best to give, in five different languages of the West Caucasus, the equivalents of the words and sentences contained in the Asiatic Society's "Standard Form;" and, as Dr. Cust remarks, these vocabularies possess high interest.

THE YOUNG TEA-PLANTER'S COMPANION.†

This little work contains in small compass everything which it is necessary that the young planter, or manager, of a Tea-garden should know. It is primarily addressed to the latter, who, at first in a budding state, usually blossoms into the former; and it contains, for his benefit, directions for the monthly operations of tea-cultivation as precise and as minute as can be found in any of the best treatises on European gardening. Excellent plans and sections of the needful buildings, including stables, are given: we specify the latter, because it gives us occasion to remark, how pleased we are to see, that Mr. Deas inculcates on every planter the care of that noble animal, the horse, which he himself evidently cherishes with a full measure of affection.

Hints for the planter's own life follow; and, on the principle that all work and no play will not conduce to the brightness of

his intellect, he is bidden to have a tennis ground, a plan whereof (the points being marked by inverted beer-bottles, which the planter—having duly disposed of their contents—is to insert in the ground) is given for his benefit. Altogether, the book is not only calculated to be most useful to the class for whom it is intended, but it is written in a right cheery spirit, and, may well induce many a man—we would not answer for ourselves, were we younger—to "go in for Tea."

ALPINE WINTER IN ITS MEDICAL ASPECTS.*

In a previous number (*Allen's Indian Mail*, 1886, p. 481) we noticed Dr. Wise's little book on the Maloja, and we are not surprised to find him returning to the charge, as regards the great, and, until lately, unsuspected, importance, in the treatment of pulmonary affections, of the singularly pure air which the Alps offer, even in winter. Nature is full of analogies, and the anti-septic influence of a peculiarly dry air on any zymotic disease might have been suspected. The illustration, given in the Author's note to p. 43, that of "the drying and preserving of meat hung in the air" in the climates of which this work treats, is, however novel to some, strictly germane, from the medical point of view, to the action of the same atmosphere on certain phthisical symptoms.

It is interesting to note that the first to call attention to this value of dry, frosty, air, as a remedial agent, was (p. 10) an English practitioner, Dr. George Bodington, who, nearly half a century ago, showed the way to many who have since "entered into his labours," and from whose little work Dr. Wise quotes a very pertinent passage.

Even the autumnal falling of the snow, which might be supposed, in Switzerland, to presage a degree of cold unfavourable to a pulmonary patient, does, we are assured (p. 50), but intensify the virtues of mountain air. The work is the more valuable as containing those important hints about clothing and diet which fall so especially within the province of the medical specialist, and is illustrated by views of the various places named, while an itinerary of the chief points to which excursions may, in summer or in winter, be directed, enhances its utility.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Tales of the Caliph," by Al Arawiyah (Fisher Unwin); "First Empress of the East," by Cameron Macdowall (W. H. Buer and Co.); "Money and Labour," by Paul F. Tidman (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.).

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'s TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES."—H.M.'s troopship *Euphrates*, 4,173 tons, Captain A. C. Paget, sailed on Saturday, January 1, for England with 38 officers, 12 ladies, and 14 children, 965 men, 28 women, and 59 children. The following are the names of officers and families:—Brigade-Surgeon and Mrs. Inkson and daughter, Bengal Medical Staff; Surgeon-Major and Mrs. C. S. Close, Bombay Medical Staff; Surgeon-Major H. Stannard, Bombay Medical Staff; Major E. J. de Loutour, Bombay 14 R.A.; Major F. Pollard Urquhart, Bengal, C-4 R.A.; Major and Mrs. Chisholm Batten, Bengal, A.P.D.; Major J. L. Stevenson, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Surgeon A. Sargent, Bombay, I.M.S.; Surgeon S. Little, Bengal, I.M.S.; Surgeon J. G. W. Crofts, Bengal Medical Staff; Captain and Mrs. J. C. M. Beresford and child, Bengal R.E.; Captain F. C. Farmer, Bombay, A-4 R.A.; Captain and Mrs. W. H. Chippindall and two children, Bengal, R.E.; Captain J. Burn Murdock, Bombay, R.E.; Captain J. Ross, Bengal, Border Regiment; Captain H. Beddingfeld, Bengal, Devonshire; Captain C. E. Bauman, Bengal, Royal Lancashire; Captain Agnew, Madras, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Captain G. J. Ellicombe, 2nd Devonshire Regiment; Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Ansley and child, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. G. R. Brown, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Parker and child, Madras Rifle Brigade; Lieut. G. O. H. O. Gall, Madras, Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. C. Brook and child, Bengal, Wiltshire; Lieut. R. A. Christie, Madras, 12th Lancers; Lieut. C. P. Dyer, Madras, Middlesex; Lieut. R. J. Gardiner, Bengal, Durham Light Infantry; Lieut. H. E. Watts, Bengal, West York; Lieut. R. S. Sandwith, Bengal, Leicester; Lieut. F. Glasville, Madras, Royal Engineers; Lieut. S. Fraser, Madras, Middlesex; Lieut. F. H. S. Sitwell, Bengal, Durham; Lieut. C. J. Daniel, Bombay, Native Lancers; Lieut. J. W. Pringle, Bengal, Royal Engineers; Lieut. W. S. Carey, Bengal, Warwick; Lieut. R. J. Spurrell, Bengal, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. J. G. Baldwin, Bombay, Royal Artillery; Lieut. H. B. Handcock, Madras, Hampshire; Widow of Lieut. E. Palmer and daughter, Bengal Staff Corps; Widow of Veterinary Surgeon F. Garratt and two children, A.V.D.; Wife of Captain Sir C. Leslie and four children, Bengal Staff Corps; Wife of Captain E. Lushington and child, Madras Staff Corps.

* "The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society." New Series. Vol. XIX. Part I. January, 1887. London: Trübner and Co.

† "The Young Tea-Planter's Companion: a Practical Treatise on the Management of a Tea-Garden in Assam." By F. T. R. Deas. London: Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey and Co. 1886.

* "Alpine Winter in its Medical Aspects, with Notes on Davos Platz, Wiesen, St. Moritz, and the Maloja." By A. Tucker Wise, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., &c., Author of "Davos Platz, and the Effects of High Altitude on Phthisis," &c. Third Edition. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1886.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1887.

THE JUBILEE IN INDIA.

THE news that preparations are being made throughout the length and breadth of India to celebrate Her Majesty's Jubilee Year will naturally be considered as most satisfactory and a thing to rejoice at. The days fixed for the celebration are February 16th and 17th, and there is no doubt of its being carried out in all the Presidency capitals and towns with all befitting pomp and grandeur, and in smaller places with proportionate earnestness and display. In Bombay alone the Municipality has granted one lakh of rupees for the purpose, and Calcutta and Madras are not likely to allow their respective Municipalities to be outdone in munificence by the Western Presidency. In addition to these grants private contributions will, of course, flow in in liberal streams. In the Native States high holiday will also be kept, and the event will be celebrated with all the surroundings of the "barbaric pearl and gold" which still hold their fascinations upon the simple Native mind. From the palace of the prince to the peasant's hut there will be a show of loyalty to the Queen of England, if even the poor man's home can display it by no better symbol than the light of a single *chirag*. The story of this spontaneous exhibition of loyalty and affection from 250 millions of conquered races towards the Queen of their conquerors will of course be telegraphed to Christian Europe, where, if the alarmists of to-day are to be believed, the Christians of the Continent will be cutting, or about to begin cutting, one another's throats. The contrast between the conduct of the unenlightened Infidels and that of the representatives of Civilisation and Christianity will be a striking one for the purposes of the philosopher or the historian, although it may be doubted whether anybody else will care to draw a moral from it. If so the moral will hardly be on the side of the preachers of the beautiful faith which for nearly two thousand years is supposed to have been bringing its votaries into closer and kindlier fellowship.

But moralising is unprofitable pastime, and if Hindu, Mahomedan, Sikh, and Parsi choose to remain obstinately peaceful in India when Christians in Europe are murder-

ing each other, let it be the pleasure of Exeter Hall to convert them to a holier state of mind.

But there is another reflection which the news from India to-day gives rise to. We have written the word *spontaneous* as characterising the exhibition of loyalty to the Queen and to the rule of England in the East. We hope that the word has not been misplaced, and that in inviting all classes of the Natives to join in the Jubilee demonstration officious official interference will take no part. There is—as known to all who have experience of the Oriental character—a difficulty in the matter not easily understood by those who have no such experience. Money can always be got, and lip-loyalty, too, for any demonstration which the Native thinks is *ordered* by the Government—for the *hockum* of the Saheb must be obeyed—otherwise the consequences might be unpleasant. In such cases gratitude for the benefits of English rule is always forthcoming, for in the East the cynic's aphorism that gratitude is a lively sense of favours to come is thoroughly appreciated and acted upon. We hope for better things to-day, and it is with pleasure that we read in the Native papers which have come to hand addresses to their countrymen which have all the appearance of having been penned in earnestness and in good faith. If a permanent memorial of the occasion is to take the shape which Lady Dufferin suggests, nothing could be more promising than what one Native editor writes:—

The *Indu-Prakash* says:—"The appeal issued by the Countess of Dufferin on the New Year's Day, inviting subscriptions in aid of the Female Medical Relief Fund, is worthy of the heartiest response from all classes. There is a peculiar fitness and opportuneness in the issue of the appeal on the first day of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Jubilee year. The association of the appeal with the Jubilee, and the unpretentious nature of the scheme, are sure to make the appeal a success. There is no limit fixed to the amount of subscriptions. Anything will be welcome. The poorest of the poor can thus be reached and the movement made truly national."

A spontaneous exhibition of Indian loyalty will be the proudest triumph of British administration, and an answer to all who have carped or still carp at the wisdom and beneficence of that rule.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 1.)

NEILL, Mr. L., C.S., secretary to the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, to officiate as commissioner of the Nagpur division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. F. Venning, C.S.

H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased, on the representation of the Lieut. Governor of the N.W. Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh to permit the title of "Honourable" to be borne by the members of his Honour's Legislative Council.

STORRS, Rev. R. A., B.A., has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy.

GILBERT—The services of Mr. C. F. Gilbert, executive engineer, 4th grade, at present employed under the Kashmir Durbar, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

DOBBS—The services of Colonel A. F. Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps, judicial superintendent of railways, Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from Jan. 1.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the

disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on railways:—

GAIHAN, Mr. H. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return from furlough.

STONE, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from establishment under director-general of railways.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on the Godra-Rutiam Railway Survey:—

GILCHRIST, Mr. W. G., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Madras Railway Surveys.

DEASE, Mr. R. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, from N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

DOUGLAS, Mr. E. W. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

MCCUDDEN, Mr. E. G. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., from establishment under director-general of railways.

SLANE, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Central Provinces.

THOMAS, Mr. G. E. T., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is promoted from Class II. to Class I., grade 3, from Jan. 1.

CHASE, Mr. W. H., Class III. Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is promoted temporarily to Class II. from Sept. 8, 1886, while holding locomotive charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

HENSLEY, Mr. F. F., deputy examiner of accounts, 1st grade, is promoted to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, from Dec. 6, 1886.

The following reversions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, from Dec. 8, consequent on the return to duty of Mr. J. F. Bevan, superintendent, 2nd grade:—

BOYD, Mr. E. A., from officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, to superintendent, 4th grade.

KINSMAN, Mr. F., from officiating superintendent, 4th grade, to superintendent, 5th grade.

YOUNG, Sir W. M. N., Bart., from officiating superintendent, 5th grade, to assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

MAHER—The services of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary C. J. Maher are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

STARKY, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 2nd Division, Frontier Road, is granted three months' privilege leave, from Jan. 7.

POWLETT, Colonel P. W., on return from furlough, resumed charge of the Western Rajputana States Agency from Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Peacock, on Dec. 10.

MCCNAIR, Mr. J. W. A., Class III. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Stores Department, is transferred to the Bellary-Kiatna State Railway from the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway.

MILITARY.

MONCK-MASON, Major G. G., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, to be commissary of ordnance, 1st class.

WIGHTON, Major E., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, additional, is confirmed in that appointment.

DOBIE, Captain W. H. E., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, to be commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, additional.

With effect from Oct. 8, vice Major G. Lamb, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, resigned:—

DORIE, Captain W. H. E., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, additional, is confirmed in that appointment.

DUNSTERVILLE, Captain K. S., R.A., assistant to the director-general of ordnance in India, to be commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, additional.

With effect from Dec. 15, vice Major W. M. Campbell, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, seconded on appointment as assistant to an inspector-general of ordnance:—

WATKINS, Lieut. L. G., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 4th class, to be assistant to the Director-General of Ordnance in India, vice Captain Dunsterville, dated Dec. 15.

THORNTON, Lieut. S. V., R.A., officiating commissary of ordnance, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment, dated Nov. 1.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

CHATTERTON, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., General List, Infantry, officiating commandant, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, to be honorary aide-de-camp, *ex officio*.

The following promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—
MOSLEY, Major J. E. P., Bengal S.C., to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 29.

SMITH, Lieut. W., Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, B Battery, resigns his commission.

FURLOUGHS.

LESLIE, Surgeon J. T. W. (m.c.), out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

HEAVISIDE, Major W. J., R.E., has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India (m.c.), for 181 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BEATSON, Surgeon C. H., 10th Bengal Lancers, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. M. Crofts.

SANDBACH, Lieut. A. E., R.E., to be company officer from Nov. 22.

DONHAM-CARTER, Lieut. H., R.E., to be company officer from Dec. 2.

The following officers have passed the examination laid down in Section 5, Para. 150, Bengal Army Regulations, are qualified for appointment on the Regimental, General, and Personal Staff of the Army:—

REILLY, Major R. E. D., Bombay S.C.

JAMESON, Captain R. F., Bengal S.C.

MONTRESOR, Captain E. H. H., Bengal S.C.

BEATSON, Captain S. B., Bengal S.C.

YATE, Captain W. G., Bengal S.C.

BLYTH, Captain F. A., Bengal S.C.

CAZALET, Captain W. H., Bengal S.C.

DUFF, Captain B., Bengal S.C.

BURN, Captain A. G., Madras S.C.

TERNAN, Captain H. B., Bombay S.C.

WAPSHARE, Captain A., Bombay S.C.

MONTEITH, Captain A. M., Bombay S.C.

BECKHAM, Captain L. G., Bombay S.C.

BUTLER, Captain J. B. R., Bombay S.C.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—

HEAD, Lieut. C. T., Royal Artillery.

WRIGHT, Lieut. G., Royal Artillery.

COOKSON, Lieut. W. W., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Mhow for duty with No. 8 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports division.

BERESFORD, Captain J. C. M., Royal Engineers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

(Dec. 22.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FARQUHARSON, Lieut. C. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. A. P. D. Lushington, proceeding to England, dated Oct. 27.

MARTER, Lieut. R. A. F., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. W. F. Parker, proceeding to join the regimental depot at home, from Sept. 28.

WALLACE, Lieut. A., 27th Punjab Infantry, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Burn, vacated on promotion.

REID, Lieut. L. H., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Wallace.

SMART, Lieut. E. de S., 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster, dated Nov. 18.

MULLALY, Lieut. H., R.E., is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Meerut command, Military Works.

The officer named below has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

SANDERS, Lieut. G. L'H., South Yorkshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, higher standard in Hindustani.

The undermentioned officers passed the examination in Khasia by the higher standard on Nov. 2:—

MACINTYRE, Lieut. D. C. E., Bengal Staff Corps.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. P. B., Bengal Staff Corps.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 30.)

MACNAGHTEN—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Lieut. M. L. Macnaghten of his commission in the Central Bengal Light Horse.

OLDHAM, Mr. W. B., deputy commissioner of Darjeeling, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Burdwan, and he will act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors.

PAUL, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Darjeeling, and he will act in the first grade of deputy commissioners.

RAMPINI, Mr. R. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act temporarily as district and sessions judge, Mymensingh.

JENKINS, Mr. T. L. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Buxar, Shahabab, is transferred to Dinagepore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is transferred to Shahabab, and is appointed to have charge of the Buxar sub-division of that district.

MANISTY, Mr. G. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, is transferred to Gya, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

COMBER, Mr. A. B., is appointed to act as an assistant superintendent of police.

SILLS, Mr. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is attached to the office of the superintending engineer, Eastern Circle, as personal assistant to the superintending engineer.

MONCKTON, Mr. M. J., executive engineer, third grade, is posted to the Arrah division.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 31.)

ORBARD, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class, from 11th inst., on which date he took over charge of his duties as registrar.

PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class, from date on which he made over charge of the appointment of political agent, Kalahandi, to Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., C.I.E.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., settlement officer, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, to officiate in the 2nd class, from 11th inst.
KENNEDY, Mr. T. J., C.S., settlement officer, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, to officiate in the 2nd class, from 2nd inst.
FOX-STRANGWAYS, Mr. M. W., C.S., to revert to officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, from date on which Mr. Priest is appointed to officiate in the 2nd class.
WILSON, Mr. T. C., C.S., to revert to officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, from 11th inst.
WOMACK, Mr. A. S., C.S., assumed charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Nagpur, on 13th inst.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 28.)

ROBERTS, Mr. D. T., officiating district and sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun Division, to officiate as magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Fatehpur District, from date of taking charge from Mr. F. S. Growse.
WILCOCKS, Surgeon-Major A. J., M.D., civil surgeon, second class, to officiate as a civil surgeon of the first class, and to be in medical charge of Benares, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major W. R. Hooper, or until further orders, from Dec. 10.
ROWSE, Mr. F. S., magistrate and collector, from Fatehpur to Farukhabad, from date of taking charge from Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Dec. 23.)

KENNEDY—Furlough for eleven months is granted to Mr. Joseph Kennedy, C.S., deputy commissioner, Cachar, from Feb. 1, or subsequent date.
FISHER, Mr. C. P., who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department in Assam, having reported his arrival in India on Dec. 13, is posted to the Goalpara Forest Division, and attached to the Working Plans Division.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Dec. 18.)

TONNOCHY, Captain V. C., commandant of the railway police levy, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class.
HUGH, Mr. A. L., assistant commissioner, on special duty in the Kyaikto sub-division of the Shwegyin district, is appointed to special duty in the Shwegyin district generally.
SHEWAN, Surgeon G., is appointed to be civil surgeon of the Ruby Mines district from Nov. 1.
AYERST, Lieut. W., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Tantanin sub-division of the Shwebo district.
GODBER—**NAYLOR**—Mr. G. E. Godber, extra assistant commissioner, and Mr. H. P. T. Naylor, assistant commissioner, respectively made over and received charge of the court and office of the assistant commissioner of Tharrawaddy headquarters on Dec. 8.
HALL—**MYOOK**—Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S., assistant commissioner, and M. O. Myook, respectively made over and received charge of the office of the Myook of Paungde, Prome district, on Dec. 9.
CRONIN, Lieut. J. J., assistant commissioner, received charge of the Small Cause and Canton Magistrate's Courts at Thayetmyo from Major C. A. Cresswell, deputy commissioner, from Nov. 18.
MATHEWS—**SHAW**—Mr. H. M. S. Mathews, district officer, made over, and Mr. G. W. Shaw, C.S., assumed charge of the office of the deputy commissioner, Myadaung district, on Nov. 26.
STEVENSON—**MATHEWS**—Mr. R. C. Stevenson, assistant commissioner, made over, and Mr. H. M. S. Mathews, assistant commissioner, received charge of the Mandalay sub-division on Dec. 6.
SMITH, Surgeon M., made over civil medical charge of the station of Yamethin to Surgeon Conceicao on Oct. 7.
Ogilvie, Surgeon C. P., M.D., received charge of the duties of the civil surgeon, Ningyan, from Surgeon L. H. Pedrosa on Nov. 14.
HILL, Mr. H. S., assistant superintendent of police, assumed charge of the Pegu sub-division on Nov. 30.
BARNARD, Mr. G. H., assistant conservator of forests, received charge of the Government Timber Depot and Rangoon Agency Office from Mr. J. Allmark on the 6th inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Dec. 30.)

ROOKE, Lieut. A. S., Madras Staff Corps, is directed to proceed to join his appointment as wing officer, 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas.
THURSTON, Lieut. A. B., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed from Bangalore to Poona and join the 1st battalion of his regiment to which he has been transferred.
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing

officer 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Kelly, seconded for service in the Transport Department.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

MAJOR, Surgeon-Major N. B., on arrival from England, to be senior medical officer, Station Hospital, Cannanore.

FRASER, Surgeon-Major J., doing general duty, Eastern district, to be senior medical officer, North Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

The following orders are confirmed:—

FALCON—By the officer commanding Moulmein, appointing Lieut. R. W. Falcon, 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, vice Lieut.-Colonel Wroughton, relieved.

DEWHIRST—By the officer commanding Toungoo, appointing Lieut. T. Dewhirst, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be station staff officer, vice Captain Swann, 1st Bombay Grenadier Guards, proceeding on detachment duty, no qualified officer being available for the staff duties alone.

WINSLOE—By the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Colonel R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to the command of the garrison of Rangoon, from Nov. 30, during the absence of the major-general commanding on special duty at Thayetmyo.

BROWNE, Major E., deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, to be station staff officer, Rangoon, from Nov. 30, during the absence of the assistant adjutant-general on special duty with the major-general commanding.

HATCHELL—By the officer commanding Hoshungabad, appointing Lieut.-Colonel D. T. Hatchell, 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer and to the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, vice McGhee, relieved.

JOHNSTONE—By the officer commanding Trichinopoly, appointing Lieut. B. A. Johnstone, 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, to act as station staff officer, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. P. P. James, proceeding to England, on furlough, no qualified officer being available for the station staff duties alone.

FURLONGS.

FOX—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Lieut. A. B. Fox, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, leave of absence, in extension, from Dec. 2 to Feb. 22, on medical certificate.

POWELL—Intimation has been received from the War Office that Captain and Paymaster G. H. Powell, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, has, on the recommendation of a medical board, been granted an extension of leave for six months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Dec. 31.)

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Sargeant on furlough, or until further orders.

OWEN, Captain H. O. B., Royal Artillery, has been appointed adjutant, Royal Artillery, in the Mhow division, vice Captain W. F. Clevee, Royal Artillery, transferred to Royal Artillery Adjutancy, Presidency district, Calcutta.

HUGHES—Under instructions from the Horse Guards Captain F. Hughes is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and will proceed to England.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

DANIEL, Lieut. C. J., Royal North Lancashire Regiment, for one year, on medical certificate.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 6.)

EBDEN, Major F. T., S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from Dec. 29, subject to H.M.'s approval.

SAULEZ, Lieut. P. H., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 16th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for six months from date of being struck off duty, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; and he is in his ninth years' service for pension, which commenced on May 1.

The following appointment is made in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

REID, Surgeon J. M., M.D., Medical Staff, to be hon. surgeon in the above corps.

MINTER, Captain J. S., R.A., has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

CHARDE, Conductor J., Quartermaster-General's Department, is promoted to the rank of deputy assistant commissary from Nov. 8.

MONCK-MASON, Major G. G., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, to be commissary of ordnance, 1st class.

WIGHTON, Major E., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, additional, is confirmed in that appointment.

DOBIE, Captain W. H. E., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, to

be commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, additional, from Oct. 8, vice Major G. Lamb, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, resigned.
DUNSTERVILLE, Captain K. S., R.A., assistant to the Director-General of Ordnance in India, to be commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, additional, from Dec. 15, vice Major W. M. Campbell, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, seconded on appointment as assistant to an inspector-general of ordnance.
WATKINS, Lieut. L. G., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 4th class, to be assistant to the Director-General of Ordnance in India, vice Captain Dunsterville, dated Dec. 15.
THORNTON, Lieut. S. V., R.A., officiating commissary of ordnance, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment, dated Nov. 1.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., Capt. J. C. Shirres, R.A., Lieut.-Col. H. J. Peet, Inf. Maj. J. P. C. Neville, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Surg. R. H. Cama, Lieut.-Col. J. P. James, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. Morris, R. Clarke (Cov.).
Madras Estab.—E. F. Webster.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. G. Hancock, 183 days; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Corbyn, S.C., six months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. E. Leslie, S.C., three months

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. Blood, six months' s.c.; G. V. Martyn, five months' s.c.; H. S. Schurr, six months' s.c.; H. M. Harcourt, three months' s.c.
Madras Estab.—S. Russell (Cov.), one month's extry. leave; C. D. J. Carmichael, six months' s.c.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. W. K. Hatch, six months' furlough; J. L. P. Hogan, three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. T. St. L. Clutterbuck, Inf. Col. J. H. Broome, Inf., Capt. P. R. Bairnsfather, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. S. G. Maneva, S.C., Surg. R. James.
Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. B. Lyon.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. Bourdillon (Cov.), P. J. Dudgeon, E. F. Gordon, H. F. Ferguson, W. Monement.
Madras Estab.—J. M. Span.
Bombay Estab.—G. M. Ryan, C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I. (Cov.).

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Leaves Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Jumna.....	—	—	—	—	—	1 Feb.
Euphrates..	9 Feb.	—	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis ...	23 Feb.	—	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Euphrates	—	—	—	—	27 Jan.
Serapis	—	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

CRICKET in Bengal is very often only a farce. On Tuesday last, for instance, a match was played in Calcutta between the Presidency College and Dacca College. In the team of the latter were two Europeans, who went in last on their side, made no attempt to play the bowling, but "slogged" it all over the place; and, when the Calcutta cricketers went in, bowled them all out for about fifty. In consequence of this, the Calcutta Team objected to any European element in the Bengali game of cricket; so they began their match again, with the two Europeans as spectators.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BOWLES—Jan. 17, at Old Charlton, the wife of Captain F. A. Bowles, Royal Artillery, prematurely, of a son.
CHAMBERS—Jan. 16, at Bournemouth, the wife of Captain R. Chambers, late 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, of a daughter.
GASKELL—Jan. 18, at 3, Hyde Park-place, the wife of Henry Brooks Gaskell, late Captain 9th Lancers, of a daughter.
GAVEGAN—Jan. 12, at Gunnersbury, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Gavegan, of a daughter.
OLIVER—Jan. 4, the wife of Captain S. Pasfield Oliver, late Royal Artillery, of a son (Christopher Selwyn Dod).
RICARDO—Jan. 18, at Kirkee, Bombay, the wife of Lieut. H. O. Ricardo, R.H.A., of Gatcombe, Gloucestershire, of a daughter.
SLATER—Jan. 16, at Chatham, the wife of Captain M. J. Slater, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—Jan. 18, at Kneller Hall, Whitton, Hounslow, the wife of Colonel R. T. Thompson, of a daughter.
WHELFHAM—Jan. 17, at 4, Aytoun-road, Stockwell, the wife of Mr. William Alfred Whelham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRAMSTON—**CREWE**—Jan. 18, at St. Saviour's Church, Walton-place, S.W., the Rev. William Bramston, Vicar of Minster, Isle of Sheppey, and Rector of Warden, Kent, to Annabel, the only daughter of the late Captain Frederick Crewe, of the Indian Army.
FAULKNER—**WALLIS**—Oct. 5, at Grenfell, N.W.T., Canada, Arundell Cowling Faulkner, second son of the late Colonel H. Dornberg Faulkner, Madras Army, to Annie Elizabeth Cox Wallis, eldest daughter of John Cox Wallis, Esq., of Somersetshire.
GRIFFITHS—**COLLING**—Jan. 15, at St. Michael's, Great Torrington, Surgeon Gilbert Saunders Griffiths, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, to Katherine Celestina, second daughter of the late H. R. Colling, Esq., of Okehampton, Devon.
HYDE—**SHEPPARD**—Jan. 18, at Christ Church, Ealing, the Rev. Henry Barry Hyde, M.A., Chaplain H.M.'s Bengal Establishment, to Hilda Dixon, daughter of William Sheppard, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Eaton rise, Ealing, W.
MEYERS—**SMITH**—Jan. 17, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry, son of John Meyers, Penshurst Lodge, Holloway, to Marie Maude, daughter of the late William Philip Smith, of Bombay.
NEWINGTON—**DOLMAN**—Jan. 19, at the parish church, Dawlish, Captain Charles D. G. Newington, H.M.'s Reserve of Officers and h-p. Bengal Army, eldest son of the late Dr. Samuel Newington, of Ticehurst, Sussex, to Frances (Faunie), fifth daughter of Frederick Dolman, Esq., of Dawlish.
WEND—**WOODROFFE**—Jan. 15, at the parish church, Seale, Surrey, Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Campbell de Wend, 1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's W.R. Regiment, to Alice Woodroffe, second daughter of the late F. J. Chester, Esq., of Poyle Park, Tongham, Surrey.

DEATHS.

HUNTER—Jan. 15, at Fitzalan House, Littlehampton, Major-General FitzWilliam Frederick Hunter, of Calcetto, Arundel, late Colonel of the Worcestershire Regiment, and formerly of the 47th Regiment, youngest son of the late William Hunter, Esq., of Cessnock, Renfrewshire.
LLOYD—Jan. 13, at Torquay, Catherine Susanna Lloyd, widow of the late Captain John Kyffin Lloyd, 14th Regiment, aged 77.
MIDDLETON—Jan. 14, at Shrubland Park, Suffolk, suddenly, Admiral Sir N. Broke Middleton, Bart., C.B., aged 74.
REYNETT—Jan. 10, at 3, Cranley-place, Mary Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late General Sir James Henry Reynett, K.C.B., K.C.H.
TALMAN—Jan. 15, at his residence, 99, Widmore-road, Bromley, Kent, Major Samuel Talman, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, in his 80th year.
VINCENT—Jan. 14, at Nottinghill, Eliza, widow of Captain John Vincent, 16th Lancers.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP—Dec. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Major L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of twin daughters.
CRUMMY—Jan. 6, at Girgaum Back-road, Bombay, the wife of James Crummy, Superintendent of Police, of a son.
FRASER—Dec. 3, at Dinapore, the wife of E. W. Fraser, B.M.S., of a daughter.
HAWKES—Dec. 28, at Punjab, the wife of Captain G. Hawkes, 2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkha L.I., of twins, son and daughter (stillborn).
HANKIN—Dec. 26, at Hoshangabad, the wife of A. C. Hankin, D.S.P., of a son.
JAMES—Dec. 22, at Bandikoi, the wife of Mr. J. James, Traffic Department, R.M. Railway, of a daughter.
LEWIN—Jan. 3, at Hingoli, Deccan, the wife of Lieut. Wilfred Hale Lewin, of a daughter.
SLATER—Jan. 6, at Bombay, the wife of F. T. Slater, H.M.'s I.M., of a daughter.
SIMON—Dec. 28, at Bangalore, the wife of J. R. Simon, Madras Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ARBUTHNOTT—GIBSON—Dec. 27, at Jamalpore, H. C. Arbuthnot, East Indian Railway, son of the late Lieut. Colonel the Hon. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to Marianne, daughter of Mr. A. Gibson, Glasgow.
- DANSEY—BROWN—Dec. 27, at Agra, E. P. Dansey, Forest Department, son of the late R. I. Dansey (formerly of Eastern Court, Ludlow, and a Captain in the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles), to Alice Marion, daughter of Mr. T. A. Brown.
- FOX-STRANGWAYS—PHILLIPS—Dec. 29, at Raipur, C.P., M. Walter, son of the late Colonel W. A. Fox-Strangways, R.A., to Louisa Blanche, daughter of Major-General G. R. Phillips, Madras Cavalry.
- HAZLETT—LYS—Dec. 23, at Madras, Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett, to Catherine Mary, daughter of E. W. Lys, Esq., of Manitoba.
- WAGHORN—HALE—Dec. 30, at St. John's Church, Colaba, Bombay, Henry Waghorn, Surgeon-Major M.S., to Florence Isabel Hale, younger daughter of the late John Hinde Hale, Esq.

DEATHS.

- ROSS—Dec. 31, at Madras, Mary Ann and Emma Josephine, children of Mr. J. Ross, Sub-Assistant, No. 5, Madras Survey, aged 16 and 14 years respectively.
- SHAW—Dec. 14, at Yemethen, Burma, Lieut. John Stewart Shaw, 2nd Queen's (R.W.S.), youngest son of Colonel David Shaw, M.S.C., aged 20.
- WHITING—Dec. 22, at Nahun, Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Whiting, Retired List, formerly of the 11th Bengal Native Infantry, and of late in Command of the troops of H.H. the Maharajah of Sirmoor, aged 61.
- WOLSELEY—Dec. 22, at Meerut, Deputy Surgeon-General R. Wolseley, M.D., aged 52.

THE MADRAS CATASTROPHE.

MADRAS, JAN. 2.

The fair in the People's Park is now an institution of several years' standing. It is held annually at the end of December, in order that the Natives may have innocent amusements during the Christmas holidays. It is very popular, and is the means of attracting many thousands of people from all parts of the Presidency, special facilities for travelling being afforded by the local railway companies. This year it was decided to extend the fair over six days in honour of Her Majesty the Queen Empress's Jubilee. The number attending the fair has been greater than usual, and the attractions in the shape of shows of various kinds, and stalls for the sale of fancy articles, were more numerous than before. The fair commenced on Monday, and has been favoured by good weather. It is held in the People's Park, a large park in the middle of Madras city, containing a zoological collection, baths, a bandstand, gymnasium, &c. In the centre of the Park the bandstand enclosure is situated, there being a wide circular drive round the stand, at about thirty yards' distance from it. This circular drive was bounded by a collection of booths for the sale of fancy goods, refreshments, Waterbury watches, and also by one or two nautch and dancing saloons. All these booths were built of wood and roofed with cadjan leaves, and the contents of many of them were mainly of inflammable materials. Close to the bandstand a pendal with boarded floor had been erected for dancing, and admittance to the enclosure was obtained by paying a small fee. Outside the enclosure were streets of stalls and shows of various descriptions.

THE SCENE OF THE FIRE.

At about six o'clock on Friday night the bandstand enclosure was crowded with thousands of people, including the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, Lady Arbuthnot, the First Prince of Travancore, and others who had just left the sports arena to see the contents of the enclosure. At about five minutes after six a fire suddenly broke out in a sweetmeat stall on the south side of the enclosure and was rapidly spreading when a fire broke out exactly opposite on the north side. There were four entrance gates, and there was at once a tremendous rush of shrieking panic-stricken Natives to these gates. Europeans as a rule had the good sense to run to the middle of the enclosure, where they were fairly safe for some time. Presently, however, the dancing pendal caught fire, and this drove away all persons who were taking refuge near it. However, by constant shifting it was possible to evade the great heat of the fire as it rapidly ran its course round the circle. Attempts were made to isolate the fire, but time did not allow of these attempts being successful, excepting in one part, where about one-quarter of the circle of booths was saved. At two of the gates there was a block, the reason for which is given in various forms, some persons stating that there was an attempt on the part of some people to enter the enclosure, thus meeting the crowd rushing out. At any rate, there was an immense heap of people at the east and west gates, the loose bamboos lying about after part of the gateway had been knocked down, causing many women and children to fall down. The Europeans and East-Indians present, with a few Natives pluckier than the rest, set to work to drag the persons forming the heads from the fire, but before rescuing a third of them the rest were all suffocated or roasted. The sight was sufficient to unnerve the strongest man as he stood back from the

fire watching a mass of human beings being burnt to death or suffocated, because the people were unable to get near them for some time owing to the heat of the fire. The work of destruction was soon over, and in half-an-hour or three-quarters some fire-engines appeared inside the enclosure and commenced to discharge water (which was in very short supply) upon the heaps of human beings. The soldiers present, including men of the wing of the Bedfordshire Regiment now garrisoning at Fort St. George, and some artillerymen from St. Thomas' Mount, worked well at anything, pulling down burning posts, dragging out bodies (dead and alive), and working the fire-engines. Some East-Indian artificers belonging to the Gun Carriage Factory deserve credit for their prompt endeavours to save life and property. The police, under Colonel Weldon, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. S. D. Simpson, Deputy Commissioner were present in strong force, and kept good order after the fire had subsided, and did all they could. The two officers mentioned were extremely active, and their devotion to duty deserves public recognition. Most of the people who were inside the enclosure when the fire broke out escaped, but about 450 were either suffocated, burnt to death, or injured. Stretchers were soon brought from the General Hospital (a quarter of a mile distant) or made up on the spot, and the injured persons were taken to the hospital as fast as they could be rescued from the heap of bodies, the corpses being left on the ground till next morning. The stench was abominable, while the smoke was blinding for an hour or more. Immense crowds of Natives, anxious to find missing friends or relatives, kept the police and others employed in maintaining order. Some bodies were looted of jewellery.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Various reports are current as to the cause of the fire, but the general impression is that it was a case of incendiarism. Some sepoys of a regiment stationed in Madras were troublesome to the police on Monday, and were arrested, the consequence being they were afterwards refused admittance into the fair. This they resented, and some of them were heard to threaten to burn the fair buildings. It was reported that the electric light apparatus which has not been used in consequence of being out of order was the cause of the fire, but the apparatus, although about to be tried, had not been set to work.

TREATMENT OF THE INJURED.

Dr. Keess, Principal of the Madras Medical College, and who is at the head of the General Hospital here, happened to be in the Park when the fire broke out, and proceeded to the hospital at once to arrange for the reception of the injured persons. The first cases were admitted at 6.30 p.m., and the matron and all nurses proceeded to dress the sufferers. Hon. Surgeon Lawrence was among the first to volunteer help. Soon afterwards Surgeon Pope and Dr. Naylor joined the workers, and laboured hard until the last cases were brought in, about 10.30 p.m. Surgeon-Major Thompson, C.I.E., arrived later on, and with his subordinate staff afforded valuable help. Brigade-Surgeon Sibthorpe (who was with Sir H. Macpherson when he died) followed, and carefully attended the patients after their admission to the wards. The resources of the hospital were taxed to the utmost. Cotton mattresses were ripped up, and all the cotton they contained was utilised. A large number of sheets and clothing of every description was torn up for dressing. Carron oil was made by the gallon out of every available oil in store. Nourishment, stimulants, and opiates were freely administered. All the old patients, who were capable of being moved out of their beds, were accommodated in the verandahs, the beds being occupied by the sufferers being brought in. At midnight a census was taken, with the following result:—In wards—83 Natives and 2 Europeans. In dead-house—23 Natives.

A very serious interruption to work was threatened several times by the excited crowd forcing its way into the hospital. Most of the admissions were cases of aggravated burns attended with shocks. The cries of the sufferers were harrowing in the extreme, notwithstanding the free use of opiates. A census was taken at seven o'clock this (Saturday) morning, with the following results:—Sick and under treatment—60 Natives and 2 Europeans. Dead—42 Natives. Removed by friends—10 Natives.

THE SCENE ON SATURDAY MORNING.

Daylight on New Year's morning revealed the scene in all its ghastly reality. The half-burned bodies lying in heaps where they fell and where they had been removed during the night to better assist identification, presented a sickening spectacle. Thousands of Natives crowded into the Park in search of missing relatives, and the efforts of a strong body of police were powerless to keep back the almost frantic crowds who greatly impeded the work of removing the bodies. Many a sad scene was witnessed as some lost relation was discovered among the dead. Women tore their hair and loudly bemoaned the loss of husband or brother, and fathers broken down with grief carried away the almost unrecognisable remains of their children. Strong men and children, young men and maidens, being hidden in masses where their awful deaths overtook them. Many of the victims met their deaths by suffocation, and were not burned at

all, but the majority had been horribly mutilated by the fire. The work of removing the bodies commenced at daylight, each body as it was identified being carried away by a crowd of sorrowing friends. As, however, a large number of the victims are residents in the Mofussil, with no relatives near, they lay for some time unclaimed, and some were so terribly mutilated as to be beyond identification. The lamentations of the bereaved over the losses of their lost ones, the anxious excitement of those whose friends were missing and whose bodies could not be discovered, who rushed eagerly from group to group, made a spectacle frightful in the extreme, and one which no one would like to look upon again. The full extent of the calamity will thus be realised, and it will have brought home to the minds of all that the catastrophe is one of terrible magnitude.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The following letter has been addressed by Nawab Abdul Lutef, Khan Bhadoor, C.I.E., Secretary to the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, to the Hon. Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee and Mr. I. Ghosal, members of the reception committee:—

The committee of management of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta desire me to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the invitation which you have conveyed to them, on behalf of the reception committee to take part in the Congress of Delegates from certain towns in India, which it is proposed to hold shortly in the rooms of the British Indian Association. The members of the Committee of the Mahomedan Literary Society are fully convinced that the aim of the forthcoming Congress is to promote measures which it is considered will tend to the amelioration of the condition of the peoples of India; and they would greatly regret to do anything which would have even the appearance of withholding from such a worthy object any support which their co-operation might give. At the same time, the committee are not unmindful of the harm which might arise from any premature and hasty consideration of difficult and momentous questions such as it is understood will come within the purview of the deliberations of the Congress; nor do they consider that the moment is opportune for forcing any particular views upon the notice of the Government. The committee further venture to remark that since the establishment of British rule in India, the condition of the Natives has been systematically regarded by the Government, especially during the past decade, and there are indications in every direction of a determination on their part to further promote the interests of all classes, so far as may be consistent with the requirements of the various nationalities which constitute British India, and to institute all inquiries which may be necessary for that purpose. The members of the Mahomedan Literary Society regret, therefore, that they do not feel justified, in the interests of the Natives of India and of Mahomedans in particular, in participating in any demonstration of the kind contemplated by the reception committee. They are the more confirmed in this opinion, seeing that, as in the past, all classes have the constitutional right of addressing Government and receiving careful attention from them. This has been the case with such representations as the Mahomedan Literary Society have, from time to time during nearly a quarter of a century, felt it expedient to address the Government in the interests of their co-religionists. With this knowledge guiding them in their relations with the Government, the committee would rather adhere to this legitimate and hitherto successful mode of procedure in any future matter in which they may consider it necessary to take action, whether on their own initiation, or conjointly with other associations. The Mahomedan Literary Society, representing the orthodox Mahomedan community in India, which forms the bulk of the Mahomedan population, are not disposed to accept hasty proposals, however well meant, which have a tendency to revolutionise time-honoured institutions, and to bring about changes which are novel, and which they consider unsuited to the exigencies of the India of to-day, and the various and conflicting interests in it. I am, therefore, to repeat the regret of the members of the committee of the Mahomedan Literary Society that they are not able to comply with the request of the reception committee. They would prefer not to hamper Government in any way at a time when they are aware that the Government are devoting themselves to a careful consideration of how best to meet the natural aspirations of the Natives of India.

If we may credit the statement of the *Pioneer*, oil is imported into India on a gigantic scale. In its issue, our contemporary in the course of a leading article on Dr. Watts's recent lecture on the trade of India makes the following extraordinary statement:—"Last year she (India) imported nearly fifty millions sterling worth of vegetable oil from the United Kingdom and thirty millions worth from Ceylon." In the same article the *Pioneer* states that the total imports last year amounted only to sixty-seven millions sterling, so that, supposing these figures to be correct, three-fourths of the imports of India consist of vegetable oil from the United Kingdom. It is scarcely necessary to say that the figures are not correct, oil only representing a relatively small proportion of the total imports.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 17, Henzada (s), Bombay; City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Vega (s), Calcutta.—18, Khedive (s), Calcutta.—19, Navigator (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 15, Port Philip (s), Middlesbro'.—17, Ganges (s), London.—18, Inchmornish (s), Shields; Kerbelia (s), Colombo.—20, Castlehill (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 17, Duke of Buccleugh (s), London.—19, Europa (s), Clyde.—20, Waroonga (s), London; Astronomer (s), Liver, pool; Ancona (s), London.—21, Hesperia (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—Jan. 15, Waroonga (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 17, Clan Graham (s), Bombay.—20, Peshawur (s) Bombay; Navarino (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 15, India (s), London; Clan Macpherson (s), London.—17, City of Calcutta, London.—21, Mira (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 27; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Feb. 3; from Brindisi, Feb. 7.

For Colombo: Mr. R. A. and Miss Bosanquet, Mrs. Swyny, Rev. F. Durbin, Mr. and Mrs. Van Cuylenberg, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. C. H. Hicks, Mr. Knott, Mr. Gould.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. B. and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. G. A. Payter, Mr. D. Miller, Mr. J. Henry, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Fergusson, jun., Mr. Miller. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Poppe, Rev. C. H. Gill. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Sinclair.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. Irons and family, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. J. H. Merriman, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mr. Melville, Baron Bentincke, Miss Slaughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard. From Brindisi: Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. Dadabhoy, Mrs. Evans, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. G. B. Richey, Mr. and Mrs. Pedler, Miss Schmidt, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Bourdillon, Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Dr. Crombie, Mr. H. F. Matthews, Colonel Broome, Mr. T. G. Dunbar, Major F. Howard, Mr. H. F. D. Sewell. From Venice: Manackjee Byoumjee Dadabhoy.

For Malta: Mr. H. A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Cammell, Mr. J. B. Hankey, Mr. C. H. Laubenberg.

For Suez: Mr. Watson, Mr. Corbet, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Corbet, Mr. Drummond.

For Port Said: Rev. H. P. Thomson.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mrs. Yale, two Misses Bingham, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

For Madras: Mr. J. M. Span.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Feb. 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 10; from Brindisi, Feb. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ravenshaw and infant, Miss Lennock, Mr. Steelman, Mr. J. Adam. From Brindisi: Lady and Miss Roberts, Miss Sladen, Major A. C. Bigg Wither, Mr. J. H. Lace, Major Charles, R.A., Mr. H. Murray, Mr. R. G. Hardy, Mr. L. Flower, Mr. Pearse, Capt. Guise.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. R. Dowling. From Brindisi: Mr. H. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Cunningham.

For Malta: Miss Scott, Miss Digby.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 17; from Brindisi, Feb. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Benn, Rev. H. C. Squires. From Suez: Mrs. Chesney, child and infant, Miss Chesney. From Brindisi: Mr. Leake.

For Suez: Lady Nottage, Miss Allen, Mr. Bessemer.

For Malta: Capt. Nottage, Surgeon-General Raye, Colonel Howard.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 17; from Brindisi, Feb. 21.

For Suez: Mr. T. J. Baldock. From Gibraltar: Mrs. Cubitt, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Stantial.

For Madras: Mr. Minerva.

For Calcutta: Mr. Justice Norris. From Brindisi: Mrs. E. Colleen.

For Colombo: Miss Bailey.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Feb. 17; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Feb. 24; from Brindisi, Feb. 28.

For Bombay: Miss F. L. Farquharson, Mr. and Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Finch and child, Miss Haigh. From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Owen. From Venice: Sir Stewart and Lady Bayley.

For Aden: Rev. W. J. Porter, Rev. C. J. Sparkes, Rev. T. R. S. F. Whitty.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Jan. 26.

For Bombay: Miss E. Hadon, Miss A. Hadon.

For Kurrachee: Dr. R. J. Hunter.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Feb. 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Wood, Miss M. L. Carpenter.

For Colombo: Mr. H. W. Broadhurst, Mrs. W. H. Thornton and two children, Mrs. C. H. Wilkinson and child, Mr. Henry Manners.

For Madras: Mr. D. M. Patten, Mr. W. G. Deedes.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Jan. 10.

For Suez : Mr. Ambrose Emerson, sen., and servant.
 For Colombo : Mr. Alex. Cantley, Mr. J. F. Fraser.
 For Madras : Mr. St. Stephen, Mr. A. Emerson, jun., Mr. Darcey Trevelyn, Mr. V. P. Clark, Mr. W. H. James, Mr. J. Searle, Mr. J. Cock, Mr. W. G. Eustace, Mr. S. Williams, Capt. N. W. James.
 For Calcutta : Mr. C. Gordon Cuff, Miss Warburton, Miss Buckridge, Mr. L. A. L. Evans, Mr. A. E. Everard, Mr. D. A. Calder, Mrs. A. Dean and two children, Mrs. R. J. Vincent and infant, Mr. Charles E. Sykes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Jan. 3.

From London : Mr. Black, Miss Black, Colonel J. M. Barnett, Colonel H. C. Barnett, Mr. T. A. Payne, Capt. and Mrs. Barrow and infant, Miss Morgan, Mr. F. M. Shaw, Miss D. Burne, Mr. D. C. Blair, Mr. William Brown, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, Colonel Justice, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and infant, Rev. Harper, Miss Kennett, Mr. R. Mitchell, Mr. J. Jennings, Mr. W. H. Rogers, Mr. T. Rogers, Mr. Ramasami Aengar.

From Gibraltar : Major Rochfort, Don D. E. da Silva, Don F. A. de la Vega.

From Venice : Lady Brascey, Hon. Mabelle Brascey, Hon. Muriel Brascey, Hon. Marie Brascey, Hon. Miss Lawrence, Mr. Maurice de Graz, Mr. Le Grand Cannon, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Mr. R. B. Hennekey, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Stainton, Mr. A. C. Bicknell.

From Brindisi : Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ziffo, Dr. C. W. Kernot, Colonel White, R.E., Mr. T. Angus, Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Chamberlane, Mr. P. Ralli, Mr. G. Johnston, Colonel F. Wiggins, Mr. W. Touch, Mrs. W. Jacob, Mr. J. M. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Framstadt, Mr. F. M. Stephen, Mr. W. G. Scott, Mr. K. Henry.

From Suez : Mr. and Mrs. T. Ziffo and two infants, Mr. Alexandroff, Mr. Marrogordato, Mr. V. Bizot, Mr. J. C. Arrol.

From Aden : Mr. G. Baker.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. Orman, Jan. 16.

From Suez : Mr. Eddy.

From Port Said : Mr. Tracey.

From Bombay : Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Warrenner, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Whitlow.

From Malta : Lord Colville, Hon. Mr. Colville, Lieut. Savona.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwardes, left Bombay, Jan. 7.

For London : Mr. C. S. Hoor, Mrs. and Miss Murray, Lieut.-Colonel H. J. H. Baber, Mr. and Mrs. Engleback, Miss Scotsan, Mr. William Perry, Mrs. Hilton and infant, Miss Ada Hilton, Miss Ellen Hilton.

For Brindisi : Mr. Blackey, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Studd, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Major Ramsden, Mr. P. Nicholson.

For Marseilles : Sister Eleanor, Mrs. Coote and child, Capt. and Mrs. Park, Mr. Coote, Mrs. J. M. Ward and infant, Miss Turner, Miss Leigh, Miss Scouce, Capt. C. B. Brownlow, Miss Whitlock, Hon. E. Charteris, Major Russell Jones.

For Venice : Mr. B. Thayer, Mr. W. L. Green.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. Moule, from London, Jan. 20.

For Bombay : Mr. J. Sturrock, Colonel E. H. Bridges, Mr. J. G. Evans, Mr. R. C. Williams, Mr. T. Greig, Miss Gellibrand, Mr. and Mrs. Priesley, Mrs. Aket and family, Miss Scott, Mr. John Buckley, Mrs. Ivens and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Ternan, Mrs. Hutchins, Mr. J. Turner, Miss M. Kelsey, Dr. Rodrigues, Mr. Roberts.

For Suez : Mrs. Rivardan and infant, Miss Elsie Lay, Mr. Sisney, Mr. Thompson.

For Port Said : Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Cockerham, Miss Hall, Mr. Byron, Mr. B. F. Byron, Miss Byron, Mr. J. P. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Grant.

For Kurrachee : Mr. and Mrs. Brunton.

For Aden : Rev. F. A. and Mrs. Wallis.

For Malta : Miss Melbourne, Lieut. Morony, Major Davidson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, from London, Jan. 20.

For Calcutta : Mr. William Pringle, Rev. J. Thompson and family, Lieut. R. A. Ritherdon, Mrs. Russell and five children, Miss A. E. Colvin, Miss M. E. Brown, Capt. C. W. J. Kingston, Mrs. Grinter, Mr. C. Hicks, Mr. H. Davis, Colonel William Cox.

For Colombo : Mr. Herbert White, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Worthington and child, Mr. D. Mackinnon, Mr. William E. Pye, Mr. Olliver Collett, Lieut. P. H. Fawcett, Miss A. M. Best, Mr. R. H. Elliot.

For Malta : Miss Edwards, Madam Schoenfeld and child.

For Madras : Miss A. E. Colvin, Miss M. E. Brown, Mr. Ernest Drury, Mr. Simpson, Mr. George Patterson, Mr. G. E. Johnstone, Miss Thom, Miss M. C. S. Beatty, Mr. H. Lamb, Miss E. H. Evans, Miss A. Evans, Mr. William Hyde.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, from Liverpool, Jan. 20.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton Martin, Miss Larpent, Mrs. Lamb and four children, Major and Mrs. Penrhys-Evans, Rev. A. and Mrs. Baumann and infant, Miss Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Balfour, Madame la Marquise de Bourber and three children, Miss Biggs and nurse, Mr. J. F. Walker, Colonel H. G. and Mrs. Saunders and infant, Miss Saunders, Miss Mary Saunders, Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, infant and nurse, Mr. Malcolmson, Colonel J. W. O'Dowda, Mrs. G. R. J. Shakespeare and family.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on Jan. 14.

For London : Mr. T. H. Priestley, Mr. B. R. Bryant.
 For Venice : Mr. Ivon, Mr. Thomas, Master Anderson.
 For Brindisi : Mr. James Luke.

Per s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. Hazlewood, sailing on Jan. 21.

For London : Mr. G. Subbramanjee.
 For Brindisi : Mr. W. L. Russell, Mr. J. P. Reid, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. A. J. Crossfield, Dr. J. Dixon, Sir R. Fowler, Bart., M.P., Mr. Fowler, Mr. H. L. Callender.

Per s.s. *Surat*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on Jan. 28.

For London : Mr. A. C. Becknid.

For Brindisi : Mr. F. L. Charles.

Per s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. G. W. Brady, sailing on Feb. 4.

For Brindisi : Capt. Stracey.

For London : Lord and Lady Wynford.

For Marseilles : Mr. Melville Macnaghten, Mrs. Melville Macnaghten, Mr. Koebel, Mrs. Addison, Colonel A. Dobbies, Mrs. Costello and child, Mr. Hawland, Hon. J. Baring.

For Venice : Mr. and Mrs. W. Morris.

For Suez : Miss Lippincott and party, Mr. E. W. Fisher.

Per s.s. *Verona*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on Feb. 11.

For London : Mr. Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Knox.

For Brindisi : Lord and Lady Rosebery, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Lord Fife, Mr. Nugent Ogle, Mr. Fergusson.

A CURIOUS defamation case is being tried in Calcutta, in which a native shipowner sues one of his captains, named Henry Brown, for defamation, in accusing him of an attempt to scuttle the ship and secure the insurance money. The charge, it appears, was published *Indian Daily News* on the 20th October last, in an article written by the sub-editor of the paper from information derived from Captain Brown. The case is still *sub judice*, but will have an instructive bearing on the responsibility of newspapers for libellous matters. Mr. Edmund Yates, it will be remembered, went to prison at home for a libel in the *World*, which he not only did not write himself, but which was not even written in the office of the *World*. In this case, on the other hand, the responsibility for an article written by the sub-editor of the *Indian Daily News* and published in that newspaper is, and with some reason, laid at the door of the outsider who merely supplied the material for the article.

A VERY clever and useful invention, and one peculiarly suitable for India, Ceylon, and other tropical countries, is the "Hall" Type Writer. It has been termed the "ideal typograph," in that it is simple, compact, easy to learn and to use, and entirely satisfactory in its results. Mr. W. H. Glenny, of the Madras Civil Service, says :—"It is a beautiful little instrument, most ingenious in construction, and of such thoroughly honest workmanship that the dry heat of the Deccan hot weather, and the dampness of the rainy seasons, have not had the slightest effect either on the instrument itself or on its workings, and I have carried mine about without special precautions, and have used it in tents in all weathers. The instrument is always pleasant and clean in working. By its use one escapes the nuisance of writing with bad pens, in thickened ink, or greasy paper; pens, ink, and paper are all of them very liable to deterioration in a climate like this, while blotting paper often refuses to act. I would not be without my Type Writer for three times its cost." Similar confirmatory testimonials from Haizaribagh, the Indian Public Works Department, and elsewhere, have been sent to the sole agents, Messrs. Witherby and Co., 325a, High Holborn, W.C., and 74, Cornhill, E.C.

VERY curious deeds sometimes come under the cognisance of the Indian Registration Departments. In the Rangpore districts, a recent report tells us, a deed was stamped and registered, by which a man bound himself to serve his wife's uncle—her father was dead—and not to leave the uncle's house, or take the girl away. "I am unable to marry," says the deed, "from my own resources; and I hereby bind myself to live in your house with my wife, and to act according to your orders. I further bind myself that I have no right to make any complaint against you in any court of law regarding the detention of my wife in your house, and if I do so, it will be null and void." The uncle had required a *dôt* of Rs. 80 for his niece Kinibi Bibi, which her admirer was unable to pay. He seems to be wiser in his generation than Jacob; for he marries first, and goes into service afterwards, and there will be no chance of substituting some older though tender-eyed Leah for the well-favoured Kinibi Bibi. In Furreedpore, the same report tells us, a bridegroom executes a deed, in which he stipulates never to scold his wife; who, if the promise is broken, may have a divorce. This somewhat exacting young lady is to go to her father's house as often as she likes; and, in case her husband should object, she is empowered, in the deed, to bring an action against him for unlawful confinement. In Dacca, a deed has been registered empowering the wife to get a divorce, should her husband ever disagree with her.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—January 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	101	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	202	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 742½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 855
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 635
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct. ... 128
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct. ... 112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr. ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	330
Apollo ...	1,100	175	225
Bellary ...	400	nil.	430
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	140
Brul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	125
Colaba ...	125	0	615
Dollers Ginning ...	1,880	16	123
East India ...	all	130	1,350
Fort ...	1,000	150	1,700
French ...	8,500	45 p.s.	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	400
Khangam ...	—	—	360
Mercantile ...	—	—	95
Mofussil Co. ...	250	50	415
Manmar M. ...	all	0	240
New Berar ...	500	60	520
New Indian ...	400	0	115
Prince of Wales ...	125	30	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	90	1,225
Sind ...	500	70	550
Volkart ...	500	20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfredabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	630
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	455
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	30	1
Bombay United ...	100	20	890
Central India ...	500	35	800
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	630
D. Spinning ...	all	—	20
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,070
Empress Co. ...	all	25	690
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	650
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	910
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	650
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	815
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,440
James Greaves ...	500	25	610
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,130
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	950
Khatoo Mackungie ...	1,000	20	835
Leopold ...	100	5	147
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	660
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,225
Mazagon ...	250	9	190
Morari Goudalass ...	1,000	50	1,480
Nalgam ...	100	—	67½
National ...	1,000	40	415
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	850
Oriental ...	625	15	560
Parrell ...	400	—	57½
People of India ...	—	0½	145
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	75
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,290
Sunderdas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	340
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	—	245
Victori Mills ...	1,000	35	450
Western India ...	1,000	50	780

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600
Bombay Ice Co. (B.) ...	1,500
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10
Karachi Ice Co. Ld. ...	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping ...	—

Kemp & Co. ...	175	319
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	115
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	30	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,140
Thacker and Co. ...	all	185

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—January 4.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 8 to
4 of 1870 (1885)	99 12 to 100 0	
4 of 1878-79 (1895)	101 2 to 101 6	
4 of 1878 (1893) (New Loan)	101 2 to 101 6	
4 of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1896) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1897) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1899) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 8 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	92 8 to	—
4 of 1892 (1902) ...	94 8 to 95 0	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100 120 to —
Allahabad ...	100 185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100 145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500 860 to 862½
Do. of Upper India ...	100 140 to —
Delhi and London ...	225 170 to —
Himalaya ...	100 125 to —
Mussorie ...	100 108 to 110
National of India ...	£12½ 110 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100 101 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500 290 to 291
Unconventured Service (Agra) ...	100 80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100 120 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 145 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 62 to 63
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,500 to 1,510
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d. 12 to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 8½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 83 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 295 to 300
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100 57 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 58 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100 145 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 98 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 110 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 101 to 102
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 60 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 32 to 33
Equitable Coal ...	250 120 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 18 to 19
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 197 to —
Goupreore ...	100 68 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 89 to 90
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 62 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 93 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50 90 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 61 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200 230 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 140 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 108 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 70 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	200 100 to —
Ramkistore Press ...	100 55 to 56
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 53 to 54
Riverside Press ...	90 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 227 to 228
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 43 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100 55 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 68 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100 70 to —
Arctuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 85 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 29 to 30
Do. contributory ...	80 19 to 20
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 107 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 50 to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 45
Central Cachar ...	200 112 to 114
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 34 to 36
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 55 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 40 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 29 to —
Darjiling ...	100 127 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 21 to 22
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunatri ...	100 95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 34 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 39 to 32
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100 65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 150 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Grob Assam ...	100 12 to 14

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72 to —
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	90 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 t —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	par —
Kangra Valley ...	100	47 to —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	13 to —
Kunchumpore (Cachar) ...	250	90 to —
Kursonag and Darjiling ...	200	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	—	to —
Kursonag and Terai ...	100	198 to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	32 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	113 to 12½
Loobah ...	47½	23 to —
Lower Assam ...	£10	60 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	100	19 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Mina (Darjiling) ...	100	15 to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	90	8 to —
Do. contributory ...	—	to —
Moran (Assam) ...	100	90 to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	90	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	—	to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	125	— to —
Do. contributory ...	—	to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Gholat Ghat (Assam) ...	80	130 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	85	30 to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	100	65 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Puttareah (Syhet) ...	100	— to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Sapakati ...	56	10 disct.
Second Mutual Cachar ...	—	to —
Seemah ...	100	80 to —
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	60 to 61
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 87
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	22 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	61 to 62
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to 102
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	200	140 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	£10	15 to —
Upper Assam ...	—	to —

LONDON.—January 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	86½ to 87½
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	100½ to 100½
4	Do. October 10, 1888 ...	102½ to 103
4	India Enforced Paper ...	71 to 72
4½	Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893 ...	74 to 75
4½	Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	101 to 103
4½	Do. 1886-8 ...	103 to 105
4½	Mauritius, 1881 ...	105 to 107
6	Do. 1895-96 ...	110 to 116
4	Do. ...	101 to 103
4	Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	8 to 8½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	163 to 165
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22½ to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	22½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	145 to 148
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	127 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	126½ to 127½
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	5 to 5½
Seinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	—	22½ to 23
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 ...	5	23 to 23½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	120½ to 121½
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	102½ to 103½
Do. do. ...	5	to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	108 to 110
Do. do. ...	35	to —
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	20½ to 20½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	10½ to 10½
Do. 6 p.c. preference	...	all	13 to 14
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1897	all	107 to 109
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1899	all	101 to 110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	101 to 103½
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	all	101	10½ to 11
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	106 to 109½
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1900	all	101 to 103½
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1890	all	101 to 103½
Ind.-European, Lim.	...	all	34 to 35

THE NORMAL COMPANY, Limited,

(Telegraphic Address "GELATINE," London.)



LONDON, 1885.

BOTOLPH HOUSE, EASTCHEAP,
LONDON, E.C.



LONDON, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL EDINBURGH, 1886.

FACTORIES AT

ABERDEEN, BARRA, AND THE FAROE ISLANDS.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

EXTRACTS.

THE COMPANY'S EXTRACTS are manufactured on a new principle, which yields products of the very best quality.

"Normal" Food Extract is superior to most, if not all, other Meat Extracts, owing to its richness in stimulating and restorative properties. It contains, as shown by analysis, less ash and water, and more substances soluble in alcohol, and more nitrogenous compounds than the best known Extracts.

In 1 lb. Jars ...	7/- per lb. ...	84/- per doz. Jars.
" 1/2 " ...	7/6 " ...	45/- "
" 1/4 " ...	8/- " ...	24/- "
" 2 oz. Jars ...	9/- " ...	13/6 "
" 1 " ...	10/- " ...	7/6 "

"Normal" Vegetable Extract is a pure Extract of Fresh Vegetables. It imparts an agreeable flavour to Soups, Sauces, Stews, Gravies, Meat-Jellies, &c., while its stimulating properties are analogous to those of Meat Extract, making it a valuable addition to all diets and all but indispensable to Vegetarians.

In 1 lb. Jars ...	3/- per lb. ...	36/- per doz. Jars.
" 1/2 " ...	3/4 " ...	20/- "
" 1/4 " ...	4/- " ...	12/- "
" 2 oz. Jars ...	5/- " ...	7/6 "
" 1 " ...	6/- " ...	4/6 "

"Normal" Lobster Extract for flavouring Soups, Sauces, &c.

In 2 oz. Jars ...	1/6 per Jar ...	18/- per doz.
" 1 " ...	10d. " ...	10/- "

"Normal" Oyster Extract for flavouring Soups, Sauces, &c.

In 2 oz. Jars ...	1/8 per Jar ...	20/- per doz.
" 1 " ...	1/- " ...	12/- "

SOUPS.

THE "NORMAL" SOUPS are guaranteed to be manufactured from the very best materials, and besides being most palatable they are of high dietetic value.

The Company by using Jars and Patent Tins, avoids as far as possible the use of soldered tins.

"Normal" Clear Soup in Jars:

24 pint Jar ...	2/- per Jar ...	24/- per doz.
12 " ...	1/3 " ...	15/- "
6 " ...	9d. " ...	9/- "

"Normal" Pea Soup is supplied as follows:—

1.—*Half-concentrated.* Intended for immediate use, but will keep, unopened, for 14 days. This form is especially recommended for use in Public Institutions, Military Depôts, Workhouses, Prisons, &c.

50 pint Tins ...	7/6 per Tin.
25 " ...	4/- "
10 " ...	1/8 "

2.—*Dry, in Skins:*

6 pint Skins ...	9d. each ...	9/- per doz.
3 " ...	4 1/2d. " ...	4/6 "

"Normal" Thick Gravy Soup in Patent Tins with unsoldered lids:

12 pint tins ...	2/- per Tin ...	24/- per doz.
3 " ...	8d. " ...	8/- "

"Normal" Clear Gravy Soup in skins and in patent tins with unsoldered lids.

This may be used as Clear Soup or converted into almost any other kind of Soup, such as Ox-tail, Hare, Curry, Julienne, Carrot, Tomato, or Cabbage, by the slight addition of substances ordinarily used for preparing such Soups. (Directions for making the various kinds of Soups may be had on application.)

12 pint Tins ...	2/- per Tin ...	24/- per doz.
3 " ...	8d. " ...	8/- "
12 pint Skins ...	2/- per Skin ...	24/- "
3 " ...	8d. " ...	8/- "

Extra quality, in Jars:

4 pint Jars ...	1/- per Jar ...	12/- per doz.
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"Normal" Julienne Soup in patent tin with unsoldered lids:

12 pint tins ...	1/8 per Tin ...	20/- per doz.
3 " ...	5d. " ...	5/- "

SAUSAGES.

MANUFACTURED FROM BEST SELECTED RAW MATERIALS ONLY.

"Normal" Sausages fresh and smoked, in paper boxes, each containing:

6 Sausages ...	1lb. ...	7d. per box.
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The Fresh Sausages are also packed in tins, hermetically closed, holding 10lbs. and 25lbs. at 8d. per lb.

"Normal" Breakfast Sausage, extra quality, fresh and smoked:

Each 1lb. Sausage ...	10d.
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PREPARATIONS MADE EXCLUSIVELY FROM FISH

FOR USE DURING LENT AND OTHER FASTS.

"Normal" Fish Extract is similar in flavour, and quite equal in stimulating properties to ordinary Meat Extracts:

In 1 lb. Jars ...	6/- per lb. ...	72/- per doz. Jars.
" 1/2 " ...	6/6 " ...	39/- "
" 1/4 " ...	7/- " ...	21/- "
" 2 oz. Jars ...	7/6 " ...	11/3 "
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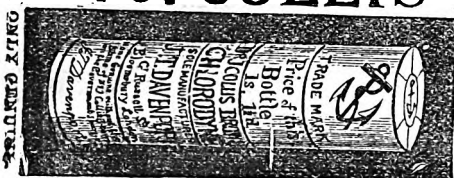
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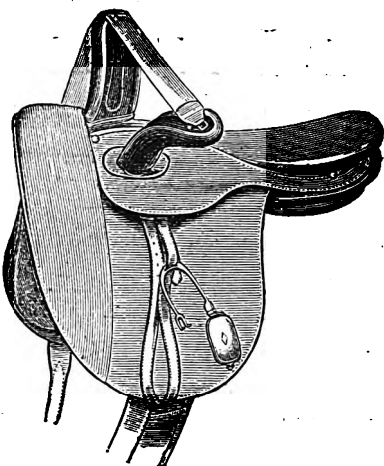
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 14th January; from Allahabad and Madras to the 12th January; and from Calcutta to the 11th January.

It has been officially announced that the Queen's Jubilee will be celebrated in India on February 16th.

At a public meeting held in Calcutta under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th instant it was resolved to illuminate Calcutta on the evening of the 16th February, and to request the Viceroy to proclaim the 16th and 17th February as public holidays.

THE Bombay Town Council have recommended the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of one lakh of rupees in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, has left Poona on tour.

H.E. LORD REAY arrived at Kurrachee on the 8th inst., and left on the following evening for Shikarpore, where he opened the Horse Show.

ACCORDING to the latest official estimate 409 persons lost their lives in the Madras fire.

THE Government of Madras have ordered an inquiry into the causes of the fire.

THE annual convocation of the Calcutta University was held on January 8. H.E. the Viceroy was present, and delivered a short speech. The Hon. W. W. Hunter, the Vice-Chancellor, delivered a long address. Two young Native ladies were admitted to the degree of B.A. on the occasion.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on January 7 the Customs Exeise Indian Tariff Acts Amending Bill was introduced. Amongst other features of the measure is the imposition of a duty on perfumed spirits, which have hitherto been imported duty free.

THE Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces and Oudh was formally inaugurated on January 8 with a speech by the Lieutenant-Governor.

As it is expected that military operations in Burma will be practically ended by February, Sir Frederick Roberts leaves Rangoon for Calcutta on the 6th prox, making over the command to Sir Charles Arbuthnot.

THE total economies of the Financial Committee are understood to amount to fifty lakhs, which was about the figure expected to be reached when the committee was formed just a twelvemonth ago.

A FATAL accident occurred on the South Deccan Railway on the 5th inst. A construction train ran over a bullock and all the carriages were derailed. A European fireman, cleaner, and three Natives were killed.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the collision between the s.s. *King Arthur* and the coasting steamer *Zuari* in the Bombay harbour on the 18th ult. delivered its judgment on Monday. The Court considered that the collision was caused by the imprudent and reckless use of the port helm by Mr. Speller, the pilot of the *King Arthur*, and by the

neglect of those in charge of the *Zuari* in not having her lights burning brightly.

A NATIVE firm purposes starting an oil mill in the Hyderabad State under European agency.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the making of the Nagpur-Bilaspur section of the Bombay-Bengal Railway on the broad gauge. The Southern Mahratta terms have been granted to the promoters.

A SPECIAL loan will probably be floated for the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway, the capital required being about two millions.

THE officers travelling in the Upper Burma districts report that the feeling of the people and their trust in the British rule and promises have much improved.

THE Burmese Archbishop has sent out several trusted messengers to induce the leading rebel chiefs to submit on the promise of honourable treatment.

DURING December several caravans arrived at Mandalay, the Panthays bringing five hundred pony loads from China, and the Shans a thousand bullock loads of tea from Lhee-baw—a good proof that the trade routes are quieting down. These are the first caravans since the occupation.

OBITUARY.—Captain M. Beresford, R.A., Campbellpore; Lieut. Macdonald, R.N., commander of the launch *Forester*, on the Irrawaddy; the Maharanee of Jummoo and Cashmere.

Notes of the Week.

THE news from India is still of Jubilee preparations. Calcutta and Bombay have decided to keep holiday on the 16th and 17th February, but Madras preferred at first the genial weather of June for this purpose. However, the "benighted" has now given in to the views of the sister Presidencies.

THE suggestions as to how the Jubilee year can be most fittingly honoured appear to be as numerous and as incongruous in India as in England. The warlike Bengalis would have themselves enrolled as Volunteers, not that the boldest amongst them would fire a shot in defence or defiance if the necessity ever came to do so, but young Bengal has got tired of patent leather shoes, and wishes to strut about in uniform if the paramount power will permit him—which it won't.

It is not very satisfactory to learn that the cause of the bad shooting of the Royal Canadian Regiment at Dum Dum is attributable either to bad ammunition or to worn-out rifles, the military authorities being undecided upon the point. It is said that the inferior quality of the ammunition supplied from the factory of the station was no secret, but the cartridges had been repacked "so as to look like new." This laudable effort, however, did not improve the shooting practice. If this story be true it is not impossible that matters may be equally unsatisfactory at other stations. This is hardly a time when the authorities can complacently look upon the issue of inferior ammunition to the garrisons of India as a matter of no consequence. However, if the rifles are really worn out, perhaps the ammunition in question is safer than stronger powder.

A MILITARY contemporary which is generally well-informed sounds a note of warning regarding the boasted security which it is supposed has resulted from the labours of the Afghan Boundary Commission:—"Boundary marks have been put up, and every explanation given, so that there can be no mistake as to which is Afghan territory and which Russian. The outposts of the two nations understand this, and no danger can arise except by the clashing together of these outposts. So far, so good. But one who has lately

returned from the neighbourhood of the Commission's excellent work tells us that the clashing of the outposts will be a very simple matter of arrangement between the Russian and Afghan commanders. Five hundred rupees will do it. This sum given to the latter, with an assurance that no Afghans shall be punished by the former, will bring about an attack whenever the signal is given, and then Russia will have the right to advance her standards. The brave and honest Afghan gentlemen who are guarding their country's interest on the frontier will beat a hasty retreat, leaving the boundary line and its demarcations to Providence and the Muscovite."

THIS is not pleasant reading, but more improbable things have happened than a war brought about for five hundred rupees. The same writer declares, upon the authority of a correspondent who had lately visited Herat, that that city is altogether at the mercy of Russia, who is only waiting her opportunity to enter it. When she does the Afghans will retire. "The gallant defenders of the place have no intention of remaining behind the fortifications which English officers have helped them to raise. Every Afghan soldier who could scrape together sufficient money to do so has, it is said, provided himself with some beast of burden to carry 'Cæsar and his fortunes' to the rear on the first outbreak of hostilities."

THE Indian Press continues to harp upon the vexed question of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway scheme which the *Pioneer* regrets to hear is still a long way off realisation:—"The promoters want 4 per cent. guaranteed for ten years, and the India Council offer that rate for five years only; with a subsequent guarantee of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., Government taking three-fourths of the surplus net profit. If the project recommends itself sufficiently to deserve a State guarantee in any shape, one cannot understand why the Secretary of State should haggle over a matter of five years in the term for which an extra half per cent. is to be assured to the company."

THE most original idea in connection with the Jubilee is the suggestion of the Native Press that there should be a general gaol delivery throughout India. This is thoroughly Oriental.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The order of the Government appointing the 16th of February as the date for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee has been favourably received in all parts of India except Madras, where, at a public meeting held some days ago, the opinion was recorded that the 20th of June would be a more appropriate date. The reason assigned was that the memory of the fatal fire on New Year's Eve was too recent to permit the people of Madras to indulge in festivities in February. Now, however, the citizens of the southern capital appear to have made up their minds to join heartily in the general rejoicings next month. Every province and city is now busy with the work of preparation, and the local journals are daily filled with suggestions as to the method of celebrating the occasion. Many of these suggestions are admirable; others are utterly wild and impracticable. Among the latter may be mentioned one that all Government servants should be allowed to count one year's service towards the qualification for pensions; another that a large number of Natives should be admitted to the commissioned ranks of the army; a third, that the restrictions on the admission of Natives as volunteers should be removed, and so on. A proposal which seems to find much favour with the Native newspapers is that, following the precedent set when Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress, a number of prisoners should be released, and it is possible that this will be done. It is understood that a lengthy list of proposed honours prepared by the Government has been sent home for sanction; and it is believed that the distribution of honours among the Native officers of the army will be especially liberal. In this connection it is said that a scheme for the colonisation of Upper Burma may be tried, grants of land being made to pensioned Native officers and Sepoys on condition that they preserve the local peace.

The Viceroy has accepted the suggestion made at the Calcutta meeting, and has decreed that the 16th and 17th of February shall be observed as general holidays. On the afternoon of the

16th he will receive loyal addresses from various public bodies in a pavilion to be pitched on the Maidan. In the evening the city will be illuminated, and there is to be a display of fireworks. Other rejoicings will also be held here—among them, an entertainment to all the school children. At a meeting of the Jubilee Committee, held some days ago, it was resolved, on the motion of the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, Dr. Hunter, to devote the fund to be raised for a permanent memorial partly to the Imperial Institute in London and partly to the establishment of technical education in India on a sound and lasting basis.

The provincial cities will not be outstripped by the capital. The people of Patna propose to found an industrial school, an example which is likely to be followed in many places. The Native chiefs seem determined to vie one with another in displaying their loyalty. The Council of Regency of Gwalior has determined to hold a grand review on the 16th, and to build a college, to be named after the Queen. The Nizam has announced his intention to give a grand banquet, followed by illuminations and fireworks, and to found a "Victoria Hospital for Women." The Maharajah at Mysore proposes to contribute largely to the Imperial Institute in London, and to establish a similar Institute in his own dominions. The intentions of the other rulers of Native States have not yet transpired, but it is not likely that any of them will fail to do honour to the occasion.

The second annual general meeting of Lady Dufferin's fund for providing medical aid to the women of India was held here last Wednesday, the Viceroy presiding. There was a large attendance, including Lords Rosebery and Fife. The Hon. Mr. Peile, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the framework of the association had been formed, and many agencies were extending it, but much remained to be done before it could be called truly national. The Lieutenant-Governor gave an account of the work done in Bengal, and expressed a hope that the three lakhs required to raise the capital to five lakhs might be forthcoming during the Jubilee year. The meeting having passed a vote of thanks to Lady Dufferin, the Viceroy, in acknowledging the vote, said that the best reward she could receive was the hearty support which the movement was obtaining from all classes. The only criticism which he would address to the managers of the fund was that they were too modest in their demands. Considering the task before them, they should talk of fifty and not of five lakhs.

The public inquiry at Madras into the circumstances of the recent fire does not seem so far to have succeeded in eliciting anything definite regarding the origin of the catastrophe, but it has been made clear that although there was a fire-engine at hand, the appliances connected with it were not in proper order and much valuable time was lost before it could be used.

The Public Service Commission has examined a large number of witnesses at Bombay. The general tendencies of the evidence have been to condemn the present system of recruiting for the statutory Native Civil Service, and to insist upon the necessity of retaining the control of the administration in the hands of Englishmen. The main body of the Commission will go this week to Madras and will sit there for about a fortnight, after which it will come to Calcutta. The Bengal sub-committee examined several witnesses of no great importance last week, and is now going to take evidence at Dacca.

The establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in India was proclaimed at Bangalore last Wednesday with great ceremony by the Papal Delegate and several bishops. A large congregation was present, including the British Resident and several Hindoo officials. The Delegate, having been installed on the throne, read an allocution, and his assistants read the Pontifical Brief and the acts of the Synod held in Bangalore. The Archbishop of Pondicherry delivered a Latin discourse. *Pivats* were then given for the Pope, Cardinal Simeoni, the Delegate, the Queen, and the Maharajah of Mysore, after which a solemn *Te Deum* brought the ceremony to a close. The Delegate will visit Calcutta shortly.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JAN. 30.

A large and thoroughly representative public meeting was held here yesterday to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee. It was decided to erect a statue of Her Majesty and a memorial hall, and also to send a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the proposed Imperial Institute.

The *Rangoon Gazette* announces that the Government has offered rewards for the apprehension of the leaders of the dacoit band which is now disturbing the Prome and Tharrawaddy districts in Lower Burma. The dacoits recently burned the Mahaboung police-station.

The departure of the troops from Upper Burma has been deferred until the 15th of March, as it is considered desirable to continue as long as possible the pursuit by flying columns of the insurgents in the various districts.

The Thebaw Tsawbwa, the most powerful of the northern chiefs in the East of Shanland, has had an interview with Sir C. Bernard at Mandalay. He has visited Mandalay in order to make arrangements for the future government of his own and the surrounding Shan States. It was from this Tsawbwa's capital that the ex-King took his title.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The Services of Messrs. Barber and Warry of the British Consular Service in China have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in Bhamo or elsewhere on the frontier. These two gentlemen are said to be the best Chinese scholars in the service. Mr. Warry was to have accompanied Mr. Macaulay's mission to Tibet as interpreter, and has been in India for nearly a year back.

MANDALAY, JAN. 30.

On the departure next March of the troops under orders for India, the military force in Burma will consist of four brigades, with headquarters at Mandalay, Ningyau, Myingyan, and Shwebo respectively. Garrisons, with colonels in command, will also be stationed in the Ruby Mines and Chindwin Valley districts, and at Katha and Bhamo.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(Englishman.)

A deputation from the Indian Association recently awaited the Viceroy at Government House with an address of welcome on his Excellency's return to Calcutta. Foremost among the topics which the Association desired to bring to his Excellency's notice was the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. Local Self-Government in Bengal had, on the whole, been a success, and the Association ventured to hope it might be extended to the wider concerns of the province, feeling that the time had come for the recognition of the representative system in the Government of this country. In 1885 when complications arose on the North-West frontier, the Indian population had offered to enlist themselves as volunteers, but no answer had been received to the numerous petitions addressed to Government on this subject. The Association desired to call his Excellency's attention to the condition of the coolies in Assam. The disclosures which had been made in the newspaper and courts of law pointed to the necessity of reform in this direction. The time seemed to have come when both Act XIII. of 1859 and Act I. of 1882 might be repealed, and the importation of labour into Assam permitted to be regulated by the law of supply and demand. The Association suggested the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the matter. The Association noted with gratitude that the question of technical education had engaged the attention of the Viceroy and recommended the establishment of a technical college in Calcutta. In conclusion, they hoped that it might be permitted the people of India to associate his Excellency's name with a beneficent era of domestic reforms.

The Viceroy replied in the following terms:—"Gentlemen,—I need not say that I am very grateful to you for the kind words with which you have welcomed my return to Calcutta, and that it is always a pleasure to me to enter into communication with persons of such intelligence and distinction as yourselves. I trust that my progress through a considerable portion of the south of India has not been altogether without profit. Though the acquaintance I have made with various important localities has been necessarily superficial, I have, at least, had an opportunity of coming into contact with a great number of gentlemen of standing and influence in their several districts. This in itself has been both a very great pleasure and an unspeakable advantage to me. There are few things that I more prize than the enjoyment of frank personal intercourse with the leading minds of India. In your address you refer to certain questions connected with the administrative machinery of this country; which have, more than once, been brought to my notice, and you seem to expect that I should make some statement on behalf of the Government in regard to them. This is, I think, not altogether a reasonable demand. I have already stated on more than one occasion that the India of to-day is in many respects a different India from that which existed twenty years ago, when the constitution of the Government of India received its present shape. Since then a class of highly-educated men has come into existence—gentlemen who, like yourselves, are well acquainted with the political and economic literature of Europe, who have assimilated Western ideas, and who naturally consider that it would be advantageous to the country if they had an opportunity of becoming more largely associated than has hitherto been the case with their British fellow-subjects in the task of Administration. I fully recognise that this is a very legitimate and laudable ambition, and I must remind you, as I have reminded others, that successive Governments at home have admitted the desirability of re-examining the working of the Act of Parliament of 1858, with the view, it is to be presumed, of ascertaining whether its provisions ought not to be more closely adapted to the altered conditions of the present day. The matter may, therefore, be considered as being *sub judice*, and a moment's reflection will enable you to understand how impossible it is, under this circumstance, for the Government of India to make any declaration on the subject. Another subject to which you have referred is the question of volunteering in India; but I am a little surprised to find you state simply that

the Government has not announced the view it takes of this matter. Nearly a year ago, at Madras, the moment I learned the decision of the Home Government—and you will remember that it was Mr. Gladstone's Government that was then in office—I took the opportunity of publicly announcing the regret I felt in not being able to accede to the wishes of the petitioners. I said that there was no doubt in my mind that their desire to enrol themselves as volunteers was prompted by the purest spirit of loyalty and patriotism; but when the Government of India came to consider the practical methods by which effect could be given to the movement, it very soon became apparent that the difficulties and disadvantages attending the elaboration of any plan for the embodiment of a Volunteer Army altogether outnumbered and outweighed the military and practical advantages to be derived from the realisation of the scheme. Nor can I hold out to you any hope that either the Government at Home or the Government of India will be likely to change its decision. I am glad to see that you duly appreciate the desire of the Government, by the appointment of the Public Service Commission, to re-examine every question connected with the admission of Natives to the Civil Service in a sense favourable to their interests, and the proceedings of that body are in themselves a proof of the thorough and energetic spirit in which the work has been undertaken. It has been a real pleasure to me to learn that you attach due importance to the question of technical education. It is a matter of the utmost moment to this country, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to confirm and widen its basis, and to elevate its superstructure. I intend to spare no endeavours to promote its best interests, but let me assure you that nothing would be further from my thoughts than allow whatever efforts it may be desired to make on behalf of technical education to retard or interfere with that higher education to which you very properly attach so much importance. You have referred also to the subject of coolie labour in Assam. This is a matter to which the Government of India has recently devoted, and is still devoting, a considerable amount of attention. We have accepted in principle that special legislation should be maintained only as long as it is practically necessary for the protection of the two classes concerned, but I am not prepared to say when it will be safe to leave the coolies to the unfettered action of the harsh economic law of supply and demand without any special protection from the administration. The existing procedure may, however, I think, be improved, and for this purpose it is intended to amend the executive rules now in force. In view of the recent inquiries and of the Secretary of State's decision to give Act I. of 1882 a further brief trial, it would be premature at the moment to appoint a Commission, but I may tell you that the working of Act XIII. of 1859 is now under the consideration of the local Government, and that the representations which you have made to me will be carefully examined when the report of the local Government is received."

WHAT IS PROSPERITY?

(Pioneer.)

Dr. Watt's excellent lecture on "The Trade of India and its Future Development"—delivered in London on the 7th of December—must have opened out new horizons before the minds of his audience, and beyond doing this may set the most experienced observers of Indian Industrial problems on new trains of thought. The trade of India, in the usual sense of the phrase—the international trade, the export and import trade—was only one branch, and not the most interesting branch, of the subject brought forward. English economists have, perhaps, fallen too much into the habit of concentrating their attention on exports and imports when they talk about trade. The prosperity of England for the last forty years has been closely bound up with the state of her international commerce, and with the faculty our countrymen have for looking at all questions from their own insular point of view, they have come to regard international trade returns as an index of prosperity not merely for their own country, but also for others very differently circumstanced. Dr. Watt did not start any theory to the effect that foreign trade was unimportant for India. He kept to a very practical tone in his attempt to foreshadow the measures by which the material prosperity of India would best be promoted. And he fell in with the prevailing habits of thought in reference to such topics by dwelling on the magnitude and growth of the external trade of India. This trade last year, he pointed out, amounted to 152 millions sterling—the imports being 67 and the exports 85 millions. Moreover, he showed that this trade was chiefly with the United Kingdom, Indian imports thence being 41½ millions, and exports thither 34½ millions. The great mercantile mind of Great Britain ought to value a relationship which enables the "workshop of the world" to get rid of over forty millions worth of stock a year. But the really interesting view of Indian prospects brought before the mind by the lecture under notice has to do, not with the international trade, but with the internal industries of India, and with questions that concern their future growth.

The grand array of proposals for the expansion of Indian manufactures which Mr. Watt marshalled before his hearers may not have suggested to him the inferences that will perhaps be

drawn by others. Or the lecturer may have been too prudent to work out such inferences before an audience that would probably have looked on them as heretical. But one can hardly avoid being struck by the reflection that if India is really in a position to carry on the manufactures which Dr. Watt points out as well within her reach, is it not to the further development of her trade with England, or with any other part of the world, that she has to look for her future prosperity, but to the realisation of her capacity for becoming in all industrial respects a self-sufficing division of the world's population. Why, began Dr. Watt, when he set to work to review the various openings for the expansion of Indian industry, why should India export oil-seeds instead of setting up her own oil-mills and keeping the oil for her own use and the oil-cake to feed her own cattle? Last year she imported nearly fifty millions sterling worth of vegetable oil from the United Kingdom and thirty millions worth from Ceylon. She originally possessed the raw material for making all this herself. Why should she have to import, as she did last year, two millions worth of manufactured iron? Few countries in the world have a more abundant supply of pure iron ores. Why does not India make her own glass and pottery? She has all the required material and facilities. Last year India imported over £860,000 worth of chemicals and drugs. Most of these could have been manufactured in the country. Many smaller imports were shown to be even more unreasonable. Saffron was imported from France, for instance, to the value of £44,594, though the plant is wild in Kashmir and other parts of the Western Himalayas, and might be cultivated to any extent. Why did not India make her own soap and candles? Certainly she makes some; there is one soap factory in existence; but a great deal of soap is imported which could easily be made in the country. Of lace and patent net India imported last year £56,562 worth. With a little encouragement India might easily come to export lace to Europe.

And, supposing she did all these things, would she be better off or worse? At the first glance everyone will be inclined to say that it is clearly more economical to do something that has to be done for yourself than to pay some one else to do it for you. And in great national affairs the matter need not be complicated as it would be in private life by the reflection that perhaps you can put your own time to a better use. In the matter of oil-seeds, for example, we evidently need not assume that every one of the 252 millions of the Indian population is so profitably employed at present that it would not pay him to engage in oil-pressing. If it pays European firms to do this for Indian, most assuredly it would pay Indian firms too—as far as the question of available labour is concerned. But if the Indian people really would be better off in the aggregate by doing everything they can for themselves, instead of employing foreigners to do it for them, what becomes of all the economical theories which measure the prosperity of a nation by the activity of its export and import trade? Those theories—the long-established dominant theories of trade—proceed on the principle that it is best to buy all you want in cheap foreign markets, and employ yourself in producing on a scale far exceeding your own wants something that you can sell cheap in foreign markets. If that view be as entirely trustworthy as the legislation of England would lead us to suppose it, then can Dr. Watt be right in urging India to cultivate to the utmost the industries which would supply her own wants, and enable her to dispense with foreign imports. Imagine his programme carried out to the full, and the foreign trade of his country might contract to very small proportions—which would not be a result conducive to the satisfaction of the British manufacturer. Indeed it is clearly conceivable that a country as great as this—including so many varieties of climate and population—might really supply all its own wants and get annually richer without having any foreign trade at all. Fanciful luxuries would still no doubt be exchanged with other lands, but there would be no purpose to serve in exchanging the products of industry on a large scale. Whether that would be the ideal condition for a great country to reach is a question that will be differently answered by rival theorists. It is the condition towards which all the principal countries of the Western world, except Great Britain, are endeavouring to press forward. It is to cultivate internal self-reliance—the self-sufficing character of a State that can make everything it wants within its own territory, and is thus spared what the Continental economists regard as the loss incurred by employing the foreigner—that Germany, France, the United States, and other Powers hedge themselves round with heavy import duties. The British economist still continues, on the other hand, to believe in the system of living on foreign trade. We do not want to open the whole controversy *apropos* to Dr. Watt's lecture, but it would be neglecting a view of things that is calculated to throw some light on that controversy if we overlooked the connection between it and the question whether India ought to make her own soap and vegetable oils, and pick her own saffron instead of bringing it from France.

THE Lahore paper hears that Umar Buksh, the khitmatgar who made a murderous assault on a lady at Dharmasala in November, has been tried at Kangra by the Sessions Judge, and was sentenced to transportation for life—a richly deserved punishment.

THE RUBY MINES EXPEDITION.

(Pioneer Correspondent.)

As the force under Brigadier-General Stewart has reached the Ruby Mines at Mogouk, or Mojok, as it is called, it may be of interest to describe somewhat in detail the movements which have led to the occupation of the district. A correspondent writing in December said:—

"There are several routes to the Ruby Mines district, of which the principal towns are Mogouk and Kyapyen. After due consideration it was decided that the Twinge route, known as the Tsawbwa's road, was the best suited for the expedition; but, as steamers cannot get anywhere near Twinge on account of sand-banks, a place called Kyan-Nhyat, about fifteen miles higher up the Irrawaddy, was fixed upon for the river base, and on the 19th of September a force, consisting of a company of the Hampshire Regiment, a company of the 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry, and a company of the Madras Sappers and Miners, the whole under the command of Captain Barnett, R.E., proceeded by the *Sladen* to Kyan-Nhyat, and camped there. A bamboo fence and wall inside it were next run up all round, and huts built for the troops. In the meantime Major Skene, 43rd G.L.I., had arrived and taken over command, and on the 15th October a reconnoitring party, consisting of thirty men of the Hampshire Regiment under Lieut. Gill, and thirty men of the 43rd Gurkhas, the whole under Captain Barnett, R.E., started for Sagadounng. Mr. Carter, deputy commissioner, and Dr. Sykes accompanied the party. Four days' marching brought the force to Sagadounng, at the foot of the hills, a distance of about forty miles from Kyan-Nhyat. The road in places was very bad for carts, and occasionally a broken axle-tree caused a delay of an hour or so while the cartman fashioned a new one out of the nearest tree with his dah; and among other difficulties which had to be overcome may be mentioned the extreme reluctance of the civil officer to getting up at the unearthly hour of 4 A.M., and the continual stoppages of the sapper to inspect a whole shopful of aneroid barometers, which travelled in state all the way in a doolie. The first five miles of the road, or, more properly speaking, the track, go nearly due south from Kyan-Nhyat, and the remainder nearly due east. On first turning to the east the road enters jungle, and continues to run through it the whole of the rest of the way to Sagadounng, the jungle being sometimes thick bamboo and sometimes open trees: All the villages were found to be deserted, having been destroyed in disturbances which occurred two years ago.

"Sagadounng and a strip of territory extending to Twinge on the Irrawaddy belong to the Tsawbwa of Momeik (Momeit on our maps), who is a semi-independent prince. The town of Momeit is about twenty-five miles beyond Sagadounng. At the latter place one of the Tsawbwa's ministers met the Civil Officer and made all sorts of professions of friendship. The party returned to Kyan-Nhyat in safety, and a few days later the company of Sappers left in order to work on the road, being joined a fortnight later by Maj. Skene with a force of Gurkhas. In the meantime the company of the Hampshire had been relieved by two companies of the King's Own Light Infantry, under Captain Earle, and Colonel Cubitt, V.C., who commands the expedition, arrived with the remainder of his regiment, the 43rd Gurkhas; and two screw guns under Lieut. Eyre, R.A., and a company of Bengal Sappers and Miners under Lieut. Petrie, R.E., were sent a little later. As there were reports that the Shans at Mogouk had determined to attack us and endeavour to stop the expedition, one company of the King's Own Light Infantry, and the two guns were sent out to strengthen Major Skene; the Bengal Sappers had gone on to work on the road immediately upon their arrival. By this time, the middle of November, a great deal of sickness, chiefly fever, had occurred, especially among the Madras Sappers, who have been in Burma for more than a year; and a few days later there were so many of them on the sick list that it was considered best to send the whole company back to Kyan-Nhyat. Of course, this sickness was only what was to be expected, as everybody is perfectly well aware that a country covered with jungle at the foot of the hills is certain to be very feverish until it has had time to dry properly after the rains, and last year there was heavy rain as late as the first week in November. It is hoped that as soon as the troops ascend the hills they will become more healthy.

"On the 16th November the whole of the advanced force had camped at a place about eighteen miles from Kyan-Nhyat, and the next morning a party of the Gurkhas, who had started for a camping ground two miles further on, were suddenly fired upon when coming out of the bed of a small stream. We learnt afterwards that this was a party of Shans who had come down from Mogouk to oppose our advance. We came upon them unexpectedly at breakfast, so they just let off their guns and ran away. However, as we were not ready to go forward altogether to the next camp, the intention being only to cut the jungle on it and then return, Major Skene decided to go back and wait until all the force was ready to go on. Three days later the advance was made, nothing having been seen or heard of the enemy in the meantime, except one shot which was fired at one of the Gurkhas who formed the covering party for the Sappers while working on the road. The Gurkha had a narrow shave, as the bullet just grazed his neck,

making a very slight scratch. We hardly expected to see the enemy again, as they were treated to a pretty hot fire at our first encounter; but, just before reaching the place where they were before, the flanking parties of the advanced guard came suddenly upon a lot of Shans, who were lying down in readiness to fire upon us as we came along the road. However, the flankers quite upset their calculations, and the Gurkhas were upon them in no time. Several Shans were killed and wounded, but most got away in the thick jungle. As we went along the bed of the stream, along which the road goes for about 200 yards, there was a good deal of firing, principally upon our flank. Where the road goes up out of the stream—it was stuck full of pointed bamboos—a short stand was made; but as soon as the Shans found that the flankers were getting round them they all bolted, and we saw nothing more of them. The whole of the fighting on our side was confined to the advanced guard, which consisted of twenty-five of the King's Own Light Infantry, and fifty of the Gurkhas under Lieutenant Williams. The only casualty on our side was a Gurkha who got a cut on the hand from a dah. We heard afterwards that the Shans lost 18 killed and several wounded. There were altogether about 500 of them, and they got such a lesson that they say they will never stand against us again. On the same morning the advanced guard of a convoy was fired upon about 6 miles further back, and unfortunately a Gurkha was killed, being shot through the head.

"On the 29th November the force reached Sagadoun and encamped there. The Sappers have finished a cart bridge over the Sagadoun river, which is about 40 yards wide and 3 or 4 feet deep at this time of year. The end of the cart road will be a couple of miles beyond Sagadoun, and a small entrenched position with godowns for stores is being made there. The ascent of the hills cannot be commenced until a sufficient quantity of commissariat stores has been collected at the foot; and this is not such an easy matter, as there is a good deal of trouble in getting carriage. There has all through been a great want of both carts and coolie labour; in fact, coolies are hardly obtainable out of Kyan Nhyat, and even if any are induced to go out for work along the road they invariably bolt after a day or two. However, the Sappers have made the road pretty fair, and convoys get through with very little trouble as far as Sagadoun; and we hope that by about the 20th December all the stores will be ready, and we shall be able to make a start for Mogouk, which appears from all accounts to be some thirty miles distant."

The same correspondent writing on December 6th said:—

"There is not much to chronicle since last I wrote. Stores are arriving almost daily, and we must now pretty nearly have the month's supply which was to be collected before leaving. Sagadoun is now quite a small village, but at one time it was an important place, judging from the extent of ground which it formerly occupied; there are a large number of the teakwood posts, with which Burmans build their houses, still standing, and a great many more have been taken by the Sappers to build the bridge over the river. On a low hill on the opposite side of the river there are the ruins of an old city which the Burmans say existed hundreds of years ago, the terraces on which the houses were built, and the mounds of brick marking the sites of pagodas, are still quite distinguishable in the midst of the thick bamboo jungle.

"On the 11th Captain Barnett, R.E., with a party of fifty Gurkhas, under Captain Barrett, started for a reconnaissance up the hills. The ascent commences two and a-half miles beyond Sagadoun and from that point the rise is almost constant: there are level bits every now and then, but in many places it is a very steep pull up, and I do not envy the transport mules their job. For about three miles the road winds in and out of hills covered with thin tree jungle; after that one enters thick jungle composed of bamboo, grass, and bushes of all sorts. The first sign of being on higher ground was a lot of white jessamine, but otherwise there was no change noticeable in the vegetation. This was, however, only natural, as the height of Looykan, which was reached about 9.30, is only some 2,000 feet above the sea. This is one of the halting-places ordinarily made use of by the Burmese, as there are several small streams of water; at many places on the road streams can be heard rushing down below, but the jungle prevents these being seen, and they must be hundreds of feet lower than where the road runs.

"After a short halt a further advance was made, but about a mile further on the advance guard suddenly reported that there were some armed Shans just on ahead. There was nothing to show whether these were friends or foes, so the party waited to see, which proved to be a great pity, as if we had known that they were going to fire at us, which they shortly proceeded to do, we might have opened the shooting and made a good bag of them. Afterwards it was too late, as they all got under cover. Some desultory firing on both sides ensued, and then the Gurkhas, after firing a volley, charged up the ridge, but found it deserted. Flanking parties were sent well out on both sides, and the advance continued; but very slowly, as the hills were covered with long grass and jungle, and the

flankers made very little progress. A few shots were fired by Shans hidden in different places; so as there seemed to be a good many of them about, and orders had been given that fighting was, if possible, to be avoided, it was determined to return, and the party got back to camp at 4 p.m. Since then we have heard that the ex-lessees of the mines at Mogouk have got together some 500 Shans to stop our advance; and they say that they pay them one rupee each per day, and two rupees on fighting days. A day or two after the Sappers were blasting rocks and trees along the road: the Shans evidently thought we were firing off our big guns to try to frighten them, for they began "loosing off" theirs in return. Brigadier-General Stewart, who is commanding the Expedition, arrived at Sagadoun, accompanied by Major Neville Chamberlain, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, on the 17th. Also on the same date came Captain Lloyd, R.A., with two Gardner guns, and a company of the Yorkshire Regiment, under Major White: this latter company is to garrison Sagadoun.

"The advance is to be made on the 19th, when fifty of the Yorkshire, from Captain Earle's company, 160 Gurkhas, the Gardner guns, and the company of Bengal Sappers and Miners start early for Looykan. These troops form the advanced half of the force, and will be under Colonel Cubitt, V.C. On the 20th the rest of the company of the Yorkshire and the remainder of the Gurkhas follow. We hope to reach Mogouk in six or seven days, halting probably three times between here and there. The Civil Officer, Mr. Carter, has got a good deal of information about the position, &c., taken up by the enemy, and we are all hoping we shall find him at home in them, and that he will not, as usual, vanish into thin air (or jungle) at our approach.

"In conclusion I may mention that there is now less sickness, so it is hoped that the worst of the unhealthy season is over."

The advance up the hill was, as our telegrams have shown, made without any opposition; and Mogouk was occupied on the 27th inst.

BENGAL.

A CIRCULAR ORDER issued by the Bengal Board of Revenue announces that the Government has the right of fishery in all navigable rivers, which are public property, unless the right has been granted or leased to some individual. In regard, however, to tidal rivers, it may sometimes be expedient that the exclusive right of fishery should not be granted to private individuals or to certain classes of individuals to the exclusion of the general public, and no lease of such a fishery is to be granted without the sanction of the Board.

The report of the Directors of the East Indian Railway Co., referring to the Hughli Bridge, states that the directors have been in communication with the Secretary of State upon the subject of the access of the company to Calcutta after the opening of the bridge. After mature consideration the directors have resolved to waive for the present their former proposal for separate access to Calcutta by a line under their sole control, but they entertain a confident hope that they will be able to make arrangements with the Secretary of State for India for running powers over the Eastern Bengal Railway line on terms which, they say, will allow of the development of the purpose that they have always kept in view in the construction of the bridge.

The value of the tea industry in Assam is well shown in the fact that the export of tea from that province constitutes nearly three-fourths of its export trade in the matter of value. Of a total export trade in 1885-86, estimated at something over 431 lakhs of rupees, the export of tea is valued at over 300 lakhs. This sum represents 605,769 maunds of tea. The value of the tea exports in 1884-85 is given at 277 lakhs, and the quantity at 554,614 maunds. There was thus a satisfactory increase both in quantity and value during the twelve months.

MADRAS.

THE SHERIFF OF MADRAS has advertised a reward of five hundred rupees for the discovery and conviction of the incendiaries at the recent fire at Madras, as he shares the common belief that the fire was not the result of accident, the Police Commissioner's opinion notwithstanding.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for India having sanctioned the construction, through the agency of his Highness the Nizam's State Railway Company, of the extension, of the Nizam's State Railway from the frontier of his Highness's dominions to Bezawada, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to place the supervision of the construction work under the Government of Madras.

THE Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the half-year ending 31st ultimo, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, after adding Rs. 50,000 to the reserve fund, which is now brought up to Rs. 9,75,000 (for the first half of the twelve months half a lakh was added to the fund, so the addition for the year was one lakh). The sum of Rs. 37,023 is carried forward to the present half year. The earnings during 1886 represented no less than 10½ per cent. on the capital. In the second half the profit was Rs. 2,20,000, whilst for several years past the average profit for the corres-

ponding six months was about Rs. 1,25,000. The bank continued to be fortunate in its board of directors and in its secretary; and while, on the one hand, it profited largely by the dearth of money, it enjoyed, on the other—thanks to judicious management—immunity from losses.

BOMBAY.

It is reported that the Nizam proposes to appoint Colonel Marshall Secretary of the Council of State as well as Private Secretary and Adviser.

DURING the last quarter of 1886 H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore became a life Councillor of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund by subscribing a sum of Rs. 7,500. Nine life members were also enrolled, four of them coming from Bombay, namely, the Thakore Sahib of Koth, the Desai of Patri, Mr. Dadabhoi Hormusjee Dubash, and Syed Saheb Musa Mia Hemadali. The subscriptions received in India amounted to Rs. 4,064, and in England to £46 8s.

TANTIA BHEEL, the Robin Hood of the Central Provinces, is a much more elusive subject than the most accomplished Burmese dacoit. His latest exploit was committed at the village of Dholgaum, in the Hurda district, where, in addition to carrying away a considerable amount of loot, he is reported to have wounded a milkman and burnt two of his huts. The Assistant Commissioner went in pursuit with a body of police, but Tantia had by then betaken himself to "fresh woods and pastures new."

It is announced that Mr. John Bocarro, head assistant to the Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency, will shortly retire after a service of nearly 43 years in the Educational Department. Mr. Bocarro entered the service of Government in 1844 as Head Clerk to the Board of Education. On the abolition of the Board's office in 1857 Mr. Bocarro's services were placed at the disposal of Mr. C. J. Erskine, C.S., the First Director of Public Instruction. He has since served under several educational chiefs, including Mr. Howard, Sir Alexander Grant, Major-General T. Waddington, the Hon. J. B. Peile, Mr. Lee-Warner, and Mr. Chatfield.

An Austrian, at present in Secunderabad, has addressed H.E. the Nawab Salar Jung praying for the concession of the exclusive right of navigating the Godavary and its tributaries within the limits of these dominions for a term of 51 years. The concessionaire undertakes to build 10 steam launches, 60 cargo boats, and floats; the last to be used in the reaches where steam launches and cargo boats cannot ply. He also asks for permission to cut down teak timber in the adjacent forests by payment of the usual royalty, for the construction of his boats, &c. The concessionaire further undertakes to pay to Government 2½ per cent. on the value of all produce and other goods exported by means of his vessels, and 5 per cent. on all imports similarly carried.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE first report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Punjab is as follows:—"Estimated area under wheat this year 6,857,000 acres, or two per cent. less than last year. Rain fell in October only in the districts near the hills. In most other districts the sowings are short."

THE Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces held its first meeting in the Thornhill Library on Saturday. Sir Alfred Lyall gracefully sought to give the credit for the institution of the Council to his predecessors, but the *Pioneer* says that had it not been for the vigour and persistency with which he urged these claims, they might have remained in the background for another twenty years. For the rest, the business on Saturday was purely formal, except that Mr. Quinton very appropriately introduced a Bill for shortening the language of Council Acts. May it be an augury of brevity and wisdom in all the Council transactions!

THE area irrigated in the Punjab during the year 1885-86 was 1,787,167 acres, against 1,615,288 acres in the previous year. The increase was due to an extension of 128,595 acres from the Bari Doab Canal, and 116,735 acres by the Sirhind Canal, while the Swat River Canal, which was only opened in February, 1885, irrigated 44,902 acres. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 55,586 acres in the irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal, and of 60,527 acres from the inundation Canals. The total capital invested by the Government was Rs. 5,52,99,891, to which must be added Rs. 1,18,67,230 contributed by the Native States to the Sirhind Canal. Of these totals Rs. 32,63,317 was spent on the Swat River Canal, which is classed as a famine relief and insurance work. The net revenue on the capital invested was, by assessment, a profit of Rs. 0.12, but according to the collections there was an actual loss of Rs. 0.82 per cent. The gross revenue collected was Rs. 25,61,018, the assessment being Rs. 30,80,956. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 13,22,049, and the charge for interest was Rs. 16,35,652, thus showing a loss of Rs. 6,96,583 on the invested capital. The Lieutenant-Governor takes the opportunity of the receipt of this report to express his sense of the care and ability with which the Irrigation Department has been administered by Colonel R. Home, who has

since retired, and of the benefits which have resulted from the numerous works of irrigations which he has initiated and carried out during his long period of service.

THE net receipts from stamps in the North-West Provinces and Oudh last year were Rs. 58,89,575, being an increase of Rs. 1,10,000 over the previous year. The sale of general stamps realised Rs. 14,07,089, and those from Court-fee stamps Rs. 44,82,486. The income of the year was the highest ever yet obtained, and this is attributable to the fact that there were no abnormal circumstances to disturb the revenue, as the year was, on the whole, a prosperous one for the agricultural classes, although the commercial classes suffered from the depression of trade. There was a considerable falling off in the sale of *hoondi* stamps, which is attributed to the fact that the transmission of money by *hoondis* is gradually being superseded by post office money-orders and telegraphic remittances.

THERE is some talk of resuscitating the Provincial Bank of India. Since it stopped payment in April last, a number of debts that were considered to be bad have been realised, and some which were doubtful are in course of realisation, and at the present moment matters look so satisfactory that it is intended to hold a meeting soon to consider the question of reopening the Bank.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

The sum of Rs. 80,000 which, according to report, the Municipality are about to spend on a permanent memorial in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, is, in our opinion, not enough. Do not let them fritter away their cash balance of five lakhs in small unimportant things. The best plan would be to give away all the five lakhs for a Technical College and a Female Medical School, which are badly wanted here. You may then safely spend your Rs. 20,000 on illuminations.—*Bombay Samachar*.

Some members of the Corporation have acquired a taste for spending other peoples' money on illuminations. The proposal to spend a lakh on the occasion of the Jubilee is, in our opinion, wasteful, extravagant, and unnecessary expenditure. The public ought to raise a strong protest against this wanton waste of money barbarously raised from peoples' food and necessities. We are glad that the *Bombay Gazette* has raised the first cry against this, and we are quite sure the whole Press will support it. It is not the Municipality that must come forward to show loyalty to the Queen. It is the duty of the public in which the Municipality may take a small share.—*Rast Gofar*.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—"The Jubilee has now been officially announced to be celebrated on Wednesday, February 17. The necessity of celebrating it with all due *edat* is admitted on all hands, and it is time the committee appointed by the local corporation set about the work earnestly. It is said the committee proposes an expenditure of one lakh of rupees out of the municipal funds alone, Rs. 80,000 being proposed to be applied to the foundation of a permanent institution as a Jubilee memorial, and Rs. 20,000 to be spent in illuminations and other forms of temporary demonstration. The foundation of a permanent institution is an excellent proposal. A public lecture hall or a picture gallery is a great want in Bombay, and will be a most acceptable Jubilee memorial. But the cost of the institution should not wholly be thrown on the municipal funds. One lakh is much too large a sum to be spared by our Municipality with an estimated saving of four lakhs at the end of the year. The Municipality ought to bear its fair share of expenses, but voluntary contributions from the public ought to supply the major portion. If the public are properly approached we have no doubt ample funds will be forthcoming. A public meeting ought to be held, as indeed it is intended to do, and every measure should be taken to interest the whole public in the movement. The Jubilee must be celebrated in Bombay in a manner befitting the wealth and public spirit of the capital of Western India. A fair on the Esplanade, like the one held during the Duke of Connaught festivities, and concentrated illuminations in one place instead of frittering away the illuminations over the whole town will, we think, be the best way of popular rejoicing.

THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS.—Some of the details of the representative scheme, as expressed in one of the Resolutions, are open to serious objections. That the members of the Supreme Council should be elected by the members of the Provincial Councils is a proposal which we cannot view with favour. It seems to be opposed to the first principles of representative Government. We are not aware of any considerable system of self-government where a similar method of electing members of the highest assembly has been followed. There is only one historic scheme in which the method was attempted, and there it ended most disastrously. We refer to the scheme of the National Assembly which was constituted by the Revolutionists of 1789. The entire system, set forth in Resolution, with its electoral colleges, its ascending tiers of elected

assemblies, its manifold qualifications, cannot help reminding us of the proceedings in France towards the close of the last century. But the French system did not answer. If details had to be mentioned at all, we wish they had been settled upon the model, not of political institutions in France or religious institutions in Italy, but of the system which has answered so well in England or the system which is so much admired in the United States.—*The Indian Nation*.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT RAJKOT.—We hear that the Political Agent of Kathiawar has issued invitations to the Chiefs of that Province to proceed to Rajkot to meet H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Of course the invitation will be responded to, but evidently no account is made of the hardships these Chiefs will have to undergo, and the money they will have to spend on account of this tamasha. It is certainly too much to ask them to go back to a place from where they have just returned. The Political Agent must know that the Royal Duke goes to Rajkot in his capacity of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and not as a Prince of the reigning family. It is probable that he himself may not approve of the arrangement if it is duly brought to his notice.—*Jam-i-Jamshed*.

THE REFORM OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.—The resolution about representative councils seems somewhat to overshoot the mark. The powers of the councils prayed for are reasonable enough. There is no resolution attempted, as has been represented, in the disposition of the powers of the Executive Government. The councils will be only consultative, and they will have no power beyond assisting and advising the Government, and seeking information about Government measures in a constitutional manner as the Native Press has all along been urging they should be. The cloud raised by the *Englishman* about the councils doing the real work of Government and the Executive Government doing only police duty and mounting guard on the treasury and the frontiers is thoroughly gratuitous. It is as regards the numbers of the elected and nominated, the official and non-official members of the council that, we think, the demand is not quite moderate. But the extravagance of the demand ought not to prejudice our course. It is no ground for total rejection, as the *Gazette* seems to think. The Government ought to view it as the maximum of our aspirations, and may grant us as much of it as it thinks reasonable. From the observations which fell from the Viceroy's lips in his reply to the Indian Association there is reason to think that a moderate reform is not unacceptable in the highest quarters. On the whole, the work done by the Congress is, notwithstanding all detractors, such as any body of enlightened men may well be gratified with, and India is to be congratulated on the growth of public spirit and political intelligence in her sons, as evidenced by the Congress. Our earnest hope is that the work so well begun may be carried on in successive years with equal ardour, sobriety and good sense, and that future congresses may give us fresh opportunities to express similar congratulations to our country and our countrymen.—*Indu Prakash*.

Miscellaneous.

Among the documents registered last year in Assam was one of a somewhat novel character. A Muhammadan, who was given to opium-eating, married; but on the lady's relatives objecting to his evil habits, he entered into this curious compact:—"I do hereby declare that I was in the habit of eating opium which I left off since two years; but as you do not believe me I enter into this agreement, the conditions of which are, that if you see me ever eating opium, or get sufficient proof of my doing so, your sister will be at liberty to break off her marriage with me, and I shall relinquish all claim upon her." Unfortunately for the good intentions of this maligned individual, the attempt to turn the Registration Department into an agency for the promotion of testotal principles was declared to be illegal, and the document was pronounced null and void.

ANGLO-INDIANS very generally drink light wines, especially Bordeaux clarets. Since the introduction of the Australian wines from the Château Tahbilk Vineyard, the preference has been given to these wines, on account of their absolute purity, bouquet, and invigorating qualities, and especially because they come direct from the vineyard situated on the Goulburn river, Melbourne, direct to the sole London dépôt, Lower Belgrave-street, Grosvenor-gardens. These spacious cellars, which are all on the ground-floor, and built on the Bordeaux plan, afford fine ventilation and great convenience for tasting and sampling. Many civilians prefer these wines to any other, and in India the wines have obtained a high reputation, and are patronised by General Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir Samuel Browne, and others who prefer the unadulterated juice of the grape to fortified wines, as being better suited to the climate. A contemporary says, "Australia cannot too soon begin to scorn all pretence of imitation and be herself. She may form her own school of taste, and this is being rapidly done." The Château Tahbilk holds a

foremost place for having introduced into England pure high-class Australian wines.

THE Hon. Mr. Reynolds, whose term of office in the Bengal Legislative Council expired on the 8th, has been reappointed.

MR. P. O'KINEALY has resigned the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the Calcutta High Court, and Mr. K. M. Chatterjee has been appointed in his stead.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has entrusted Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E., with the designing of the Memorial Hospital about to be erected at Gwalior to the memory of the late Maharajah Scindiah. The cost of the work will amount to several lakhs of rupees, and will afford the Lahore School of Art, which did so well with the design for the Aitchison College, an opportunity of showing what more they can do in applying Eastern architectural resources to Western requirements. An up country paper remarks that should Sir Lepel Griffin only remain in Central India long enough to start the various public buildings at Gwalior which are likely to signalise the minority of its future chief, there is every hope "that no fresh addition will be made to the large list of such buildings springing from the regulation source, which help to discredit the artistic perceptions of the English race."

OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.—We hear nothing more of the movement for re-arming the officers of the army, and teaching them the use of their weapons. Yet in what army is it more essential than in ours that every fighting man should be efficient? Surely our fighting strength is small enough without having 3 per cent. of inefficient—say thirty officers per battalion of 900 strong. It is probable that the infantry soldiers will soon have bayonets which will render them really formidable at close quarters. Cavalry troopers and artillery men may presently obtain revolvers, and be thus rendered capable of protecting themselves; for, doubtless, they will be trained in the use of these weapons, as our rank and file generally are in the use of their firearms. Is it not ridiculous, then, in an army whose weakness compels it to bring into the ranks the very bandsmen, that the officers alone should be regarded as non-combatants, or expected to learn by intuition how to defend themselves with an equipment unsuited to the purpose? We may admit that it is not primarily the business of the officers to be shooting the enemy down or engaging in single combats. They will be employed to better purpose in leading on and directing their men, and looking out for orders, and for opportunities of effective action without orders. Nevertheless, the occasion must frequently arise, especially in our army, which is so much engaged in unscientific warfare, for officers to set an example of personal prowess, or at any rate to defend their lives. We require in our officers an efficiency for personal encounters which cannot come to them by nature any more than horsemanship. By polite fiction, every English gentleman is supposed to be able to ride, yet, nevertheless, all in the mounted branches are carefully taught equitation over again in the schools. Without, therefore, in any way casting a doubt upon the complete ability of its officers to choose and handle their weapons, the Government may furnish them with regulation weapons of a certain standard of efficiency (charging them for the same, of course), and may put them through a course of instruction in their use—annually testing their efficiency, as in the case of equitation.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE "Simla Bank Libel Case," as it is known, has been concluded. It was a case wherein Mr. Francis, an ex-agent of the Bank, sued the above Corporation for Rs. 10,000 damages, for a libel alleged to have been contained in an advertisement which appeared in this and other papers publishing the fact of his dismissal. The District Court of Lahore, in which the suit was instituted in June last, and twice postponed, has now dismissed the action with costs, holding the pleas of justification and privilege set up by the Bank to have been completely established. Mr. Spitta, of the Chief Court Bar, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rattigan, Advocate-General, for the Bank. The Allahabad paper remarks that the "conclusion inevitably suggested by such of the evidence—and that the material portion of it—as has yet appeared is that, Mr. Francis must have aggravated the folly of taking his case into Court by failing to disclose all its bearings to his advisers; or the skilful counsel who represented him would certainly have discouraged his embarking on an action which bore defeat on the face of it."—*Bombay Gazette*.

LORD ROSEBURY'S recent visit to the Peshin frontier serves (says the *Pioneer*) to illustrate in a remarkable way the change that has come over that part of the world. His lordship travelled from Sibi up the Bolan Pass to within a short distance of the Khojak, halted a day at Quetta, and came back by the Hurnai route, thus covering comfortably a distance of about 325 miles in four days. But a short time ago the same journey would have taken at least twenty-five days' hard marching. But, though the railway is open, they are not yet satiated with travelling notabilities in Beluchistan, and Lord Rosebery was received with great demonstrations on his way back through Sibi. The place was decorated with flags and arches, and the Khan of Khelat's Vakil and a number of Pathan, Beluch, and Brahni Sirdars of the neighbourhood were in attendance to interview the illustrious visitor.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

This number of the *National* could not open with a more appropriate subject than a Threnodia on that trust of Conservatives, the late Stafford Henry Northcote, Earl of Iddesleigh. Viscount Cranbrook speaks with authority, in his affectionate "Tribute from a Colleague," as to the "nobility, generosity, and amiability which marked his career," and some passable verses by Mr. Austin express sentiments concerning him, in which all who knew him will concur.

From the past, our attention is called to the immediate future in Mr. Hubbard's uncompromising article on "The Church and Dissent." Mr. Hubbard plainly states the position of the Church; and, not less plainly, the real objects of Dissent, which are betrayed by the bitter and unchristian tone in which Dissenters speak of the Church. To give but one instance, in which a saying of one Dr. Binney, to the effect "that the Church of England had damned more souls than she had saved" was quoted by an Anglican clergyman at a "Conference" held in Holborn. The speaker was instantly "put down" by the chairman, a Mr. Guinness Rogers, with the assertion that Binney had made no such unqualified statement. Yet this "correction" is corrected by the exact words used by Dr. Binney, which are here (p. 735) printed *in extenso*! It is a charitable, may we hope a reasonable, supposition that Mr. Rogers did not know what he was talking about, though he had not the candour, when his mistake—if indeed it was a mistake—was exposed, to acknowledge that he was in the wrong. But this is a very fair sample of the manner in which defenders of the Church may expect to be treated if they enter Dissenting "Conferences"; and, we may add, of the ingenuousness in statement of nine-tenths of the charges brought against the Church. Mr. Hubbard puts the whole matter into a nutshell. Dissenting preachers are aware of their inferior social status to that held by the clergy, and want to "level"—not upwards, for to the status of a clergyman of the Church they cannot hope to rise, but—downwards. The writer appropriately quotes De Tocqueville: "Equality is an expression of envy. It means, in the real heart of every Republican, no one shall be better off than myself."

Whatever Colonel Malleon writes is sure to be worth reading; and his article on the rivalry of England and Russia is no exception. We face the Northern Encroacher "all along the line;" and Colonel Malleon wishes us to repair the scandalous neglect, owing to which, in 1856, we abandoned the Caucasian tribes to the pitiless vengeance of Russia, by inciting the tribes to rebellion, and thus breaking the enemy's centre. We fear that the tribes are too cowed by Russian brutality to be as useful as could be wished: nor does it seem to us that the gallant writer has adequately recognised the fact, that the Russians would not be wholly inactive while our designs, however well planned, were being carried into execution.

General Fielding does not at all exaggerate, in pointing out the extreme importance of State-aided emigration. "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth," is a precept never more applicable than to England at the present moment. The real difficulty is so to conduct State emigration, on a hitherto unprecedented scale, that it may be something more than a "change of scenery on the stage on which the tragedy of life is to be played to the bitter end." The General's plans have evidently been thought out with care; but it is difficult to avoid the conviction that they would in some respects be difficult to carry out practically.

In a well-considered Paper on the "Young England" of Disraeli's, and that of Lord Randolph Churchill's, time, Mr. Keibel supports the thesis, which we have ever maintained, that the real friends of the poorer classes are not the "Liberals," but the Tories; that "it is of the essence of Toryism to defend the patrimony of the poor, whether spiritual or temporal." He rightly adds, that "the Conservatives now represent the whole body of moderate and prudent men in Her Majesty's dominions." True, but deplorable.

Turning to the literary—but too true a reflex of the social—state of France, Mr. Tilley draws a dismal picture of the French world of letters. To the habitual indelicacy of thought and description which makes a French novel, or the *feuilleton* of a French newspaper, unfit reading for a modest Englishwoman, single or married, is superadded an insufferable dulness, a nervelessness, to which the history of the much afflicted yet naturally gay, country, affords no recent parallel. It would seem as though some awful catastrophe were needed to induce this highly-gifted nation to retrace its steps on the downward path which it has long been pursuing.

We need not leave the frontiers of France in order to deal with a subject which closely touches at once the interests, and the treaty obligations, of our own country. No sane person doubts that an internecine war between France and Germany cannot long be averted; and Lieut.-Colonel Kotschan has ventured to forecast its main features. Into these we need not enter,

further than to observe—what Kotschan discreetly leaves out of sight—that it will all but certainly involve the violation of that Belgium, the neutrality of whose territory we are bound to protect, and, if needful, to enforce. The cloud overhanging us in this quarter is not one of the least black of those which will form the impending thunderstorm.

The paper of Mr. Dennis on Southey, a writer whose works are daily less read, and respecting whom admirers have written *ad nauseam*, will attract less attention than Mr. Palgrave's deservedly sympathetic article on a poet of far higher originality, William Barnes. Writing, as the reverend poet did, in the comparatively obsolete dialect which prevails throughout the New Forest and Dorsetshire, the full beauty of his poetry is not at first sight perceptible: though it will be at once caught by the ear if intelligently read aloud. The poetry of every nation is, in its inception, "rustic;" but the rustic freshness soon withers under an overgrowth of ornamental foliage, and it must be considered a great gain to meet with it in pristine vigour. This vigour it is that Barnes displays to us. "He presents the image of the true idyllist: no pastoral poetry is more uniformly and delightfully sincere, fresher from homely life, more untouched by literary or initiative infusion." In his own line we agree with the writer in considering him all but unique. "Perhaps," says Mr. Palgrave, "Mozart has the same magical charm, the sweetness, the cry of human pathos, the unremitting and inseparable presence of beauty." Mr. Palgrave's paper should add many to those who enjoy and appreciate poetry known as yet but to comparatively few readers.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIANS.*

It is not surprising that at this, the eleventh hour, attention is being directed to Persia. A nation whose existence is to be reckoned by thousands rather than hundreds of years cannot do otherwise than command respect, if only on the score of antiquity; but, apart from this, admitting that there is much to condemn, there is also much to admire in a country in regard to which not one European in a thousand has the slightest knowledge or information. Thanks, however, to some recent publications this ignorance is no longer justifiable, for there is now every opportunity of learning what hitherto has been confined to the few who could afford time and money to visit the land of Iran.

First and foremost there is Mr. Benjamin's "Persia and the Persians," a volume so charmingly printed and illustrated that it is well nigh an *édition de luxe*. Nor are the contents less worthy of commendation. Of course the author, having been Minister of the United States, saw chiefly through coloured spectacles, and his experiences were principally, if not solely, in the arena of high life; but even in this direction there is ample opportunity of instruction, and we read with pleasure and withal profit the interesting account of the king and his three sons, of the nobility, some known to fame, others in the comparative obscurity of a non-political life. The account, too, of the palaces, gorgeous in their splendour and bewitching in their luxury, and of the mansions, picturesque yet comfortable, elegant, yet adapted to the requirements alike of climate as of everyday life, cannot fail to enlarge the mind as teaching that each and every nation has its own standard of art, of luxury, and of comfort.

The essay on the Arts of Persia, though bearing the modest prefix of "a glance," gives by far the best account of this interesting and little known subject which it has been our lot to read. Of course there is much room for difference of opinion in regard to the theories propounded, but if all will not agree with the conclusions none can dispute the clearness and force of Mr. Benjamin's arguments. More than this is not to be expected; less would be unfair.

The article on the Passion-Play is chiefly remarkable in that it professes to contain much never before committed to print. Surely Mr. Benjamin has overlooked Sir Lewis Pelly's "Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain," or the extremely complete account of this drama given in Mr. Wollaston's "Half Hours with Muhammad," a work which is replete with information on all that concerns the life and religion of the great lawgiver of Arabia. The chapter on religious sects, on the other hand, which lays no claim to novelty, contains an account of several minor divisions of the Shi'ah faith never before, so far as we are aware, given to the public.

Lastly, the observations on the "Political Situation in Persia" are replete with interest—the reflections of a thoughtful and clear-headed American upon the rôle which Persia will—or, at any rate, might—play in the future should attract attention. England's very existence is bound up with her Eastern possessions. Will not her rulers be wise, and consider? The *laissez faire* school of politics, always dangerous in the world of rivalry and enterprise, is little less than criminal when the imaginative Oriental is left to "stew in his own juice," and worship the rising sun of activity and zeal.

If Mr. Benjamin in his most fascinating volume deals with

* "Persia and the Persians," by S. G. W. Benjamin. (John Murray.

"Persia as it is," by C. J. Wills, M.D. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.)

* "The National Review." February, 1887. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

high life, Mr. Wills in his less pretentious but no less interesting work, entitled, "Persia as it is," draws aside the veil that enshrouds the homes of the Iranis. Impenetrable as is the domestic life of a Muslim nation, owing in part to the seclusion of women which the faith of Muhammad enjoins, Mr. Wills, being a doctor, was enabled in some measure to dive into the secret recesses of the "andarun"—the harem of Persia—and in a chatty, amusing way he tells us his experiences. His work is a valuable corollary to its larger and more costly companion of "John Murray" fame; read side by side the couple throw a flood of light upon the land of Cyrus and Darius, the kingdom which produced an Alexander the Great and a Nadir Shah, a monarchy old yet not effete, poor yet endowed with a potentiality of wealth which might make it the envy of rivals and the fear of foes, a Power which in the mighty past has played a proud and splendid part, and which in the unknown future may yet live to fan the embers of ancient greatness and prehistoric renown.

THE POEMS OF K. F. RELAIEFF.*

We are always pleased to see a member of the Indian Services devoting his leisure to the acquisition of a language, which bids fair to become so important to all who serve under the Viceroy of India, as does that of Russia. Mr. Davies has undertaken his task under the best auspices. No Russian could be named, whose help a young translator would more gladly hail than that of so accomplished a *littérateur* as M. Aksakoff, of Moscow.

Nor could the author have chosen a better subject for translation than the poetical works of Relaiëff. Like most educated and intellectual Russians, Relaiëff was deeply penetrated with political discontent. The oppression of the people by venial officials, the corruption of high and low, in a country where Grand Dukes starve the soldiery, by swindling the commissariat, in order to feather their own nests, the absolute tyranny exercised by every military fledgling over worthy and respected citizens who have not donned the uniform of the Tsar, these things are the burden of every book of travels in Russia. And yet "the half hath not been told" unto us. Small wonder that these, and similar, wrongs, vexed the righteous soul of Relaiëff. His political views influenced his career, his poetry is redolent of them, and they brought him to the honourable death of a Russian political martyr. "Accursed country!" were the poet's last words, when the executioner "bungled" in his task of hanging him. "Accursed country, where they know neither how to plot, nor how to judge, nor how to hang" (p. 19). Poor fellow! Of the truth that his countrymen "knew not how to plot," he himself was a sad instance and a lamentable victim.

That his character was one which may well challenge admiration, no one who reads his poetry can doubt; and we can quite believe that "sense of duty was his guiding motive."

The poet's love of his country, and noble indignation against its oppressors, peep out, with but little attempt at concealment, in his first and longest poem, in which Voinarofskyi, the nephew of Mazeppa, tells the tale of his exile from his beloved Ukraine. One can imagine that the poet had himself in view:—

"Full well I know
The step is bold, what may betide
But future fortune can decide:
Success may not attend the blow." (p. 60.)
... Life and death do I despise
And live I must, for all my breast
With patriotism's glow possess
Still, fondly, dreams, that there may be
A time, when joy and liberty,
The heritage our fathers gave,
Our Native land again may bless;
And then some patriot may save
His countrymen from wretchedness.

Again, of his next hero, Vadeem, we are told:—

"His mind was purposed to redeem
By force his countrymen from ills."

Even in the minor gems, resembling what are (too often aptly because so few deserve to be retained in the memory) called fugitive pieces, there is the same longing for something better, until at the end it turns to blank despair.

"For heavy grief and settled gloom
Wandering, till now alone I go,
The world becomes a dreary tomb,
This world of grief and hopeless woe." (p. 130.)

We hope that the few extracts which we have given may but serve to whet the reader's appetite for more, and we can promise him that he will find a perusal of the little book its own reward. Mr. Hart-Davies has rendered the original into easy, flowing English verse; and has shown a commendable partiality for Saxon words. We welcome him as a promising labourer in the all but illimitable field of Russian literature, and hope soon to meet with him again.

* "The Poems of K. F. Relaiëff." Translated from the Russian by T. Hart Davies, Bombay Civil Service. New and enlarged edition. London: Remington and Co. 1887.

THE INDIAN TRIBUTE, AND THE LOSS BY EXCHANGE.*

We need not, on this occasion, follow Macaulay's example in "chaffing" an author on the length of his title-page, the less so because Mr. Pollard's title-page sets forth in a compressed form the conclusions to which his investigations have led him. We can at once see that he is no bimetalist. Indeed, he absolutely rejects, as a measure of value, all relations between the two precious metals. Labour, he tells us (Chap. 3), is "the standard invariable in its own nation, by comparison with which we can ascertain from time to time the fluctuations in the values of the precious metals and of commodities." In this view of the case the author is strictly orthodox; supported as he is by such eminent authorities as Adam Smith and Ricardo. "Labour," says the former, in a pertinent passage, "is the only universal, as well as the only accurate, measure of value, or the only standard by which we can compare the values of different commodities at all times and at all places."

Without disputing so venerable a dictum, and without attempting to introduce our readers to the thorny mazes of the "dismal science," we may go at once to the author's general conclusion. "What we have to account for," he tells us (p. 35), "is the fall in the gold value of the rupee in London from 1860, when the Indian Home charges were only a few hundreds of pounds, to 1s. 7d. in 1884, when the Home charges had risen to seventeen millions." And he thinks that the burden of proof lies on those who deny the connection between the two phenomena. Again (p. 129), "The glut of our (Indian) commodities in the Home market is the result of our growing Home charges." Now, we will not say that the author is mistaking cause for effect; we do not, indeed, think so. But sure we are that he is mistaking, in part at least, coincidence for causation, and that he ascribes to the Home charges a vastly exaggerated influence on the Indian exchange. What proportion do these charges bear to the entire trade between India and England? Surely not such as to reduce the rupee to three-fourths of its normal value.

We dissent from Mr. Pollard's conclusions. But his book is written carefully, if sometimes rather too pugnaciously; and the diagrams with which he illustrates his argument are, like the accompanying tabular statements, very well worthy attention. His argument, if not very close, is fairly clear; and, as a repository of facts on the subject of which it treats, the book is simply invaluable.

"A London Sparrow at the Colinderies" (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.), calls to mind Tate and Brady's

"The birds, more happy far than I,"

for the sparrow (E. V. B.) has seen more of the Colinderies than many people who have devoted not a little time to them. It has uttered some entertaining little chirpings concerning the various objects of interest; and these will pleasantly beguile an otherwise *mauvais quart d'heure*. It is perhaps not unnatural for a bird to think that "the Baroda Pigeon-House was far and away the best thing in the Exhibition." But it can't, of course, be expected that we should, all of us, agree with birds, merely because we are two-legged like them!

Major G. T. Plunkett's "Walks in Cairo" (Richardson and Co.) divides into what may be called the inside of a week—six "Walks"—the inspection of the endless marvels of the City of Victory. For one unacquainted with Oriental scenes, six weeks are not too many wherein to enjoy Cairo; folks familiar with the immutable East often find themselves "bored" in as many hours. Major Plunkett has hit the *juste milieu*; and no one visiting, under his guidance, the capital of the Khedive, will fail to behold all that is most especially worth seeing.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"History of the United States," by Percy Greg (W. H. Allen and Co.).

It is stated that Rai Salig Ram, Bahadur, Postmaster-General of the North-West Provinces, will shortly retire.

THE latest news from Afghanistan is not a little surprising. Naib Sarwar Khan, the Governor of Herat, has been secured at Kabul and deprived of his post. He is succeeded by Kazi Siad-Uddin, who has left for Herat. The Kazi will be remembered as having accompanied the Afghan Boundary Commission from the time it entered the Amir's dominions, down to its arrival at Kabul. The change of Governors at Herat at such a period seems inexplicable, and the result of the move will be watched with considerable interest.

* "The Indian Tribute, and the Loss by Exchange. An Essay on the depreciation of Indian commodities in England; showing why the growth of the Home charges has been accompanied by a fall in the English value of Indian Exports, the inevitable effect of their fall on the gold price of Silver and the Rate of Exchange, and the utter failure of Bi-metallism as a remedy for India's growing burden." By Thomas Inwood Pollard, author of "Gold and Silver weighed in the Balance." Calcutta. Thacker, Spink and Co. 1886.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1887.

THE CAPITAL OF INDIA.

"THERE is no accounting for taste," says the proverb, otherwise it would be difficult to understand why any person not an elector of Kirkaldy should go to hear Sir George Campbell read a paper on one of his favourite

hobbies. Sir George is one of that school of philosophers of whom Hudibras wrote:—

"Some force whole regions in despite
O' geography to change their site;
Make former times shake hands with latter,
And that which was before come after."

Sir George has long been dissatisfied with Calcutta as the capital of India, as he has been dissatisfied with most things in this, seemingly to him, worst of all possible worlds. He does not contemplate the blunders committed at and since its creation with the serene satisfaction of the Spanish king of old, who merely gave it as his opinion that things would have been better done had he been consulted, but his temperament partakes more of the irritability of Hamlet when he held it to be "cursed spite" that he should have been born to put the old world straight. At a meeting held at the Westminster Palace Hotel last week, under the auspices of the East India Association, Sir George Campbell read a paper, the subject of which was "The Capital of India." He pointed out that if the capital of India were to be selected no one would propose to put it where Calcutta stands. This might be said of more than half the capital cities of the world, not excluding London itself. There is much virtue in your if. But Sir George has discovered that Calcutta, to all intents and purposes, has already ceased to be the capital of India, and so he treated of that city as briefly as the naturalist did the snakes of Iceland—"there are no snakes in Iceland." Calcutta, which ought never to have been a capital has now practically ceased to be one. So far so good. But there is another place which, having usurped this position, came in for fierce criticism. Sir George took up his parable against Simla.

The real working capital is Simla, where the Government is located the greater part of the year—more than twice as long as in Calcutta, and where its members have their real permanent residences. But Simla itself is unsuited for the purpose. It is most inconveniently situated far in the interior of the hills, and in the whole Himalayan range there is not another so detestable a bit of country as that between the plains and Simla. The water supply is incurably deficient, and drainage is impossible.

If the melodious voice of the lecturer could influence the gods on the eternal hills, Simla would be doomed, and the headquarters of the Government of India be immediately transferred to a site chosen by Sir George Campbell. But in spite of denunciation and bad drainage, Simla is likely to be retained, and its opponents in India know this, and have ceased from troubling themselves further in the matter. Cannot Sir George follow their wise example? He knows that the Supreme Government, with the sanction of successive Secretaries of State for India, has laid out vast sums of money on official buildings at Simla; he knows that a railway will soon traverse that "detestable bit of country" which separates the station from the plains, and that it is possible that a mountain railroad may yet run into Simla itself. Besides this, Sir George knows that in the present aspect of affairs on the North-West frontier of India it would hardly be wise to have the Viceroy located in the Neilgherries, or even at his favourite Nassick. He himself admits that "no existing city or centre supplies all the required conditions of a capital in India." This being so, why, in the name of all that is tantalising, create unprofitable discussions by propounding impossible changes? Cannot the worthy ex-Lieutenant-Governor, so far as the capital of India is concerned, follow Lord Melbourne's advice about another matter—"Leave it alone?"

THE Government of India has confirmed Dr. Stephen in the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, vice Dr. Bellew, retired.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 8.)

O'KINEALY—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. P. O'Kinealy of the office of reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, from the 1st inst.

CHATTERJEE, Mr. K. M., barrister-at-law, has been appointed a reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr. O'Kinealy, resigned.

The undermentioned officers are confirmed in the appointments in which they are officiating sub pro tem., from Nov. 14, the date on which Deputy Surgeon-General H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., retired from the service :—

STEPHEN, Surgeon-Major A., M.B., officiating sanitary commissioner of the Punjab.

WILKIE, Surgeon-Major D., M.B., officiating statistical officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments.

NORTON, Mr. D., Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be a supernumerary deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade in Burma.

HARE—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. Hare, barrister-at-law, to be a Notary Public, and to exercise his functions as such within the limits of the town of Rangoon in Lower Burma.

BEASLEY, Rev. E. M., B.A., chaplain of Chakrata, North-West Provinces, to be chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, from Nov. 30.

SLADE—The services of Mr. H. Slade, an assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade in Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department as an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

MULLEN, Surgeon D. F., M.D., Indian Medical Service (on furlough), is appointed to be residency surgeon, Meywar, from Nov. 27, vice Surgeon W. Beatson, whose services have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MURRAY, Mr. S., extra assistant commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be extra assistant resident, Hyderabad, and superintendent of the residency civil offices, from Nov. 22, vice Mr. J. B. Hughes, deceased.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, from Oct. 21 :—

ROBERTSON, Lieut. E. E., squadron officer 1st regiment, to be squadron commander, 2nd regiment, and staff officer Central Indian Horse, vice Lieut. G. K. Daly, deceased.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. P., attached to the 2nd regiment, to be squadron officer 1st regiment, vice Lieut. Robertson, but to continue to officiate as squadron commander, 2nd regiment.

BACHELOR—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. L. A. Bachelor as acting vice-consul for the United States of America at Adeu, during the absence of Mr. B. D. Armour.

The following promotions are ordered :—

BUYERS, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., from May 20.

GRACY, Major T., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., from July 5.

GILBERT, Mr. C. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., Rajputana, is transferred to Burma Provincial Establishment.

KING, Mr. W. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Beluchistan, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer and joint secretary to the agent, Governor-General, Beluchistan, P.W.D., during the absence on privilege leave of Major A. C. Bigg-Wither, or until further orders.

EIOKE, Mr. F. W., assistant examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is promoted permanently to that grade from May 7.

The following officers are transferred from the establishment under the control of the North-West Provinces and Oudh Government to that under the Director-General of Railways :—

CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. W. J., Class II., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department.

SIMEON, Mr. C., Class IV., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department.

FURLONGS.

JOHNS, Mr. W. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted three months' language leave from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

WIMBERLEY, Lieut.-Colonel R. J., officiating superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained special leave for six months, together with subsidiary leave for twenty-seven days, from Feb. 26.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

POINGDESTRE, Lieutenant A., Suffolk Regiment, officiating adjutant Malwa Bheel Corps, from Feb. 24, 1885.

SCHOFFIELD, Lieutenant C., Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, from March 31, 1885.

CARPENDALE, Lieutenant W. M., West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating officer 11th Bengal Infantry, from Oct. 11, 1885.

BEADON, Lieutenant G. C., Dorsetshire Regiment, wing officer 29th Bengal Infantry, from Dec. 24, 1885.

WRIGHT, Mr. F. N., to be lieutenant in the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieutenant E. Weston, become supernumerary.

BERESFORD, Captain J. C. M., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Military Works Department, and is attached to that department pending further orders.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces :—

HUGHES, Colonel C. J., Bengal Staff Corps, dated Sept. 26.

HEWETT, Colonel J. N. B., Bengal Staff Corps, dated July 1.

GELLIE, Colonel F., Bengal Staff Corps, dated Nov. 13.

OBARD, Colonel T., Madras Staff Corps, dated Sept. 30.

WILSON, Colonel J. N., Madras Staff Corps, dated Sept. 20.

CHERRY, Colonel E. M., Madras Cavalry, dated Sept. 6.

HOOPER, Colonel G. S., Madras Cavalry, dated Oct. 20.

MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel H. Y., Bengal Cavalry, dated Oct. 30.

LEWES, Major J. M. D., Bengal Staff Corps, dated Nov. 1.

BELLEW, Deputy Surgeon-General H. W., C.S.I., Bengal Medical Establishment, dated Nov. 14.

COOK, Deputy Surgeon-General H., M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, dated Nov. 21.

BATESON, Brigade-Surgeon R. S., Bengal Medical Establishment, dated Sept. 1.

EVES, Brigade-Surgeon C. T., Madras Medical Establishment, dated Aug. 26.

The Queen has also approved of the undermentioned officer being placed on the Retired List :—

HENNESSY, Major D. G., Bengal Staff Corps, dated Aug. 6.

The Queen has also approved of the undermentioned officers being transferred from the Temporary Half-Pay List to the Retired List :—

HARRIS, Lieut. F. A., Bengal Staff Corps, dated Nov. 6.

TUOHY, Surgeon F. J., M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, dated Nov. 21.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

HUGHES, Colonel C. J., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major-general, dated Sept. 26.

HEWETT, Colonel J. N. B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major-general, dated July 1.

GELLIE, Colonel F., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major-general, dated Nov. 13.

OBARD, Colonel T., Madras Staff Corps, to be major-general, dated Sept. 30.

WILSON, Colonel J. N., Madras Staff Corps, to be major-general, dated Sept. 28.

CHERRY, Colonel E. M., Madras Cavalry, to be major-general, dated Sept. 6.

HOOPER, Colonel G. S., Madras Cavalry, to be major-general, dated Oct. 20.

MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel H. Y., Bengal Cavalry, to be colonel, dated Oct. 30.

LEWES, Major J. M. D., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonel, dated Nov. 8.

EVES, Brigade-Surgeon C. T., Madras Medical Establishment, to be deputy surgeon-general, dated Aug. 26.

The undermentioned deputy commissaries and honorary lieutenants, Bengal Establishment, to be honorary captains :—

MORTIMER, Mr. G., dated May 18.

JAMES, Mr. W., dated May 18.

TOBIN, Deputy Assistant Commissary W. T., Bengal Establishment, to be honorary lieutenant, dated June 18.

GORDON, Colonel T. E., C.B., C.S.I., Bengal, to be major-general in the Indian Staff Corps, dated Oct. 21.

GOODMAN, Conductor H., Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment in the Indian Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

GRANT, Lieut.-Colonel C., Bombay Cavalry, to be colonel, from Jan. 4.

FURLONG, Lieut.-Colonel M., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Jan. 4.

REEVES, Lieut.-Colonel H. N., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Jan. 4.

PAUL, Lieut. E. T., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps from Jan. 1.

TAYLOR, Lieut. W. W., to be lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from Jan. 1.

HARRISON, Major W. P., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel from Jan. 4.

CORRINGAN, Captain S. S., is granted the rank of honorary major in the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

NEVILLE, Lieut. D., to be captain in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

PEARCE, Mr. C. M., to be lieutenant in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MACLEIN, Mr. T. T., to be lieutenant in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.
 BUDDEN, Lieut. H. O., to be captain in the Rohilkund Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain E. Jermyn, who has resigned his commission.
 STUART, Mr. J., to be lieutenant, vice Lieut. Budden, promoted.
 HUTTON, Captain E., resigns his commission in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

HUNTER, Colonel C., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, first class (p.a.), for two years.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

GERARD, Major and Colonel M. G., C.B., Bengal S.C., 1st Regiment Central India Horse (p.a.), for one year.

STOCKLEY, Captain V. M., Bengal S.C., 16th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

BLYTH, Captain F. A., Bengal S.C., 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

MORRIS, Lieut.-Colonel R., cavalry (p.a.), for 45 days.

RENNY, Lieut. S. M., R.A. (m.c.), for 90 days.

PURVES, Surgeon-Major H. B. (m.c.), for six months.

MANLEY, Sub-Conductor C., Quartermaster-General's Office (m.c.), for three months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

ALLSOPP, Captain the Hon. F. E., R.A., to officiate as aide-de-camp, vice Major I. S. M. Hamilton, officiating as interpreter, dated Nov. 16.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

TAYLOR, Mr. N. C., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, dated Dec. 8.

BOILEAU, Lieut. O. C., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

GOUGH, Lieut. C. H. H., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 19th Bengal Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity to the 12th Bengal Cavalry.

TAYLOR, Lieut. N. C., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 14th Bengal Lancers.

DEANE, Major T., 16th Bengal Cavalry, squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Deane, who continues seconded, dated Oct. 9.

ALEXANDER, Captain A. De V., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Alexander, who continues seconded, dated Oct. 9.

ROBERTS, Captain C. J., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Alexander, dated Oct. 9.

MEDLEY, Lieut. A. G., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 19th Bengal Lancers.

BEVILLE, Lieut. C. H., Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, dated Dec. 1.

BATTYE, Major L. R., wing commander 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, to be second in command, vice Molloy, appointed commandant 2nd Battalion, 5th Goorkhas.

CAMPBELL, Major L. R. H. D., wing commander 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, to officiate as second in command, vice Battye, on furlough.

MARTIN, Captain A. R., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Battye.

SMITH, Lieut. J. M., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Martin.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. J., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Chenevix-Trench, transferred to 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas.

WRENCH—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major A. J. C. Wrench, West Riding Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officer has qualified for employment in the transport branch of the Commissariat Department:—

JUDGE, Lieut. C. B., 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment.

(Jan. 3.)

At the examinations held on Nov. 1st the undermentioned officers qualified for the rank of majors:—

CLERK, Captain H., 2nd Dragoon Guards.

PHILLIPS, Captain W. E., 6th Dragoon Guards.

TEMPLE, Captain J., Royal Artillery.

DUNLOP, Captain J. W., Royal Artillery.

GARDINER, Captain R., Royal Engineers.

HEATHCOTE, Captain A., Royal Engineers.

IRWIN, Captain H. E., Royal Warwick Regiment.

RANKEN, Captain A. W., Scottish Rifles.

BRAY, Captain C. A., East Lancashire Regiment.

GOSSSET, Captain E. A. G., Derbyshire Regiment.

JENKINSON, Captain G. S. C., Derbyshire Regiment.

ADAMSON, Captain J. C., South Yorkshire Regiment.

CUBITT, Captain A. C., Suffolk Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of captains:—

PAGET, Lieut. W. L. H., Royal Horse Artillery.

KIRK, Lieut. W., 2nd Dragoon Guards.

DUSHINGTO, Lieut. A. P. D., 3rd Dragoon Guards.

OLDHAM, Lieut. E. A., 8th Hussars.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. the Hon. H. A., 17th Lancers.

McKENNEDY, Lieut. H. J. W., Norfolk Regiment.

GORE, Capt. A. J., Devonshire Regiment.

SHADWELL, Lieut. L. J., Suffolk Regiment.

LENNOCK, Lieut. C. F., Suffolk Regiment.

YALE, Lieut. J. C., West Yorkshire Regiment.

SANDWICH, Lieut. R. L., Leicestershire Regiment.

WELSTEAD, Lieut. H. M., Leicestershire Regiment.

COPLAND, Lieut. W. S., Leicestershire Regiment.

APTHORP, Lieut. K. P., Royal Irish Regiment.

TAYLOR, Lieut. E. T., Cheshire Regiment.

ELLIS, Lieut. C. R. C., Scottish Rifles.

TWYFORD, Lieut. E. H. S., Scottish Rifles.

CAPPER, Lieut. T., East Lancashire Regiment.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. C. D., East Surrey Regiment.

BAYLISS, Lieut. E. G., East Surrey Regiment.

HUMPHREYS, Lieut. C. V., West Riding Regiment.

BRUCE, Lieut. C. D., West Riding Regiment.

O'GRADY, Lieut. H. H. M., Royal Sussex Regiment.

BROGDEN, Lieut. D. D., Royal Sussex Regiment.

STUART, Lieut. W. D., King's Royal Rifle Corps.

BROOK, Lieut. R. W. C., Wiltshire Regiment.

SYNGE, Lieut. R. F. M., Highland Light Infantry.

BLOOD, Lieut. W. P., Royal Irish Fusiliers.

WATHEN, Lieut. E. O., Leinster Regiment.

HODGE, Lieut. E. F., Rifle Brigade.

STRACHEY, Lieut. R. J., Rifle Brigade.

BROWNE, Lieut. S. D., Royal Horse Artillery.

HARRISON, Lieut. H. C. V., Royal Artillery.

JAMESON, Captain R. F., Bengal Staff Corps.

ALLEN, Captain B. M., Bengal Staff Corps.

THORNHILL, Captain H. B., Bengal Staff Corps.

MONTRESOR, Captain E. H. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

HALL, Captain L. M. M., Bengal Staff Corps.

CAZALET, Captain W. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

WESTMORLAND, Captain C. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

BLYTH, Captain F. A., Bengal Staff Corps.

DUFF, Captain B., Bengal Staff Corps.

TRAVERS, Captain E. A., Bengal Staff Corps.

SNOW—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. R. H. P. Snow, Wiltshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been posted.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

JONES, Major F. W. R., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

ORDE, Major C. R., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

PARK, Captain C. W., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 5.)

D'OYLY, Mr. W. H., is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Durbhunga during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. C. Price, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating opium agent, Behar.

PRICE, Mr. J. G., magistrate and collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Tipperah.

JONES, Mr. S. S., is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Tipperah, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district.

PETERSON, Mr. H. F., is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Tipperah, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge, Mymensingh.

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector Buxar, Shahabad, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of that district.

COSSERAT, Mr. A. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Tipperah, is transferred to the district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and is appointed to have charge of the Sungu sub-division of that district.

HERALD, Mr. J. L., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sungu Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to the district of the 4 Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Barrasat sub-division of that district.

BADSHAH, Mr. K. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Attia, Mymensingh, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Manbhum.

MAXWELL, Mr. W. B., district superintendent of police, is posted to Furriddpore, from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to act as assistant superintendents of police:—Mr. A. Campbell and Mr. K. B. W. Thomas.

McGAVIN, Mr. A. L., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigori, is appointed to be also sudder sub-registrar of Julpigori, with retrospective effect from Oct. 14.

WYLLY—The Lieut. Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. E. Wyllly of his appointment as an honorary magistrate for the Khurda bench, in the district of Puri.

FURLOUGHS.

DOWLING, Lieut. A. F., Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for ten months, on private affairs, from Feb. 16.

MANN, Mr. J., principal Krishnagur College, is allowed furlough for one year, from March 6.

PRATT, Mr. W. D., district superintendent of police, is allowed furlough for ten months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 6.)

CHEVIS, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, Umballa, is deputed to the Settlement Department and posted to the Northern Umballa Settlement, from Dec. 15.

LAWRENCE, Major H. J., district judge, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of Jullundur, from Jan. 3, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Marshall.

MACLAGAN, Mr. E. D., who has been appointed to the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service and attached to the Province of the Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to Lahore, and he has assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 22.

MULLALLY, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return from the seven months' furlough therein granted to him on Nov. 7, and was posted to the superintending engineer's office, Bari Doab Circle, which he joined on Nov. 17.

MULLALLY, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the superintending engineer's office, Bari Doab Circle, on Nov. 18, to the Chenab Canal Division, of which he took over charge from Mr. W. Smith, executive engineer, on Nov. 22.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

WILSON, Mr. C., C.S., who arrived at Allahabad on Dec. 23, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Shahjahanpur district.

CADELL—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Cadell, magistrate and collector, Aligarh, to be additional commissioner, Benares Division, from the date of taking charge.

RUTTLEDGE, Surgeon-Major E. B., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Benares to Etawah.

EVANS, Mr. L. G., covenanted assistant commissioner, N.W.P. and Oudh, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HAMBLIN, Captain R. E., is appointed to be officiating commandant, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, during the absence of Colonel F. W. Chatterton.

EALLES—The Hon. and Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to nominate Mr. C. L. M. Eales, C.S., to be a member of the Local Board of the sub-district comprised in the Basti tahsil, in the Basti district, vice Mr. H. W. W. Reynold, C.S., resigned.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Seoni, is transferred to Chindwara, to relieve Colonel Vertue, proceeding on leave.

LAURIE, Mr. L. K., C.S., under secretary to the chief commissioner, on being relieved of his duties as officiating commissioner of Excise, superintendent of Stamps and inspector-general of Registration, Central Provinces, is appointed to act as judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpur.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

FOWLE, Mr. E., Myook, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Mandalay district.

BARNARD, Mr. G. H., assistant conservator of forests, Pegu, is transferred to Rangoon as personal assistant to the Conservator, Pegu Circle, from Nov. 25, on which date Captain C. T. Bingham relinquished charge of the current duties of the Conservator's office.

MERCER, Mr. L., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from Rangoon to Pegu.

CORBETT, Mr. G. Q., assistant conservator of forests, is posted to the Tharrawaddy division, Pegu Circle.

JACKSON, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, is posted to the western division, Pegu Circle.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. H., civil medical officer, Ma-ubin, is appointed to the charge of the Ma-ubin treasury as a temporary measure.

BROWNE—The Chief Commissioner appoints Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., chief engineer, Burma, to be a member of the Educational Syndicate.

GREEN, Mr. G. E. T., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is transferred to Upper Burma.

The following transfers are order d:—

HILDEBRAND, Mr. A. H., deputy commissioner, from Tharrawaddy to Upper Burma.

HALL, Mr. W. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Paungde, to officiate as a temporary measure, as deputy commissioner of Tharrawaddy.

TODD-NAYLOR, Mr. H. P., C.S., assistant commissioner from Tharrawaddy, to the charge of the Paungde sub division of the Prome district.

HOUGHTON, Mr. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Henzada to the charge of the Pegu sub-division of the Pegu district.

RICHARDSON, Mr. E., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred to Upper Burma.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, Jan. 7.)

BARRATT, Lieut. W. C., probationer Madras Staff Corps, is directed to join the 6th Punjab Infantry as officiating wing officer.

DAVIES, Lieut. H. R., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to Burma for special duty there, and report himself to the general officer commanding at Rangoon.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings:—

FERGUSON, Brigade-Surgeon F., M.D., on arrival from England, to do general duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

HEATHER, Surgeon-Major D. C. W., on arrival from England, to do general duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

CAMPBELL, Surgeon-Major W. J., doing duty General Hospital, Rangoon, to be senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Thayetmyo.

BENNETT, Surgeon-Major R. D., senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Thayetmyo, to do duty General Hospital, Rangoon.

The following order is confirmed:—

GALL—By the officer commanding Cannanore, appointing Captain C. D. M. Gall, 22nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, station staff officer, 3rd class.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Jan. 7.)

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SMURTHWAITE, Lieut. P. A., officiating wing officer 3rd Regiment Bengal Light Infantry, to be wing officer.

PONTHEU, Lieut. R. G. R. de Vismes de, officiating wing officer 19th Regiment Bengal Light Infantry, to be wing officer.

HOUGHTON, Lieut. E. B., 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 26th Regiment Bengal Light Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 26.

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal staff, from the 1st inst:—

HERBERT, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 1st Regiment Central India Horse, to be aide-de-camp and interpreter.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the date specified:—

GARDINER, Lieutenant H. L., R.A., 1st subaltern, No. 2 Mountain Battery, on Dec. 25.

GRAVES, Probationary Armourer Sergeant J. W., 1st Bengal Rifle Brigade, having satisfactorily completed his period of probation, is promoted to be Armourer Sergeant, 2nd class, and transferred to the Corps of Armourers, from Oct. 7.

GRAVES, Armourer Sergeant, is posted to the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.

The following orders are confirmed:—

HOUGHTON—Regimental order dated Dec. 20, appointing Lieut. F. A. Houghton to be interpreter to the East Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, from that date.

Regimental order North Staffordshire Regiment, dated Oct. 21, appointing the following committee of paymastership from Oct. 9, vice Paymaster and Hon. Major C. Ward, transferred to the 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment:—President, Major T. B. Sparks; Members, Major R. H. Tyecke and Captain A. W. Prior; Captain Prior will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 13.)

The services of the undermentioned medical officers are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief :—
HENDERSON, Surgeon W. G. H., Indian Medical Service.
BATTY, Surgeon-Major R., Indian Medical Service.
KEITH, Surgeon-Major J. F., M.D., Indian Medical Service.
LE BRUN, Major W. L., Staff Corps, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

D'SYLVA, Assistant Apothecary N., Subordinate Medical Department, having been declared unfit for the active duties of his position, is discharged from the service.

COLLIE—The services of Surgeon M. A. T. Collie, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the civil department.

JAMES, Captain M., S.C., having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from Jan. 11, subject to H.M.'s approval.

WHITE, Lieut. W. F., Cheshire Regiment, a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted leave of absence to proceed to England to appear before a medical board.

FOWLER, Lieut. F. J., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Nov. 13, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

HAYES, Surgeon P. A., Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay command, from Jan. 5, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief :—

HERBERT, Lieutenant L., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 1st Regiment Central India Horse, to be aide-de-camp and interpreter, dated Jan. 1.

EATON—The services of Surgeon J. B. Eaton, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed permanently at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from date of being struck off duty :—

WALKER, Captain J. N., 13th Bombay Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta district. Captain Walker is in his twentieth year of service for pension, which commenced on July 20, 1886.

NUTT, Lieut.-Colonel H. L., Staff Corps, for three months, on private affairs.

BARR, Major D. W. K., Staff Corps, for two months, on private affairs.

IREDELL, Lieut.-Colonel J. S., Staff Corps (temporary half-pay), has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from Oct. 29, subject to H.M.'s approval.

HIGGINSON, Major H. S., E Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, to Feb. 9, in extension, in England, on medical certificate.

WHITLE, Lieut. W. F., Cheshire Regiment (probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps), to proceed to England to appear before a medical board.

INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. W. C. Ramsden, Inf., Surg. J. T. W. Leslie.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. F. V. Gaitskell, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. B. Yates, F. Venning (Cov.), H. Ellis.

Bombay Estab.—J. R. Middleton.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. Jameson, six months; Lieut. R. C. Broome, S.C., six months; Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, S.C., till June 30, 1887; Capt. W. F. Montresor, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. B. Harris, S.C., six months; Col. W. M. Dickinson, S.C., three months; Surg.-Maj. H. M. G. Archdall, three months.

Bombay Estab.—Bde.-Surg. H. J. Blanc, M.D., 32 days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. W. Clift, three months' furlough; J. W. Oliver, six months' s.c.; J. Lambert, C.I.E., three months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—G. M. Ryan, four days' extra leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Surg.-Maj. G. Massy, Maj. S. J. Lambert, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Col. H. R. Mead, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Madden, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. E. McCracken.

Bombay Estab.—J. Tate, T. D. Little, E. J. Barker.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

FALKLAND—Jan. 25, at 42, Pont-street, Belgrave-square, the Viscountess Falkland, of a son.

GOUGH—Jan. 23, at The Palace, Hampton Court, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hugh S. Gough, C.M.G., 10th Royal Hussars, of a daughter.

HUNT—Jan. 20, at Brighton, the wife of Captain William Hunt, D.C.O. Middlesex Regiment (17th), prematurely, of a son, who only survived his birth one hour and a-half.

MACDONALD—Jan. 20, at Kingsburgh, Southsea, the wife of Colonel H. C. Macdonald, late 108th Regiment, of a daughter.

ROTHWELL—Jan. 22, at 17, Prince's-gardens, S.W., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Rothwell, R.A., of a son.

SWANTON—Jan. 23, at Stonehouse, Devon, the wife of J. H. Swanton Esq., Lieut. and Adjutant Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HASELGROVE-STUTCHBURY—Jan. 19, at Old Twickenham Church, Mr. William Henry Haselgrove, of Walworth, to Miss Alice Stutchbury.

JOLY-CAMPBELL—Jan. 24, at St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Alain C. de Lotbiniere Joly, Lieut. Royal Engineers, to Marion Helen, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel J. T. Campbell, late 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders and Royal Fusiliers.

KINLOCH-DUNNE—Jan. 20, at Clonsalee Church, George H. A. Kinloch, Major Somersetshire Light Infantry, to Mrs. Dunne, of Brittas, Clonsalee, Queen's County, Ireland.

LIDDELL-BERRY—Jan. 19, at St. Raphael's Church, Kingston-on-Thames, John Liddell, Esq., of Renwell Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Emily Catherine (Daisy), youngest daughter of the late Major Henry A. Berry, 26th Cameronians.

TAYLOR-WYNNE—Jan. 20, at St. Andrew's, Shoeburyness, Captain W. H. Forbes Taylor, Royal Artillery, only son of the late Surgeon-General W. B. Taylor, Bombay Medical Board, to Florence Annie, second daughter of the Rev. E. B. Philips Wynne, LL.D., Rector of Shoeburyness.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE-HAMILTON—Jan. 20, at Prince Town, Devon, Major Charles Leslie Baillie-Hamilton, late 51st King's Own Light Infantry.

CAMPBELL—Jan. 24, at Hardenhuish Park, Chippenham, Constance, wife of the Hon. Alistair Campbell, aged 32.

CORBYN—Jan. 20, at Southsea, Hants, Lieut.-Colonel Edwin Colnett Corbyn, Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissary, Ferozepore, Punjab, Northern India, aged 50.

DAVIES—Jan. 26, at Reigate, Captain Charles Donaldson Davies, R.N., fifth son of the late Colonel Davies, of Withersdane Hall, Wye, Kent, aged 53.

FORREST—Jan. 21, in London, Ann, widow of the late Captain G. Forrest, V.C., E.I.C.S., aged 67.

GILBARD—Jan. 22, at Gibraltar, from the effects of an accident, Colonel George J. Gilbard, Police Magistrate, and late A.D.C. to Lord Napier of Magdala.

HAMLEY—Jan. 17, at Sandford House, Cheltenham, Matilda Whyte, widow of Major-General F. G. Hamley, late 12th, 50th, and 88th Regiments.

LE MESSURIER—Jan. 20, at 8, College-terrace, Grange-road, Guernsey, Captain Frederick Le Messurier (late Cunard Service), aged 66.

SMITH—Jan. 18, at his residence in Florence, Admiral Sir Henry Smith, K.C.B., aged 84.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CROSTHWAIT—Jan. 6, at Nagpur, the wife of R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S. of a son.

FULTON—Jan. 5, at Belgaum, the wife of E. M. H. Fulton, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, who died shortly after birth.

HAWKES—Dec. 28, at Punjab, the wife of Captain G. Hawkes, 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha L.I., of twins, son and daughter (son still-born).

HOWARD-BELL—Dec. 30, at Meean Meer, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon W. Howard-Bell, M.S., of a daughter.

JOSEPH—Jan. 5, at Cawnpore, the wife of G. J. Joseph, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.

MCPHERSON—Jan. 6, at Ghadechi, Kattywar, the wife of Mr. W. W. McPherson, Examiner of Accounts, P.W.D., of a son.

OSBURN—Jan. 8, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Surgeon J. Osburne, Medical Staff, of a son.

SCULLY—Jan. 9, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Scully, of a daughter.

SMITH—Jan. 7, at Madras, the wife of Lieut. J. H. Smith, 13th Regiment, M.N.I., of a daughter.

STEVENS—Jan. 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut. C. F. Stevens Adjutant N.V. Rifles, of a daughter (still-born).

STONE—Dec. 28, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain T. Stone, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—Jan. 9, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain A. J. A. Wright, 30th Regiment, D.A.A.G.M., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON-BILLINGS—Dec. 9, at Nagpore, C.P., L. Gordon, Indian State Railways son of the late J. Gordon, Bombay, to Dora, daughter of W. A. Billings, Examiner, P.W.D.

LEWIS—ATHIM—Dec. 29, at Ludhiana, G. S. Lewis, E.J.A.C., to Agnes, daughter of A. Athim, retired, E.A.C.

DEATHS.

BERESFORD—Jan. 1, at Campbellpore, Captain M. Beresford, Royal Artillery.

BLYTH—Dec. 24, at Moradabad, G. H. Blyth, late Survey of India, aged 57.

CARTER—Jan. 3, at night, accidentally knocked off a railway train in motion, Reginald, Lewellyn Bennison Carter, Lieut. in the Bombay Staff Corps, and Adjutant 29th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, aged 27.

MEIK—Dec. 21, near Coconada, F. Sebastian, son of Lieut.-Colonel F. T. Meik, late 16th Lancers.

PORTER—Dec. 28, at Indore, A. Porter, late Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., son of J. K. Porter, aged 63.

ST. JOHN—Jan. 1, at Kohat, the infant son of Lieut. St. John, R.A., aged 8 weeks.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL RAOUL DE BOURBEL, R.E., on special duty in Kashmir, is retiring from the service.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PURVIS, commanding at Mooltan, has been transferred to the command of the Presidency District. Colonel Galbraith, succeeds Brigadier-General Purvis in the command of the Mooltan Brigade.

MAJOR FRANCIS THOMAS EDDEN, S.C., has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on completion of twenty six years' service.

THE 15th Madras Infantry having arrived at Mandalay on the 21st ult., has been placed on the strength of the 1st Brigade.

COLONEL R. W. C. WINSLOE, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on the 22nd January, on completing four years' service in command of the Battalion, and proceeds home on the above date.

On the completion of the Cavalry manoeuvres in Sind, a squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry will be detained at Sibi, and the troop of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, now quartered at that station, will return with head-quarters to Jacobabad.

THE following officers from Bengal have been detailed for special service in Upper Burma:—Captain G. S. G. Jenkinson, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant C. J. Mackenzie, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; and Lieutenant A. J. H. Luard, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

THE Royal Canadian Regiment is not making such good shooting at Dum-Dum as it has done in former years at other stations, and complaints have been lodged against the quality of ammunition used; but whether the inferior shooting is due to worn-out rifles or to inferior ammunition, which has been repacked and made new in appearance outwardly, is likely to form the subject of inquiry. The rifles, we believe, have been over ten years in use, and are, as a consequence, much worn.

THE last *Punjab Gazette* contains a notification that the services of Major J. Davidson, Military Secretary to the Punjab Government, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India. This proceeding is the final step in the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force from the local Government to the direct jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief. The Military Secretary's office, having completed the details of the transfer, is dissolved, and henceforth the connection of the Punjab Government with the Frontier Force and the control which it exercises over that body will be assimilated to the relations between other local Governments and the troops within their territorial limits.

COLONEL BEN WILLIAMS and Mr. G. J. R. Rayment, A.V.D., have returned from the Persian Remount Mission, bringing with them about two hundred and fifty horses, and two hundred and thirty artillery mules. The bulk of the animals were marched through Persia to Bushire—some of the horses covering a thousand miles before they reached the sea—and thence by steamer to Bombay. It is noteworthy that not a single animal brought by the Mission between May and December was lost, and there was no serious accident on or off ship. The horses will be distributed among the "Gulf Batteries," the 8th Hussars, the 7th Dragoon Guards, and the Madras Cavalry regiments.

OWING to the greater wear and tear of horseflesh incurred in the cavalry regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, from the severer nature of the outpost patrolling duties they have to perform, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief so far relaxed the rules for "purchase by committee" in their case, as to allow of actual casualties being replaced by commanding officers by purchases made in their own district; provided that district does not come under the operation of the Remount Committee, in which case the concession is only granted for the period the Remount Committee operations are suspended, viz., during the hot weather months. It will, perhaps, be found necessary to sanction a similar relaxation of the rules in the case of Bengal cavalry regiments. Commanding officers are beginning to complain that the new system, however admirable in theory, does not provide them with horses.

THE Government of India have decided to raise four thousand additional Military Police in India for service in Upper Burma. Of this force, one thousand men will be raised from the Punjab, with the recruiting centre at Amritsar; one thousand from the North-West Provinces, with the recruiting centre at Allahabad; and one thousand from Oudh, with the recruiting centre at Lucknow. The remaining thousand will be recruited in the Bombay Presidency. The Native officers and non-commissioned officers will be recruited from the Army as follows:—Per force of 1,000 men, four Native of Rs. 150 each; six Native officers at Rs. 100 each; ten at Rs. 65 each; and a similar number at Rs. 50 each. Then, as to non-commissioned officers, there will be twenty at Rs. 30 each; forty at Rs. 25 each; and forty at Rs. 20 each. The engagement will be for three years, and Native officers and non-commissioned officers, on appointment, will be seconded in their Native regiments for this period. The following British officers have been appointed to the Punjab Police Force:—Captain W. Cook, 3rd Sikhs, to be Commandant, Lieut. R. Dawson, 3rd Sikhs, and Lieut. Anderson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Assist. Commandants. With regard to the Hindustani force to be raised at Allahabad, Capt. E. E. Taylor, 18th Bengal Infantry, is to be Commandant, and Lieut. J. A. Vanrenen, 9th Bengal Infantry, and Lieut. J. A. H. Woodward, 38th Bengal Infantry, are to be Assistant Commandants. The appointments as yet made to the Oudh force, to be raised at Lucknow, are Lieut. W. Giles, 21st Punjab Infantry, and Lieut. H. B. Borradaile, 32nd Pioneers, Assistant Commandants. Commandants will receive a Staff allowance of Rs. 300, to be raised to Rs. 400 on passing in Burmese. They will be seconded for five years in their regiments. The Assistant Commandants will receive a Staff allowance of Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 250 on passing in Burmese. They will be seconded in their regiments for two years.

It is expected that military operations in Burma will be practically ended by February. Sir Frederick Roberts, as our telegrams announced, leaves Rangoon for Calcutta on the 6th prox., making over the command to Sir Charles Arbuthnot. Meantime the Commander-in-Chief has a good deal to get through during his last few weeks in Burma. After returning from the ruby mines he will probably make but a very short stay at Mandalay, and then start southwards, going by steamer to Myingyan, and thence marching across country to Hinedet. Here a short halt may be made to learn how the expedition to the Shan States is progressing, and then Sir Frederick Roberts will move southwards again through Yemethen and Nyingyan to Tounghoo to judge for himself of the military requirements of the country which General Lockhart has been pacifying. On return to India he will leave before the end of February for the other extreme of the Empire, as arranged before the Burma question came into consideration. There are several questions in regard to the defences of the Peshin frontier still awaiting decision.

ANOTHER CATECHISM.

The Lahore paper is responsible for the statement that the following questions have been addressed by members of the general public to the members of the Public Service Commission on the conclusion of their stay in Lahore:—

PERSONAL AND PARTICULAR.

1. Have you individually or collectively any notion what you are going to do? If so, how many, and why?
2. Admitting for a moment that you would condescend to such frivolities, are you prepared to lay odds against your not falling out among yourselves within the next six weeks? If so, how long does your book stand open, and what are your terms?
3. On the hypothesis that none of you had any preconceived opinions when the Commission began, what was the dominant impression in your several minds (a) as the duffri dealt round the blotting-pads and paper slips; (b) as the President cleared his throat for the opening speech; and (c) as you saw the look in the eye of the first Native witness.
4. How many of you cherish the delusion that you are going to "make your mark" on this Commission, and in pursuance of this intention how far will you make yourselves nuisances to the rest of the Commission?
5. How long will your performance go on for; and what are the prices of admission?
6. On the hypothesis that any sane person would reply at length to your one hundred and eighty-four questions, what do you think would be his mental condition by the time he had finished? Would it approximate to yours? If so, in what respects?
7. Presupposing that it is a cold morning, and all the windows have been left open overnight, do you consider it (a) expedient, (b) dignified, or (c) imperatively necessary to fight for places nearest the one fire in the Lawrence Hall?
8. When you hear the light-hearted subaltern putting on his pumps in the dressing-room, next door for an afternoon dance, are you filled (a) with envy or (b) with contempt?
9. How do you and the Fancy Ball Committee arrange matters generally; and particularly in regard to the Fancy Ball Supper?
10. On the supposition that you do diligently sit still daily from

10.30 A.M. till 5.20 P.M., do you not hold that the Provincial Government might supply cushions, at P.W.D. rates, for your chairs?

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

12. State briefly, with examples, the shortest way of discovering whether a witness has been "crammed" with answers to your questions. How may the cramming be eliminated in the process of cross-examination; and what resemblance does the witness, after such elimination, bear to a piece of chewed string?

13. At a most moderate estimate, how many times has the word "domiciled" and "domiciliary," with all its derivatives, been used at your *seferunt*, and by whom?

14. On the hypothesis that you eventually submit a report (a) three times larger than that of the Education Commission; (b) twice as big as the Famine Report, when do you suppose that your recommendations will be acted on?

15. Allowing that you allow that (a) a pleader, (b) an editor of a vernacular newspaper, (c) the president of any Anjuman or Sabha, collectively represent the opinion of the Indian public, with a capital P for a radius of thirty miles from such place or places as (1) the pleader may plead, (2) the editor may edit, (3) the president may preside, don't you find their evidence extremely valuable and disinterested?

16. On the hypothesis that you are elementarily acquainted with Shakespeare, in what points is your present position analogous to that of the cook who smote the eels on the head and cried:—"Down, wantons, down?"

17. Basing your inference on a general knowledge of the amusements of the lighter hours of an educated Native of twenty in England, have you any grounds for supposing (a) that the ennobling influence of the Pavilion, (b) the chastened atmosphere of the Café Monaco, (c) or the pure morality of Romano's, between 11 P.M. and 2 A.M. distributed over four-and-twenty months would be blest either to (a) a Native civilian, (b) or the villages in his district on his return to India?

18. If open competitive examination were held in India for the Covenanted posts reserved for Natives, have you any notion how a successful candidate would behave (a) as District Judge with a Mohurum Riot in the head town of his charge, (b) as Assistant Commissioner with a cholera outbreak in an outlying *tehsil*, (c) as Deputy Commissioner pending an attempted dacoity on the Treasury, (d) the same official on hearing news of a *lathi* scuffle three miles away?

19. Depict broadly on paper the delight of a Katoch Rajput of the Jalandhar district on being invested in open Durdar with the Companionship of the Indian Empire by a Deputy Commissioner, the son of a *Nai* who had shaved Englishmen.

20. Touch lightly on the sentiments of a high caste Bunia convicted of fraud and conspiracy to extort by an Assistant Commissioner, son of a *Mirasi*—by choice a *Vaggal*—and graduate of two universities.

21. In view of the present season of the year, state how far peace and goodwill among men would be promoted were a disorderly Pathan sepy at Multan summarily tried and punished by a *Rora Khatri* Magistrate, whose grandfather had been kidnapped on the Hazara frontier by the grandfather of the said sepy?

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the East India Association—a body free from political bias, and including members of various shades of opinion—have just addressed a letter to every member of both Houses of Parliament requesting consideration of the fact that India possesses no representative assembly of its own, and that, consequently, the duty of supervising and controlling the administration of its affairs devolves in a special degree upon the British Houses of Legislature. It is believed that at the present time there is a general desire that the aspirations and wants of India should be carefully considered, and that, as far as practicable, every reasonable cause for dissatisfaction should be removed, so as to secure the contentment and prosperity of its people, and thus deepen and strengthen their loyalty and attachment to British rule. The Council, therefore, desire respectfully to invite special attention to the following matters, which they believe to have an important bearing on the future welfare of India: 1. The due protection of the existing frontier, including the early completion of the strategic railway system, a measure called for not only on grounds of public safety and tranquillity, but also as leading to eventual reduction of military expenditure. 2. The improvement of the condition of the rural population by—(a) the simplification and development of the existing system of Government advances for construction of works of irrigation, drainage, and other agricultural purposes; (b) the prompt remission or suspension of revenue demand when required by calamity of season; (c) modifying the law of debtor and creditor in the manner recommended by the Finance Commission, and protecting Native homesteads from sale in execution of decrees; (d) reforming the system of Land Revenue Assessment in estates not permanently settled, by so improving the village records that the present harassing inquiry into assets and revision of the register of holdings in connection with re-settlements shall be unnecessary; (e) grant-

ing, in the case of well-developed estates protected from vicissitude of season, a permanent assessment on a sliding scale varying according to the price of staple articles of produce—the money value of such produce being calculated from time to time (as in the tithe assessment) at average market rates; (f) encouraging and judiciously assisting migration from over-populated to under-populated tracts. 3. The encouragement of Native trades and manufactures by—(a) a strict enforcement of the Government of India's Resolution of January, 1883, requiring that, in the purchase of Government stores, articles of Indian produce and manufactures shall *ceteris paribus* have preference; (b) the removal of obstacles to the free development of Native arts and industries; for instance, by the abolition, as already advocated, of the heavy duty now levied in England on Indian silver work, and by the amendment of the hall-marking regulations which, in their present form, operate protectively in favour of the English producer. 4. The introduction and stimulation of new manufactures and products by Government experiments, and other suitable measures, in the manner successfully adopted in the case of indigo, tea, and cinchona. 5. The energetic prosecution of works of public utility, including in addition to roads, railways, canals, and drainage, the improvement of harbours and providing a pure and sufficient water supply for towns. 6. The extension and improvement of town and village primary schools for both sexes, and the establishment of schools for technical education. 7. Increasing the number and efficiency of Small Debt Courts, and reducing the cost of processes. 8. The judicious development of the system of Local Self-Government. 9. The larger employment in the public services of the inhabitants of India, irrespective of race or creed: (a) By arranging, in respect to superior appointments in all civil departments of the service, that the examination for such appointments now held in England be henceforth held simultaneously in England and in India, the selected candidates from India being required to proceed to England and undergo the training and examinations now proscribed; (b) by introducing, in respect to all subordinate civil services for which educational training is required, the principle of competitive examinations, with such safeguards as may be deemed applicable to the particular circumstances of each province. 10. The constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils on a wider basis, by the gradual admission of elected members. 11. The reform of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, by the reduction of the term of office of members from ten to five years (a second term being allowable under special circumstances), by the appointment of a member having practical acquaintance with Indian agriculture, and by providing that one at least of the members shall be a Native of India. 12. The exercise of a watchful supervision over the Home charges of the Secretary of State for India in Council, including the adjustment of military accounts between the British and the Indian Exchequers. The Council urgently support an early and exhaustive inquiry into the affairs of India, suitable measures being adopted for obtaining the evidence of representatives of all classes of our Indian subjects; and, meanwhile, they express their satisfaction that steps have been taken for inquiring into the subject of the fall in the value of silver in relation to gold.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th. Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Jumna.....	—	—	—	—	1 Feb.
Euphrates..	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis ...	23 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis.....	—	—	—	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

LORD HENRY PAULET and the Hon. J. Baring are now at Agra sightseeing. Lord Fife was expected on the 6th inst.

THE INDIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD COMPANY, LIMITED.—This Company have sold through Messrs. Pixley and Abell 155 ozs. of gold, which realised the sum of £616 6s. 3d. This is the first consignment of bullion which the Company have received from crushings at the Colar Section of their property.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 25, Dacca (s), Calcutta; Rohilla (s), Bombay; St Oswald (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 22, Surat (s), Colombo; Niagara (s), Clyde.—24, Lalpoora (s), London; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool.—25, Siam (s), London; Sirocco (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 22, Hesperia (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—Jan. 22, Clan Alpine (s); Manora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 23, Clan Munroe (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 22, Mira (s), London; Clan Macdonald (s), London.

MADRAS.—21, Clan Macpherson (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Feb. 8; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 10; from Brindisi, Feb. 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ravenshaw and infant, Miss Lennox, Mr. Steedman, Mr. W. E. Maynard, Capt. Gardner. From Brindisi: Lady and Miss Roberts, Miss Sladen, Major A. C. Bigg-Wither, Mr. J. H. Lace, Major Charles, R.A., Mr. H. Murray, Mr. R. G. Hardy, Mr. L. Flower, Mr. Pearse, Capt. Guise, Mr. C. P. Goode, Colonel G. T. Pretymann, Mrs. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Durand and child. From Venice: Mr. Kneller.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. R. Dowling. From Brindisi: Mr. H. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Cunningham, Miss Brown, Miss Sowerby.

For Malta: Miss Scott, Miss Digby, Mr. J. A. R. Munro.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 17; from Brindisi, Feb. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Benn, Rev. H. C. Squires, Mrs. Wyatt, child and infant, Mrs. Goldney and child, Miss Walker, Mrs. Tytler, Mrs. Shearer and three children, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Watney, Mr. C. Watney, Mr. C. B. Nesbitt. From Suez: Mrs. Chesney, child and infant, Miss Chesney. From Brindisi: Mr. Leake, Rev. A. E. Stone. For Suez: Lady Nottage, Miss Allen, Mr. Bessemer.

For Malta: Capt. Nottage, Surgeon-General Raye, Colonel Howard, Mr. T. J. Gillespie.

S.s. *Khediye*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 17; from Brindisi, Feb. 21.

For Suez: Mr. T. J. Baldock.

For Madras: Mr. Minerva, Mr. Goldfinch, Mr. Beadsall.

For Calcutta: Mr. Justice Norris. From Brindisi: Mrs. E. Collen.

For Colombo: Miss Bailey, Mr. R. Jackson and brother.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. A. L. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Brinley.

For Malta: Mr. Gifford.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Feb. 17; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Feb. 24; from Brindisi, Feb. 28.

For Bombay: Miss F. L. Farquharson, Mr. and Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Finch and child, Miss Haigh, Capt. Bower, Mr. T. and Mrs. Walsh, child and infant. From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Owen, Mr. J. H. G. and Mrs. Hill and child, Mr. Ansted. From Venice: Sir Stewart and Lady Bayley.

For Aden: Rev. W. J. Porter, Rev. C. J. Sparkes, Rev. T. R. S. F. Whitty.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. W. T. Webb.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 24; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 3; from Brindisi, March 7.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Colonel Mead, R.E., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. C. F. Fitch.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Grigg and two children.

For Colombo: From Venice: Mr. P. E. Sewell.

For Calcutta: Miss Henslowe. From Suez: Mr. Webb and friend.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 10; from Brindisi, March 14.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Thonneman.

For Bombay: Mrs. Oliver and two children. From Brindisi: Colonel H. M. Evans.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Feb. 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Wood, Miss M. L. Carpenter, Miss M. E. Highton, Mr. Alex. Rose, Mr. H. Young, Mr. E. H. Carley.

For Colombo: Mr. H. W. Broadhurst, Mrs. W. H. Thornton and two children, Mrs. C. H. Wilkinson and child, Mr. Henry Manners.

For Madras: Mr. D. M. Patten, Mr. W. G. Deedes, Mrs. A. W. Brodie and child, Rev. and Mrs. Boggs and three children, Mr. W. Pringle.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Plimsoll, Miss Plimsoll.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Feb. 9.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Dudgeon, Mrs. Balstone.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Feb. 8.

For Port Said: Misses Rothery.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Johnston and party.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, to sail Feb. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. Charles Lyall, two infants and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. E. St. Gybbon Moneypenny, Mr. and Mrs. W. Huntley and child.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hood and servant, Miss Sealy, Miss Woodhouse, Mr. David Fairweather.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Pieiris.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, from Liverpool, Jan. 29.

For Suez: Miss Huleat.

For Bombay: Mr. Holworthy, Mrs. Hamilton and two infants, Major Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, Mr. D. McDougall, Miss Burdett.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, from Liverpool, Feb. 5.

For Colombo: Mr. Guy Brown, Mr. A. B. Hector.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, for London, passed Gibraltar Jan. 24.

From Calcutta: Dr. King.

From Colombo: Mr. W. B. Seton and native servant.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, for London, arrived at Suez Jan. 24.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Roberts and ayah, Mr. Newbigging, Mr. Wass, Mr. Bidmare.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. Barratt, Jan. 23.

From Bombay: Mrs. Wood and infant, Colonel and Mrs. Prendergast, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Hutchinson, Miss Macauliffe, Miss Merewether.

From Suez: Mr. E. N. Burt.

From Port Said: Mr. V. A. Brook.

From Malta: Quartermaster Blundell, Capt. Burney, Mrs. Kane and three children, Mrs. Woodward and three children, Mrs. Buchett.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, left Bombay, Jan. 14.

For London: Mr. T. H. Priestley, Mr. B. R. Bryant, Capt. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. J. Fisher, Mr. W. B. Starkey, Mr. C. Bullen Smith, Mr. G. S. W. Webster, Mr. James Topham.

For Brindisi: Mr. James Luke, Mrs. A. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sewell and child, Surgeon-Major W. A. Murphy.

For Venice: Mr. Ivon, Mrs. Henderson, Master Anderson.

For Suez: Mr. A. Wolfe, Mr. J. R. Merian.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Wyatt, from London, Jan. 27.

For Colombo: Mr. R. A. and Miss Bosanquet, Mrs. Swyny, Rev. F. Durbin, Mr. C. H. Hicks, Mr. Knott, Mr. Gould.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. B. and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. G. A. Payter, Mr. D. Miller, Mr. J. Henry, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Fergusson, jun., Mr. Miller.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. Irons and family, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. J. H. Merriman, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mr. Melville, Baron Bentincke, Miss Slaughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, Mr. Herzog, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Mahomed Ali.

For Malta: Mr. H. A. Perry, Mr. C. H. Laubenberg, Mr. E. Oliver, Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. Drummond.

For Suez: Mr. Watson, Mr. Corbet, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Corbet, Mr. Drummond.

For Port Said: Rev. H. P. Thomson, Mrs. Mansell.

For Madras: Mr. J. M. Span, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Rule.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. Hazlewood, sailing on Jan. 21.

For London: Mr. G. Subbramanjee, Mr. F. H. Lane.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. L. Russell, Mr. J. P. Reid, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. A. J. Crossfield, Dr. J. Dixon, Sir R. Fowler, Bart., M.P., Mr. Fowler, Mr. H. L. Callender.

Per s.s. *Surat*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on Jan. 23.

For London: Mr. A. C. Becknid.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. Morgan.

For Suez: Right Rev. Bishop Wilson, Mr. Collins Denny.

Per s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. G. W. Brady, sailing on Feb. 4.

For London: Lord and Lady Wynford, Mr. J. B. Royden, M.P.

For Brindisi: Capt. Stracey, Mr. and Mrs. Antrobus.

For Marseilles: Mr. Melville Macnaghten, Mrs. Melville Macnaghten, Mr. Koebel, Mrs. Addison, Colonel A. Dobbes, Mrs. Costello and child, Mr. Hawland, Hon. J. Baring.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. W. Morris, Mr. C. B. Portman.

For Suez: Miss Lippincott and party, Mr. E. W. Fisher, Mr. L. G. McCormack, Mr. Brice, Mr. Rendor, Rev. E. A. Lawrence.

Per s.s. *Verona*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on Feb. 11.

For London: Mr. Du Bois, Lieut.-Colonel Fendale Currie.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Rosebery, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Lord Fife, Mr. Nugent Ogle, Mr. Fergusson.

For Suez: Rev. and Mrs. Geo. W. Knox and three children, Mrs. W. G. Knox, Miss Knox.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. M. De Horne, sailing on Feb. 18.

For London: Mrs. Levenson, Mrs. J. E. Sandiman and child.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—January 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	101	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	202	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 10 pr.ct.	Rs. 742½	
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	855
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	635
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	128
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	13 pr.ct.	530
Apollo ...	1,100	175	225
Bellary ...	400	nil	430
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	125
Colaba ...	125	0	615
Dhollera Ginning ...	1,880	16	120
East India ...	all	130	1,350
Fort ...	1,000	150	1,700
French ...	8,500	45 p.s.	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	400
Khangam ...	—	—	360
Mercantile ...	—	—	95
Mofussil Co. ...	250	50	415
Manmar M. ...	all	0	240
New Berar ...	500	00	520
New Indian ...	400	0	115
Prince of Wales ...	125	30	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	90	1,225
Sind ...	500	70	550
Volkart ...	500	20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	100	17½ p.ct.	690
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	455
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	890
Central India ...	500	85	800
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	690
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,050
Empress Co. ...	all	25	690
Franchise Petit ...	all	25	650
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	910
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	650
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	815
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,440
James Greaves ...	500	25	610
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,130
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	950
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	20	835
Leopold ...	100	5	147
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	680
Manoojee Petit ...	all	—	1,225
Mazagon ...	250	9	190
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,460
Nagim ...	100	—	67½
National ...	1,000	40	415
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	850
Oriental ...	625	15	560
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	0½	145
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	75
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,290
Shoenderas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	340
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	—	245
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	450
Western India ...	1,000	60	780

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	190-15-5	do.	850
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	200
Bombay Ice Co. ...	600	122
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,625
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	250

Kemp & Co. ...	175	327
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	60	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	60	103
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,185
Thacker and Co. ...	all	185

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—January 10.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	96 15 to 97 0
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	100 0 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	101 12 to 100 14	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	101 12 to 100 14	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1901) ...	99 8 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 8 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94 8 to 95 0	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	850 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	108 to 110
National of India ...	£12½	110 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	101 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	290 to 291
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.	—
Allipore Coal ...	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	62 to 63
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,500 to 1,510
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	11½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	85 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	295 to 300
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	62 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	145 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	80 to 85
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	108 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	102 to 102
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	60 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	108 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	82 to 33
Equitable Coal ...	250	120 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	15 to 19
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	187 to —
Gourepare ...	100	69 to 70
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	99 to 100
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	62 to 63
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	95 to 98
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	90 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	61 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	285 to 290
Murree Brewery ...	100	140 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	108 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	70 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	95 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	55 to 56
Ranikote Coal Association ...	100	55 to —
Riverside Press ...	50	63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Saebpore Jute Manufactory ...	100	40 to 41
Strand Bank Press ...	100	50 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	65 to 67

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.	—
Adulphere Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100	70 to —
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100	85 to —
Assam ...	£20	550 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	29 to 30
Do. contributory ...	80	19 to 20
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	107 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	50 to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 45
Central Cachar ...	200	112 to 114
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 86
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	55 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	40 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	23 to —
Darjiling ...	100	127 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	25 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to —
Dessai and Parbat (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	34 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	30 to 32
Endogram ...	10	100 to —
Giele (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	160 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob Assam ...	100	12 to 14

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72 to —
Hoolnaree (Assam) ...	100	90 to —
Hoolnaree (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	435 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalachorra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	41 to —
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	13 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	90 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	80 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	138 to —
Lakatoora (Sylihet) ...	100	32 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Loobah ...	100	118 to 121
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luokimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monachorra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falldhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to —
Punkabares (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Puttareah (Sylihet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabore (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 87
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	29 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to 63
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to 102
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	130 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—January 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.	—
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	86	to 86½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	100	to 100½
4 Do. October 10, 1938 ...	102½	to 103
4 India Encased Paper ...	70½	to 71½
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—	to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	73	to 74
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	104	to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	103	to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	105	to 107
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	110	to 116
4 Do. ...	100	to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	103	to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.	—
PERPETUAL DEBENTURES STOCKS. Paid		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	73 to 81
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 4½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	161 to 161
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	22½ to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	22½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less) ...	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c.	—	117 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	145 to 148
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, Gua. 5 p.c.	100	126 to 127
Rohilk and Kumaon, Gua. 4 p.c.	4½	23½ to 24
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, Ann. A. 1953 ...	100	22½ to 23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	22 to 23
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	126½ to 127
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd.	20	101 to 103
Do. do.	5	—
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	108 to 110
Do. do.	35	—
West of India Port, Ltd.	20	20½ to 20½

THE NORMAL COMPANY, Limited,

(Telegraphic Address "GELATINE," London.)



LONDON, 1885.

BOTOLPH HOUSE, EASTCHEAP,
LONDON, E.C.



LONDON, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL EDINBURGH, 1886.

FACTORIES AT

ABERDEEN, BARRA, AND THE FAROE ISLANDS.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

EXTRACTS.

THE COMPANY'S EXTRACTS are manufactured on a new principle, which yields products of the very best quality.

"Normal" Food Extract is superior to most, if not all, other Meat Extracts, owing to its richness in stimulating and restorative properties. It contains, as shown by analysis, less ash and water, and more substances soluble in alcohol, and more nitrogenous compounds than the best known Extracts.

In 1 lb. Jars ...	7/- per lb. ...	84/- per doz. Jars.
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 21st January; from Allahabad and Madras to the 19th January; and from Calcutta to the 18th January.

THE Government of Bombay have issued a resolution, suggesting that a sum of Rs. 80,000, voted by the Municipal Corporation for a Jubilee Memorial, should be assigned to a Victoria Technical Institute. Government is prepared to make a grant of Rs. 25,000 annually, and the Governor to lend the greater part of Government House at Parel in order that an immediate beginning might be made.

THE Public Service Commission has been sitting at the Secretariat, Bombay, during the past week. A large number of witnesses have been examined.

THE relief of troops from Upper Burma will begin as soon after the 1st March as possible. All the Cavalry will return, except the Madras Lancers; and the whole of General Prendergast's original force, together with some of the regiments sent early last year, will be brought back.

ALL the Cavalry, except the Madras Lancers, return from Burma to India in March next, and also the whole of the force which originally formed General Prendergast's army of occupation.

It is understood that no action will be taken in the matter of the disposal of the Ruby Mines until the Government is in possession of the report of Mr. Carter, the civil officer with the expedition.

THE Government of India, it is understood, will accept the recommendations of the Finance Committee in regard to the Provincial contracts, thus saving fifty lakhs of rupees.

THE Finance Committee is reported to have recommended a very considerable retrenchment in connection with the Ecclesiastical Department.

ONE of the recommendations made by the Finance Committee in connection with their scheme for the revision of the Madras High Court establishments is the appointment of an official Receiver.

THE Government of India has declined to alter the terms as to the repayment of the Bombay Port Trust Loan.

It is understood to be the intention not to have any gathering of Native Chiefs in Calcutta for the Jubilee celebration, as they will celebrate the occasion by durbars and ceremonies in their own territories.

A RUMOUR seems to have gained currency in certain quarters that the Government intend to grant to all officers one year of service in the time reckoning for pension in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, now on tour with the Public Services Commission, returns to Lahore at the beginning of next month, and will stay till after the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

NEWS has reached Calcutta of another rising on the part of the Ghilzais, who have successfully attacked the Ameer's troops near Mukkur. Trouble is believed to be brewing in various quarters.

ACCORDING to reports from Darjeeling our trade with

Thibet has been completely extinguished, not a single merchant, pony or package having come in from that country, while in former years Darjeeling used to be full of Thibetan traders in December and January. Hundreds of traders, however, are said to be collected on the Thibetan side of the passes, which are closely guarded by Thibetan soldiers, who prevent anyone from passing either up or down, and are proof against bribery.

ONE of the oldest lady residents of Mussoorie died a few days ago, leaving a large sum of money. The greater part of it goes as a legacy to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to build a church with.

THE Government of Bengal has placed on record that it is desirable that something should be done for the indigenous Sanskrit schools of the province, but that owing to financial pressure it can do nothing at present.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere is making great preparations for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. A fitting permanent memorial of the occasion will be afforded in the shape of a handsome and substantial bridge across the Tawi at Jummoo, an undertaking that will cost several lakhs.

SIR ROGER LETHBRIDGE has been so much indisposed that he is compelled to break off his Indian trip and return to England forthwith.

A TREASURY order fixes the Government rate for the rupee in transactions between the Indian and Home Government at one shilling and sixpence for the ensuing financial year. There has been a gradual fall of twopence since 1882-83.

BORING operations for petroleum are to be resumed at Gudda, in the Rawal Pindi district.

It is announced that Mr. J. B. Lyall has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Two new steamboats for the Indian Marine, namely, the *Muzbee* and the *Tamil*, have arrived in Bombay from England. They are intended for torpedo and submarine mining operations.

Notes of the Week.

THE news from India continues to be of the same pleasant nature which we recorded last week. Preparations are being made everywhere for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

FIREWORKS, of course, abound. To the Oriental mind the display of fireworks is the grandest of all ideas—although the display has really been played out so far as the Occidental mind is concerned. Fireworks were exhibited all through India when the Duke of Edinburgh went there; they were again shown when the Prince of Wales made his tour through the country; until at last one Press correspondent wrote that he hoped "never to see fireworks again on this side of the grave."

THE news of the death of Mr. Moore has been the comment of much remark in several circles, political and private. No abler man could have filled the position to which he had been appointed, and the difficulty of finding a successor to him is no slight one. There are many outside applicants for the vacancy, but it is probable that the Secretary of State for India will find within the India Office someone capable of undertaking the duties and responsibilities of the position.

THE Bengalis in India are, of course, annoyed that the Mahomedans refuse to join with them in denouncing British rule in the East. A Mahomedan paper, written

in the Vernacular, says: "Things should be recognised as they are. The Mahomedans are convinced that Radicalism will not do in India yet; that India must be ruled by an impartial, just despotism, and that English rule is based on the firm rock of equal justice."

THE news from Burma is satisfactory. Sir Frederick Roberts has returned by this time to his command in India; but the trouble on the North-West Frontier has yet to be settled. Why cannot England demand an open explanation from Russia regarding the question of an advance towards India? The delimitation business seems to be a farce on paper or in fact.

THE death of Sir Charles Macgregor is a calamity in many ways. He was an able, clever, and distinguished soldier, and there is nothing to detract from the obituary notice given by the *Times*, to-day, which we have reprinted in our columns. But Sir Charles was a Russophobist of the strongest character. He had always the idea that Russia would make an immediate advance on India the moment that such a chance offered, and these views he did not hesitate to communicate to the Press of India. The *Times* writes mysteriously about the secrecy in which Sir Charles Macgregor's opinions regarding Russian advance towards India is held in the official archives; but this is all nonsense. Sir Charles had strong, if sometimes strange, opinions upon this subject, but he never hesitated about expressing them openly and without reserve.

THE news that Upper Burma is in such a condition that Sir Frederick Roberts can leave immediately to return to his legitimate work in India is satisfactory enough, but other news is to the effect that matters in Upper Burma are not altogether so satisfactory as the General and his friends would wish. It is all very good to ask for Volunteers from the Punjab regiments now in Burma, and to offer those who volunteer for police duties extra pay and promotion, but the question is, Will those who are supposed to benefit by the arrangement accept the terms? The Punjabis certainly will not.

THE Finance Committee has, it is stated, recommended a very considerable retrenchment in connection with the Ecclesiastical Department. The total grant is £28,000 a year, and this sum the Church of England shares with the Church of Scotland and the Church of Rome, the last-named receiving no less than £68,000 as its portion.

On the last day of the old year Oodeypore was the scene of a ceremony, unique, perhaps, of its kind and very encouraging for the future good relations of the conflicting nationalities of India. A Mission Hospital was being opened, and there were present dignitaries of all races and creeds—Anglican, Presbyterian, Catholic, Mahomedan, and Hindu—and the function was as varied as the audience. All—from his Highness the Maharana downwards—rose while an *extempore* prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, was offered in Hindustani, by a Presbyterian clergyman; then an address was read by the Dewan in Hindustani; after this a speech in Hindustani, then another in English, both received with cheers or colourable imitation thereof; then the poet laureate of Oodeypore read some Hindi verses, and finally the distinguished guests were shown over the building. When Rajput pride and religious and sectarian differences can thus all be sunk in a medley of Presbyterian prayer, speeches, cheers, and Hindi poetry to open a Mission Hospital, hope of the millennium remains to India.

THE principal petroleum wells in Burma are situated about three miles in and from Yennan-Young, a port north of Minhla; they are very ancient, and from two to three hundred feet in depth. The cleansing of these wells is a laborious and dangerous feat, the Natives who descend for the purpose being often, owing to the mephitic vapour, brought up in a fainting condition. The oil collects during the night, to a depth of two or three feet, and is scooped up in a primitive fashion, in country chatties. The company are, however, getting plant and machinery out from Europe to work them on a more scientific principle than hitherto, though it is doubtful whether the oil, when refined, can be sold at a price to oust the American petroleum from the markets of India. The country round is barren in the extreme, with low hills of scrub jungle and the remains of extinct volcanoes. It is intensely hot for nine months of the year.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

Preparations for the Queen's Jubilee are proceeding rapidly in all parts of India. Here in Calcutta outward and visible signs of the approaching festivities are already evident. Every public building is covered with a bamboo framework to be used for the purpose of illumination. The Government will, it is said, spend nearly a lakh of rupees on the illumination of its offices, and as the tradesmen and private residents will not be behindhand the city will present a magnificent spectacle on the night of the 16th inst. The official programme is not yet published, but it is believed that the rejoicings will commence with a special thanksgiving service in the Cathedral, the Viceroy being present. Later in the day the Viceroy will receive in a pavilion on the racecourse deputations from the public bodies and from the different classes and communities, who will present loyal addresses, which are to be forwarded to the Queen. There are to be fireworks and illuminations on the same evening, and probably a State ball will be given at Government-house on the following night. Races, balls, a treat to 30,000 school children, and various other minor rejoicings, will fill the remainder of the week.

The citizens of Bombay propose to proclaim the Jubilee publicly in front of the Town Hall, after a full choral service in the Cathedral, to be attended by the Governor and all the high officials. The provincial towns and districts are also busily preparing for the occasion, and many of them, not content with the passing pleasures of fireworks, are raising money for permanent memorials, such as public halls, public parks, hospitals, waterworks, &c. A novel suggestion has been made, which, if it could be carried out, would have a very striking effect—that, namely, of lighting huge bonfires on every hilltop in the Deccan. The *Konkan*, an Anglo-Indian newspaper, improves on this suggestion by proposing that the line of fires should be carried on from the Deccan through Rajpootana to the Delhi ridge, thus circling Western India with a ring of fire and carrying home the celebration of the Jubilee to the inhabitants of the remotest corners of the Empire. But the preparations for such a spectacle would take time, and could hardly be commenced now.

The Supreme Government has published a resolution on the subject of the proposed revision of its financial contracts with the provincial Governments, the working of which shows plainly that the provincial Governments are not disposed to accept without complaints the reductions recommended by the Finance Committee. The Viceroy in Council accordingly points out that the Supreme Government being responsible for the military defence of the Empire and other matters of Imperial importance, may be compelled to leave to a provincial Government at the commencement of a new contract, a smaller amount of the increase which has accrued in its revenues during the expiring term than might otherwise have been assigned to it. The provincial Governments are informed that although they cannot claim the disposal of the increment earned by their own economical management, they ought not on that account to be less careful to economise. To the complaint that little freedom has been gained by the so-called decentralisation, the Supreme Government replies that it cannot concede to the provincial Governments greater powers than it possesses itself. It cannot itself initiate measures of importance without reference to the India Office, and absolute administrative independence is by no means an object of the provincial system. The resolution goes on to say that the question whether greater freedom of initiative might not be given to the Indian Government is one which calls for discussion and ventilation, but it would be more fittingly discussed by a Royal Commission than in a Government resolution.

Mehdi Hassan Khan, Chief Justice of Hyderabad, has published a remarkable letter on the subject of the refusal of representative Mahomedans to take part in the recent Native congress at Calcutta, and of the criticisms which that refusal elicited on the part of the Hindoo agitators. The critics, he says, might have assumed that the leaders of an influential community like the Indian Mahomedans had other reasons than selfishness and sycophancy. If they had inquired before condemning they would have found certain convictions rooted in the Mahomedans which are entirely out of harmony with so premature and extravagant a claim as that put forward by the congress to suddenly raise a country ill-prepared like India to the full stature of a self-governing nation—they would have found a general desire to recognise the dispositions of the British Government as honest. The Mahomedans felt bound to recognize that past misrule and anarchy had reduced the capacity of the people of India for self-government. He could point, he goes on to say, to the Native States, the higher appointments of which are in the hands of picked Natives, trained in the British service; and yet every well-informed man knew that those States owed their tranquillity and such good government as they could

claim to the fact that an English Resident was watching and advising them at every step. He adds:—

"Things should be recognized as they are. The Mahomedans are convinced that Radicalism will not do in India yet; that India must be ruled by an impartial, just despotism; and that the only thing required is that English rule should always be based on the firm rock of equal justice."

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been making a tour in Kattywar, and were entertained at a banquet by the Kattywar chiefs at Rajkote on Monday. The Duke, replying to the toast of "The Queen's health," expressed his pleasure in making the acquaintance of the chiefs, and remarked that a practical proof had been given of their loyalty and devotion by the raising of subscriptions for Jubilee memorials.

The frontier tribe of Bonerwals, which gave trouble some months ago, now shows signs of accepting the terms offered by the Punjab Government. A deputation has arrived in Mardan for the purpose of discussing those terms with the Peshawar officials. The blockade which has been in force against the tribe apparently has had its effect at last.

BURMA.

RANGOON, Feb. 6.

General Roberts and his staff left for Calcutta this morning. I had a lengthened conversation with him yesterday on the position of affairs in Upper Burma.

Although much and durable good work has been accomplished during the last few months, the Commander-in-Chief does not claim to have made a final and definite settlement of the country. No matter how complete and well-disposed the garrison retained in Upper Burma may be, no matter how well the police force may be organised, occasional outbreaks are, he says, certain to occur during the present year. Our smaller posts will be attacked in some districts, and villages will be looted and burnt.

General Roberts has, however, dealt a fatal blow to the insurgents in Upper Burma. All the larger bands have been completely broken up, and their leaders are fugitives, ceaselessly pursued. The rebel and dacoits have received such a severe lesson that they are disheartened, and are surrendering in large numbers. The work of disarmament has been largely carried out. Besides a vast quantity of other weapons, over 3,000 rifles and muskets have been already taken or surrendered.

The General fully believes that if the construction of roads in Upper Burma be continued, and an efficient police force be established, the province will rapidly become as quiet as, if not quieter than, Lower Burma, which, to quote General Roberts's own expression, "has never been properly wheeled into line," because the police force there has never been properly drilled, disciplined, and organised. General Roberts has taken up the question of police organisation with great vigour, and made strong representations on the subject to the Government of India. The Commander-in-Chief is convinced after full consideration that the Burmese may, under able officers and with proper organisation, be turned into an efficient force for the maintenance of peace and order. During his stay in Upper Burma he introduced a military organisation among the police there. This step was found necessary both in the Punjab and Oude on the first occupation of them, and it seemed to General Roberts doubly necessary in Burma, where the people are greatly wanting in respect for discipline and in obedience. He has been very favourably impressed by the progress made in discipline and efficiency by the Burmese police in Upper Burma during the past few months, and since their discipline and organisation have been vigorously taken in hand. He expressed regret at the desponding tone adopted by the civil officers with reference to the capacity of the Burmese to be turned into an efficient police force.

He said that the future of Burma mainly depended on the police force. A large portion of the country could only be permanently held by a Burmese police force. The recent Punjabee police levies, although good fighting men, were merely soldiers under another name and useless for ordinary police duties. Unless an efficient Burmese police force could be organised the permanent pacification of Burma was far distant. To obtain this result in Burma a thorough reform of the present force was required. General Roberts will meet Mr. Crosthwaite, the new Chief Commissioner, in Calcutta, and confer with him on the question.

The most important services rendered by General Roberts have been those outside military operations. The alliance which he has effected between the Government and the Buddhist priesthood is of great importance. The kindlier feelings that he has caused to spring up between our troops and the Burmese people, by his precepts and example, will undoubtedly bear good fruit, and facilitate the work of final pacification. The Buddhist archbishop, who arrived in Rangoon yesterday, continues to show himself most anxious to assist us. He had a very satisfactory and friendly interview with General Roberts yesterday at the great Shoay Dagon Pagoda.

It is only since General Roberts assumed the command in Burma that the conciliatory and statesmanlike policy which from the first has been advocated by the Viceroy has received a fair trial. It must be especially gratifying to Lord Dufferin to find

that his action in sending General Roberts to Burma has been thoroughly successful, and that this success has been so largely due to his (the Viceroy's) policy having been thereby fully carried out.

The mortality among the European troops in Burma will probably be considerably lessened this year. They are better lodged, but the Commander-in-Chief has ordered that, except in cases of special emergency, they are only to be employed as mounted infantry during the hot weather. The mounted infantry in Upper Burma has been raised to a strength of 1,800 men.

General Roberts expressed much satisfaction with the manner in which the Commissariat department had been managed by Colonel Laughton. He had not heard of a single breakdown, even in circumstances of unusual emergency. He also referred to the efficient manner in which the medical service had been directed and the field hospitals organised by Deputy-Surgeon-General Farrel. The General said that the manner in which the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company had carried out the transport arrangement had been very satisfactory indeed, and without their assistance it would have been impossible to carry on the campaign.

He remarked that a special feature of the recent operations had been the opportunities afforded to junior officers of showing their capacity, and the result had been most satisfactory. General Roberts wished to remain three weeks longer in Burma, but the Government of India refused its consent. Had he remained he felt confident that Hla-Oo, and probably Boshway, would have surrendered to him within the period named. This opinion is generally shared here, in view of the great ascendancy which General Roberts has succeeded in obtaining over the Burmese from the confidence that he has inspired.

General Arbuthnot will return to Madras about the end of March, or when the reliefs have left for India.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

(Times of India.)

Sir William Andrew has reprinted from the *Times* his letter on the "Advance of Russia," and this, along with additions, he sends us in a pamphlet. Sir William cannot but feel proud that the extension of railway communication between Europe and Asia has gone on, as he has advocated for nearly thirty years, yet he must also feel somewhat aggrieved that this extension has not been along the line he advocated, and still more that Russia has taken the place which he hoped would be taken by Russia. The Euphrates Valley Railway, sketched out and surveyed by General Chesney, was warmly supported by Sir William Andrew, in season and out of season, but nothing came of the project. There were many reasons for this, chief among these being the expense and risk of the undertaking. The route by Brindisi and P. and O. steamer is so rapid and comfortable, compared with the old journey round the Cape, that the advantages of a railway, although they might be admitted in theory, could never so clearly present themselves to the practical world of financiers and the travellers between Europe and India, as to issue in a feasible scheme. And then there was always the military difficulty that, as the railway would run through Turkey and Persia, it could not be properly defended by the British for their sole use during war in the East (during which time alone it would be of primary importance) and the further continual menace it was subjected to in the existence of the Russian power in the Caucasus and the Caspian. But Russia holds a secure base, and is, in fact, protected from external foes along the whole length of the new line. The railway has been constructed from a base on the Caspian Sea, and it runs along the Akhal and Merv Oases to the river Oxus, from whence it will be carried before long to the Siberian base at Samarkand and Tashkend, and thus onward, forming a loop in Russian territory. And when the time comes, it will be carried from Merv towards Herat, this extension being a necessary consequence of the railways already constructed. And it may also be taken as pretty certain that the Russian railway in Trans-Caucasia will be extended to Teheran. The project is an old one, and only waits funds and the Imperial order that it may be commenced. For the moment, Russia is too busy with the affairs of Bulgaria, and the new complications that have risen in Europe to spare time and attention to the prosecution of her schemes of aggrandisement in Persia. Though it is quite possible that a feint will be made in Central Asia towards the Indian frontier, this would depend on the extent to which England is drawn into the political whirlpool of Eastern complications. But, on the assumption that Russia has gained her point in Europe and has strengthened her position for a final spring at the Bosphorus, the time for the Persian question to be started would arrive.

The Russian Ambassador has for long exercised a powerful influence at the Court of the Shah, for the commanding position of Russia in marching with the frontier of Persia, and in possessing the sole right of sailing the Caspian, could not fail to ensure this. Such considerations clearly show that the British Government wisely refused to carry out the Euphrates Valley Railway

scheme, for it would not have been as useful as the Suez Canal, and would have entailed as great a burden of responsibility and anxiety, and might have led to war. Apart from its utility as a means of communicating between Europe and India, the scheme would possess considerable political significance, and it would mean the adoption of a new policy forming an extension to that which gained Cyprus for England. It would mean that Great Britain intended to protect the railway that was to be made; and with the many and increasing liabilities of the Empire it would be a matter for very grave consideration before such a policy was finally adopted. Sir William Andrew quotes in his letter the declaration made by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords in 1885 that the Government considered the subject of connecting the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean one of the most important questions of the day, and a matter for which Government would be held largely responsible by the public if "they did not adopt at an early period a definite policy on the question." Sir William Andrew puts in an appendix to his pamphlet a letter from Dr. Springer, who has been investigating the financial history and condition of Babylonia. Dr. Springer has formed some theories as to the fertility of Babylonia, and asserts that "by restoring the canals, most of which were still kept in repair a thousand years ago, 48½ million acres of land, returning a gross revenue of one hundred million pounds annually, might be recovered." In these days of strict economy a matter of "a hundred million pounds annually" is not at all to be despised, and Dr. Springer's invitation to his friend "Colonel Nassau Lees, or any other Arabic scholar," to follow his inquiries "with a view of verifying the correctness of the results arrived at," will no doubt be thankfully accepted. Dr. Springer's explanation, however, that his statements are "founded upon official records of the revenue which the alluvium yielded to the State in the seventh to tenth centuries of our era," will tend to diminish the ardour of the pursuit of the "hundred million pounds annually."

The other scheme for a railway between Europe and India is that which was brought before the London Chamber of Commerce on the 15th December, and which is referred to above, namely, the line from the Caspian to Merv and Herat. It is a matter which requires no investigation into the historical records of the seventh or tenth centuries, but it is a matter of vital significance to the north-western frontier of India. It is a distance of 3,165 miles from London to Quetta. Railway communication already exists over about 2,600 miles of this distance. There is a break of about 120 miles from there to Herat, and 440 miles from Herat to the Indian frontier. There is a further break of about 200 miles from Vladikavkaz to Petrofsk, but this is of small consequence, because there is an alternative route between Batoum and Baku, and, besides, the Petrofsk railway is sanctioned and will soon be made. If the Russian Government are allowed to bring their railway to Herat, which they are most anxious to be allowed to do, and if the Afghan Government sanctions, and the British and Indian Governments construct a railway over the other 440 miles from the frontier post of Chuman, then would the communication be complete. As to the feasibility of the scheme there cannot be a doubt. And as to its being self-supporting there can be little doubt. But as to the military significance and value of such a railway considered with reference to the rivalry between Russia and England, there will be many doubts and fears expressed. Colonel Stewart proposes that, in the event of the railway being made, the sending of a lightning express like that between Paris and Varna, by which the journey between London and India would be performed in seven or eight days. Of course, this route would not be open to any great extent to the journeying to and from of soldiers, but the fact that railways are extending in Central Asia, and that the Russians will assuredly take their railway to Herat or its neighbourhood even if England does not attempt the continuation of the line, will force on for a further consideration the scheme for joining the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean on which Lord Salisbury promised a definite policy.

THE PLAINT OF THE JUNIOR CIVILIAN.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

"A handful of juniors just fresh out from home."

—Vide Pioneer's definition of a "Junior Civilian."

I have worked for ten seasons or more,
In Settlement, District or Court;
I have served, like the rest of my corps,
All over the Province in short.
From Ismail accursed to the Bar,
From Jhung to Peshawar I roam,
And back from Kohat to Hissar;

But—

The *Pi* says I'm "fresh out from Home."

I have loved, I have lost, twice or thrice:
My weeds are "long Dawsons with straw;"
I can sit fourteen-one of shod Vice,
And badger a pleader at law.
I can quote with precision the bulk
Of Currie's delectable tone.

I can coax a Hill Chief from a sulk;

And—

I find I am "fresh out from Home."

I can flirt with the girls at the well

In dialect rude and uncouth;

I can force a fat Khattri to tell,

By accident, half of the truth.

I can chew like a Rajah, my *pân*—

I can slang with a *Naggal* or *Dôm*,

I can say:—"Têrâ mûsha Pathan!"

Yet—

The *Pi* says I'm "fresh out from Home."

That home I have quitted an age,

[Ten Junes in the District seem long]

For I sailed when "*Our Boys*" was the rage,

And "*Tommy make room*" was the song.

There's a patch on the top of my pate

That needs not the care of the comb,

And thirteen eleven's my weight;

Though—

They tell me I'm "fresh out from Home."

I have worn my first saddle and second

Clean down to the wood of the tree;

And D. C.'s a dozen I reckoned

Have managed my transfers and me;

I am learned in roadways and cess—

In *rabi*, rice-huskers and loam—

Over thirsty, but nevertheless

Writes

The *Pi*, I am "fresh out from Home."

I have grievances many and sound,

That blossom and bloom with the years;

And imminent dangers surround

Myself and my "juvenile" peers

Who remember when Davies was lord,

When Egerton passed o'er the foam,

Ere Aitchison came—the abhorred;

Still—

We learn we are "fresh out from Home."

L'ENVOI.

Oh! babes of the Punjab Commission,

Oh! sucklings of "seventy-three,"

Consider our humble position

Remember what juniors we be!

Oh! lads without standing or credit

Vous, influence, *ukal*, *aplomb*

The *Pi*, in its wisdom, hath said it

We—

Are all of us "fresh out from Home."

CALCUTTA DOMESTICS.

(Indian Planter's Gazette.)

The sanitary state of Calcutta is one of those topics which seems to have a perennial interest. There are certain existing conditions inimical to health in Calcutta, the removal or mitigation of which lies much within the power of householders individually and collectively. It is perfectly well known to everybody who cares to inquire that the troops of Native servants, dependants and Native visitors, casual and permanent, which crowd the godowns of large European houses in Calcutta is very much in excess of the requirements of the family. Of course the *sahib* is not supposed to know anything of this, but if a raid were made on the servants' quarters of the large fashionable houses, the dwellers in fashionable Calcutta, some of them at least, would probably discover a greater number and a more varied selection of Native humanity without their own compound, not including those who disappear over the wall on their approach, than they might believe it possible to gather together there. The *durwan* has a vested interest in the capacity of the compound for accommodating Native dependants and visitors, and if they only come in late at night, remain moderately quiet till the early morning, and then steal quietly out to their daily calling, no one need be any the wiser, and *dusturee* circulates. It is beyond question that these colonies of Natives, squatted in the compounds of European houses with all their accompanying filth, and with all the possibilities of infection carried by them from the vilest Native quarters of the city, are a grave danger which householders themselves may do much to avert.

The unspeakably filthy underclothing of *ayahs*, *bearers* and other domestics which lies hid beneath the fair white upper garments is known but to those who have investigated the subject. When it is borne in mind that these domestics her together like cattle in the godowns of their masters' houses, and in the filthy evil smelling mud-huts of the Native quarters, and then come and busy themselves about the persons of their masters and mistresses, handling their clothing, folding their towels, &c., arranging the beds, nursing the babies, wiping the cooking utensils

and the crockery with *jharuns* which serve for various other purposes which we shall not mention, no one need express any astonishment if skin and other diseases, low fevers, and occasional "seediness" are the lot of many Europeans. The wonder rather is, not that so few apparently suffer in health, or that typhoid and other ailments are comparatively rare, but that with all the elements of full-blown disease lying round them in their compounds, and following them by day and night in the attention of their domestics, so many escape with the moderate amount of troubles that fall to their lot. But it is not alone in their own compounds and in their own houses where filth and disease are nurtured and disseminated; the *dhobie* carries off the household wash to his own filthy hovel, where piece by piece it is spread out, divided and farmed off to his assistants. Washed in a tank which serves the varied uses of tanks in India, it is piled in close proximity to the family sleeping and living room. Often sheets, tablecloths and other articles are slept on, and rolled round the bodies of the various members of the *dhobie* family, in sickness and in health, and in near proximity to the dead. Men in all stages of loathsome skin and other diseases handle the household wash of dozens of European families, and bear between the filthy tank and the mud hut of the *dhobie* and the bungalow of the European the possible germs of disease and death.

Then the milkman and his surroundings, and ingenious ways, add another element of horror and possible disease to those already enumerated. Who has not seen or heard of water from tanks, rich in abominations, being added to swell the supply of milk? or even of wet dirty *dhobies* being wrung out over the milk jug to increase the daily quantity? And which of our readers is not aware of the readiness with which milk carries the germs of typhoid and other diseases? Over the *dhobie* and the milkman those who are sufficiently wealthy to keep their own cows and have their *dhobie* in their compound may exercise some control in matters of this sort; but the bulk of the poorer population is entirely at their mercy. Here we think the Municipality might step in and aid materially the comfort and general sanitary safety of the population of Calcutta. Why has no attempt been made to register and inspect all domestic servants, and all *dhobies* and milkmen? Not only may thieves and blackguards of the worst type move about your person, but your clothing and your milk may be handled and adulterated, and health and life endangered by Native men and women fitter for the wards of our hospitals or a prison than for services such as those enumerated. Topics such as these have again and again engaged the public attention, and again have been allowed to drop out of sight till forced on public notice in the saddest of all ways. Death carries off some well-known face, and a storm of suggestion and criticism sweeps over the public Press, to die away and be all but forgotten and leave preventable evils little better than they were before.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

In the discussion on the Municipal Budget at the recent meeting of the Corporation incidental reference was made to the expenditure which is likely to be incurred in connection with the Jubilee of Her Majesty's accession. We understand that a Committee of the Corporation appointed for that purpose have decided upon recommending that a lakh of rupees should be expended out of surplus balances for commemorating the Jubilee, twenty thousand rupees of which is to be expended in fireworks and in other evanescent demonstrations, the remaining eighty thousand or thereabouts to be appropriated to some permanent memorial of the occasion. It is worth noting that the subject was introduced at a meeting at which an increase of nearly five-and-a-half lakhs in the municipal expenditure was voted. No one seriously contends that the increase is unwarrantable. There will be much to show for it in public improvements, and as nearly four lakhs of it will represent interest and other charges on the loan for the Tansa Waterworks, there is ample assurance of a substantial return for it. But it is none the less incumbent upon us to be careful, in a year which brings so large an increase to our civic expenditure, of every addition to the charges upon the revenue. The increase, amounting to little short of two and a half lakhs, in the Consolidated Rate and the Town Duties, will be felt by the taxpayers, even though they may be persuaded that the promise of a wholesome and abundant water supply which comes with it is worth paying for. An unbudgetted expenditure of a lakh really means the swallowing up of a sum almost equivalent to the increase in the Town Duties, of which the poorer taxpayers will be reminded by augmentations in the price of ghee and grain, and possibly of oil and sugar. It will reduce the surplus balance from five lakhs, with which the year would otherwise open to four, or to three if account be taken of the one lakh surplus which is reserved by the statute. Now, the Corporation must think twice before it adopts the suggestion which, as we understand, the Committee is about to lay before it. We do not on an occasion of this kind, in which due play must be given to sentimental impulses, wish to unfairly apply the utilitarian test. No one would rudely come down upon a proposal for public rejoicings with an unsympathetic inquiry into

the use of them. The question whether the game is worth the candle cannot appropriately be raised when the candle is lighted in testimony of the loyal rejoicings of a contented people. We pass by, therefore, with no disapproval that part of the Committee's recommendation which relates to the transient demonstrations of the day, suggesting only that even this part of the commemoration ought not to be left entirely in the hands of the Municipality, and that private effort and outlay might with advantage supplement or co-operate with such arrangements as the local authorities may make. In regard to the remaining eighty thousand rupees, however, we are confronted at the outset by the fact that those who propose the expenditure are so little impressed with a sense of the necessity for it that they have no definite proposal to make as to the purpose to which it shall be put. The need, with them, is not a need of means, but of an object. They require not money to spend, but an object upon which to expend it. They would, in fact, put the Corporation in the position of children who, having come into possession of an unexpected trifle, cast about them for something to spend it on lest the money should burn holes in their pockets. The project is not only indefinite and lacking in proof of necessity, but it is objectionable also because it looks uncommonly like an effort to impose upon the Corporation the whole cost of a demonstration which unless it is to be wanting in the elements of sympathy and emotion, ought not to be entirely an official demonstration. An outlay of a lakh of rupees upon the commemoration would check the flow of private enterprise, for it would render it superfluous. Before this lakh is voted for some unknown purpose we should all like to hear when the balances assigned for the well-known and necessary purpose of erecting Municipal Offices are to be utilised. Assuming that no one has yet discovered that the new site is unsuitable and ought to be abandoned for a third one, we should say that a worse commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee might be made than to make a serious beginning of the building of these offices; and if there is a lakh or so that the Municipality are anxious to apply for a permanent memorial of this auspicious year, they might find in the new buildings ample and useful opportunities for doing so. A worse use might be made of the occasion than to accept it as a call to begin a work which has already been so long on the mind of the Municipality that this same mind is given to capricious changes concerning it. There would be no particular reasons to insert in the wall of the new offices a tablet commemorating the fact that the Municipality began to build on one site, and finished on another. But a tablet recording that in the Jubilee year our civic fathers thought it high time to begin to build a hall for themselves, and that they built accordingly, would be an appropriate and interesting memorial of municipal patriotism, not to say of municipal wisdom as well.

SANSKRIT IN BENGAL.

(*Englishman.*)

In April last Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyaratna made certain suggestions to the Viceroy regarding the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in Bengal. He pointed out that, during the reign of Sir Ashley Eden, an annual examination was instituted for the purpose of conferring titles on Sanskrit students who proved themselves worthy of them, and a few prizes and scholarships were also founded in connection with the examination, the annual cost of the whole being only Rs. 1,700. This, however, the Pundit said, had some effect in encouraging Sanskrit learning. Some of the Native nobility and gentry also gave assistance in the shape of endowments for rewards and scholarships, but the Pundit suggested that it would be as well for Government to grant a little more help and encouragement by giving pecuniary aid to the better class of indigenous Sanskrit schools, and making provision for their inspection by the Government. He estimated the cost at Rs. 15,000 per annum, of which Rs. 12,000 was to be derived from grants in aid, and Rs. 3,000 from inspection. He thought that further encouragement would be given if some of the most learned Pundits had suitable titles such as Pundit Bahadur conferred upon them, as this would raise their position in society, and might induce the richer people to give increased contributions. The Government of India referred the subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his opinion, suggesting at the same time that, if the matter were properly represented to the wealthy and liberal Native gentlemen of Bengal, endowments for the purpose might be forthcoming to a greater extent than at present. His Honour referred the matter for the opinion of Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, who has gone fully into all the merits of the question, after consulting with several of the Native inspectors of schools, as well as Europeans, who were almost unanimous in approving of the suggestion to give increased aid to the *tohs*. Many of the officers thought that, if increased aid were given, some modern subjects, such as arithmetic and geography, should also be taught; but the Director considered this to be inexpedient, as the present Pundits are quite incapable of giving any such instruction, and would probably resist any attempt to force it on their pupils. It would be impossible under the present financial conditions to give aid to all the *tohs* throughout Bengal, and Mr. Croft suggests that it would be advisable to give aid to only certain

selected *scholarships* which have established their character by the success of their pupils and competitive examinations. As regards the grant now to be made Mr. Croft agrees with the recommendation of the Pundit that it should be increased to Rs. 12,000 per annum, but no definite scheme is laid down as to how the increased grant is to be applied. As regards the question of endowments from rich Native gentlemen, Mr. Croft points out that the sums at present invested for scholarships and prizes for Sanskrit students amounted to Rs. 44,500, producing an income of Rs. 1,780, together with annual contributions amounting to Rs. 598 and some medals. This he considers satisfactory so far as it goes, and he has little doubt that any further applications would meet with a liberal response, and that even Municipalities and District Boards entrusted with the charge of education would also be willing to contribute for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning. The inspectors were not favourable to the proposal to confer titles upon the Pundits, and Mr. Croft suggests that, before any steps are taken in this direction, the body of Pundits should be consulted as to whether such titles would be acceptable. It is gratifying to find that the Government has been thoughtful of the interests of ancient scholarship even at a time of severe financial pressure, and it is to be hoped that the fact will be duly appreciated by those who may be naturally expected to second the efforts of the State to encourage a study that is intimately associated with the religion, the social customs, the homely traditions, and the remotest history of the country.

IMPRISONMENT AND UTILISATION OF BURMAN DACOITS.

(*Madras Mail*.)

Hundreds of Shans and Burmans have been sent to India under sentence of transportation for life. They are housed in palatial jails; they have enough work in the way of shoe-making or basket-making to amuse them; and they have no care for the morrow, as they are well fed, well clothed, and well housed. Now, what have the taxpayers in India done that they should be compelled to pay for the journeys and comfortable maintenance of these foreigners, who apparently have not done much to benefit India? The crime of dacoity varies much in degree. One dacoit may have been a peace-loving villager, coerced into fighting against the British by Bo Shway, and, unfortunately for himself, caught with arms in his hands; while another may be a professional gang-robber. In an Indian Jail, where the Shan and Burmese languages are not well, if at all, known, such men are treated exactly alike. There may be room to entertain such guests in years of plenty, but in time of financial pressure there will be difficulty in providing accommodation for the Indian poor who would seem to have a prior right to be lodged in the jails of their country when qualified by crime for committal. The jails in Lower Burma are full to overflowing, so Upper Burmans cannot be lodged in them; but there are few places in which manual labour is more wanted than in Upper Burma. Communications do not exist, but are urgently required as a means of pacifying the country, and the Natives of Upper Burma are not fond of road work, in fact, will nearly always refuse to do it, unless compelled by force or hunger. Under former rulers forced labour was employed on all public works, such as the walls of Ava, Sagain, Shwebo, and Mandalay; and if free men were compelled to execute such great works under Burman rulers, it is difficult to guess why prisoners should not be employed on useful works in their own fatherland under the British. Handsome jails are not necessary; temporary sheds would be run up in a few days by the prisoners; and a resolute police guard would take care of a large gang. It would be well to tattoo each prisoner with the letter "D" in red, and his number, so that he might be recognised in case of escape; but a good guard does not allow prisoners to escape. No humanitarian objections can be logically urged against marking persons whose legs are, in compliance with local fashion, so tattooed as to resemble tight-fitting breeches. The Burman has a remarkable aptitude for cutting timber, and for making use of it, as well as of the bamboo, with which he constructs houses, stockades, breast-works, bridges, furniture, &c.; and he entrenches himself with skill. Moreover, he is expert at ambuscades and bush-fighting, so that if he could be brought under discipline, he would be most useful as a Pioneer or Sapper. The discipline instilled into prisoners should be so severe that they would always remember it, and it seems quite possible that excellent companies might subsequently be formed of released prisoners. The population of Upper Burma is scanty; the soil is fertile, the water is plentiful. It becomes a matter for consideration, therefore, whether prisoners from India might not advantageously be sent to Burma, and, after a period of labour, be allowed to settle there as colonists.

BENGAL.

DARJEELING is now in the full swing of the second season, when it is thronged by European visitors anxious to get a sight of Kinchinjunga and Everest. Lord and Lady Rosebery are now there, and Prince Leopold of Prussia has gone on at once to the same place.

HIGH COURT VACATIONS.—A statement appeared in a Calcutta paper the other day to the effect that the vacation of the High Court of Fort William was to be extended, so as to run in future from August 15th to November 10th. All that need be said regarding this is that the extension has not been discussed by the Judges; and that if it is, a majority will certainly be against it. The Government of India would not be likely to entertain such a proposal for a moment.

A NATIVE SOLOMON.—Occasionally our Native Deputy Magistrates are responsible for highly original decisions. Here is one, reported by a Calcutta paper, lately delivered by an officer of high grade and long standing:—"The complainant being the wife of the defendant, there was no intention to disfigure the nose by the bite, but the flesh came off without any intention to bite it off. This is consequently a case under section 323, P.C., and as such is compoundable." The above is said to be "a verbatim copy of a judgment, and not, as might be supposed, a caricature."

THE CALCUTTA PRIMROSE LEAGUE.—A Calcutta paper says:—"The first meeting of the Calcutta Habitation of the Primrose League lately took place. Lady Lethbridge was elected President, and Mrs. A. Wilson and Mrs. Halford, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Watkins, Honorary Secretary. The Habitation has been brought into existence with every prospect of success, and, judging from the applications coming in, will soon consist of a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of their country. Mrs. Watkins, of 14, Elysium-row, the Honorary Secretary, will be glad to receive the names of those wishing to join."

SUICIDE IN THE HOOGHLY.—The coroner, with a jury, viewed the body of Captain Sydney Davidson, late commander of the s.s. *Novoshera*, the agents of which are Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co. It appears that the deceased went to the office of the agents on the 3rd inst., saying that he was tired and worried with his troubles, adding that he would leave the vessel. The agents advised him not to do so, and he then returned on board, ordering his servant to remove his property to his (servant's) house. In the evening deceased again went on shore, and at 10 P.M. he left a portmanteau and a bag containing about Rs. 1,000 in gold, silver, and notes, with the durwan of Messrs. Johnstone and Hoffmann, photographers of Chowringhee, telling him to put the property in a Mr. Buckland's room. This was the last seen of the deceased, whose body was found floating in the river on Friday evening. An inquiry touching the death of the deceased will be held in due course.

THE ROAR OF THE SUCKING DOVE.—The *Indian Mirror*, whose sudden goodwill towards everything English will not be kept in bounds, takes the recent liberality of Mr. George Yule—who is understood to have devoted his whole emoluments as Sheriff to charitable objects—as a basis for expatiating upon the friendliness of the races. "In the presence," we read, "of such an instance as that just given by Mr. Yule, Englishmen and Indians ought to work more harmoniously and lovingly together, and ought to be more attached to each other. It is such practical acts of goodwill and sympathy that go to draw the two races together more closely, and to promote and establish a good feeling between both. Holding in view the sacred mission of England in the East—the presence of Englishmen in this country, as our rulers, being the result, not of mere accident, but of a direct intervention of Providence—we look upon every Englishman as representing in his person a unit capable of giving a powerful impetus to the progress of the country, and as charged with the solemn responsibility of holding his dusky brethren of India by the hand, and leading them with kindly encouragement and sympathy to their elevation and welfare. The fact is always being thrown to our teeth that the people of India are ungrateful and incapable of appreciating the blessings of British rule. But this is a most ridiculous and unfounded charge. Where is the Englishman, who has done even the slightest service to the people of this country, and who has shown the least sympathy with them, that has not been amply requited for all that he may have done or tried to do for us? On the contrary, if we have been at all at fault, it has been rather that we have been disposed to magnify instead of understanding the value of such services as have been rendered to us by our English friends. We have overflowed with gratitude for small acts of even intended kindness, leave alone beneficence. The charge of ingratitude against the people of this country cannot, therefore, be sustained. Lord Ripon's case showed how a whole nation united to testify its gratitude to a departing Viceroy. Let every Englishman in India, therefore, go on doing what little he can to serve the people of this country—the country of his adoption. Let there be more George Yules, more Henry Cottons, more Allan Humes, more William Wedderburns, more Professor Wordsworths, and there will be only a feeling of love and affection among the rulers and the ruled, and the antagonism of race will soon be a thing of the past."

MADRAS.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINEER.—The Coconada correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes:—"I am sorry to have to record the untimely and melancholy death of Mr. Meick, Local Fund Engineer of Killore, while on his way to Coconada to spend

his Christmas. The unfortunate gentleman was travelling with his wife and Mr. Brown, Local Fund Engineer of Coconada, by canal, and while nearing his destination, at a late hour of the night, accidentally fell over, as the boat lurched, while seated on an easy chair on the top, and never rose again. The body was found deeply imbedded in the mud, some four or five hours after the accident, when life was extinct. The moment it was discovered that Mr. Meick fell over, Mr. Brown, it is said, at the peril of his life dived repeatedly, and otherwise made strenuous efforts to rescue his companion, but without success. As a last resource the canal was dragged, when the body was discovered as already stated. The remains were brought into Coconada and buried in the Protestant Cemetery with military honours, Mr. Meick being a volunteer officer."

THE LATE MR. CUDDALORE RADHAKRISHNA IYER.—In recording the death of Mr. C. Radhakrishna Iyer, Pleader and Honorary Magistrate, Cuddalore, one of the victims of the fire at Madras, the *Madras Mail* says:—"He was present at the Madras Fair on Friday night and escaped at first unhurt, but having learnt that a search was being made for one of the grandsons of his friend, the late Mr. C. V. Ranganadhama Sastriyar, he rushed into the enclosure through one of the booths near the Salt Cota's gate, which was on fire. He had hardly got inside when the structure fell over him, and he emerged with his clothes on fire. Nothing daunted, he covered himself with mud, and, alone and unaided, went to his benefactor's house at Tondiarpett, walking all the way. There he lingered until seven o'clock on Sunday evening last, when he passed away. He was an unassuming and public-spirited gentleman, and his loss will be deeply felt by his numerous friends. Like many others, he owed his position in life to the late Mr. C. V. Ranganadhama Sastriyar, and to the last, he strove, like his benefactor, to lead an exemplary life. He was a powerful gymnast, and an able Sanskrit scholar."

BOMBAY.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—Our Poona correspondent says:—"A fatal gun accident occurred to Mrs. Turner, the wife of Mr. Joshua Turner, Superintendent of the Government Bakery here. On the previous evening Mr. Turner, accompanied by his wife, had been practising shooting with a Morris tube. During her husband's absence Mrs. Turner continued practising, seated in a low easy-chair in the verandah. The cartridge misfired, and, while endeavouring to extract it, she must have closed the breech, for the cartridge exploded, and Mrs. Turner was shot through the heart. She was found dead in the verandah by her servants."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has accepted a membership in the Anthropological Society of Bombay. The Society now numbers more than three hundred subscribing members.

A MUNICIPALITY CENSURED.—The *Times of India* understands that the local Government have addressed to the Bombay Municipality a strong censure of their action in declining to sanction the increase of the consolidated rate from 8 per cent. to 8½ per cent. The Government point out that they sanctioned the increase in the octroi duties on the distinct understanding that a portion of the extra burden entailed upon the Municipal finances by the Tansa scheme was to fall upon the consolidated rate, and that the Corporation's action is a clear infraction of this understanding.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Boring operations for petroleum are to be resumed at Gunda, in the Rawalpindi district.

The Lahore paper announces the death at Umballa of the death of the Rev. Robert Hind, who was for many years a resident of that station. Mr. Hine died after a short illness, and leaves behind him a large circle of relations and friends to deplore his loss.

KASHMIR.—Our Jammu correspondent informs us by telegraph that the Jumma Court is in mourning in consequence of the death of the Maharani of the present Maharaja, which occurred on the 4th January. The period of mourning will last for thirteen days. The Maharani's death is much regretted by all classes. The people from different parts of Kashmir are coming into Jammu to condole with his Highness on his bereavement.

SNOW AT SIMLA.—Our correspondent writing from Simla, under date the 11th January, says:—"Our first fall of snow during the present winter occurred yesterday morning, when for some hours it came down steadily, until at midday the ground was covered to a depth of three or four inches. A decided thaw which set in late in the afternoon, accompanied by rain, and lasted well into the night, has, however, removed nearly all signs of snow except in Jakko and the northern faces of the Simla hills. The weather continues very cold and unsettled, and more snow is expected." On a subsequent date, the same correspondent says that a heavy snow fall occurred on Thursday and Friday last. The fall, which was accompanied by boisterous weather, measured from twelve to fifteen inches in the higher and colder parts of the station.

Saturday was a bright sunny day, and there appeared every prospect of more settled weather.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT L. HERBERT, Bengal S.O., Squadron Officer 1st Central India Horse, has been appointed to be aide-de-camp and interpreter to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL D. MACKINNON, who arrived from England in the *Serapis*, has reached Calcutta, and assumed command of the Leinster Regiment, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Collum.

COLONEL G. A. WILSON, East Surrey Regiment, who has just arrived on return from sick leave, is permitted to remain at Allahabad until the arrival of his battalion, now on the march to this station.

THE services of Captain E. S. Hastings, 25th Madras Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for employment as Commandant of one of the new police battalions about to be raised in Upper Burma.

COLONEL G. N. CHANNER, V.C., 14th Sikhs, who has been appointed a Brigadier-General, assumed the command of the Rawal Pindi Brigade on the 12th instant, vice Brigadier-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., who is transferred to the Rohilkhand district, in the place of Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., promoted to Major-General.

ON the return of General Chapman from England towards the end of the current month, Colonel Collett, who has been officiating, goes home on leave. Colonel P. H. F. Harris, therefore, will continue to act as Deputy Adjutant-General, and will eventually be confirmed in that appointment, as Colonel Collett's time expires in October next.

THE Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment has been attached to the 2nd Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force. Three companies embarked for Katha in Her Majesty's steamer *Sladen* on the 1st January. Two companies will proceed by the first opportunity to Kyaukmying, en route for Shwebo, and will rejoin headquarters hereafter. The remaining companies will embark for Katha at soon as river transport is available.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. IREDELL, S.C., has retired from the service. He took part in the suppression of the Mutiny in 1857-8, serving at Shorapore and Nurgood, and assisting in the operations against the Dessais in the Sawunt Waree Districts. He also took part in the last Afghan war, and was present at the action of Ghrisk and the battle of Maiwand, where he was severely wounded.

THE services of the following officers of the Indian Medical Service have been placed at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief:—Surgeon-Major R. H. Batty, Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith, M.D., and Surgeon W. G. H. Henderson. The services of Surgeon M. A. T. Collie, M.B., Indian Medical Service, have been placed temporarily, and those of Surgeon J. B. Eaton permanently, at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department. Surgeon P. A. Hayes has been brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay command.

LIEUTENANT A. C. YATE, 1st Belooch Light Infantry, has been appointed Commandant of the Mounted Infantry at Yemethen, vice Lieutenant Fullerton, 2nd Queen's, deceased. Lieutenant H. D. McIntyre, 16th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Yemethen, vice Lieutenant Pullen, Royal Artillery. Captain J. S. O'Bryed, 31st Punjab Infantry, special service officer, has been ordered to Kanhyat, to relieve Captain F. D. Lugard, who will proceed to Shwebo and take up the appointment of Brigade Transport Officer, vice Lieutenant H. D. U. Keary, 1st Madras Pioneers, appointed to command a Police Battalion. Lieutenant W. C. Jephson, Bengal Commissariat Department, has been appointed Treasure Chest Officer with Colonel Stedman's column, vice Lieutenant Fordyce, reported sick.

THE REV. J. GELSON GREGSON has left India for good in the troopship *Serapis*. He intends forming an agency in England for the purpose of advising and securing situations for the members of the Soldiers' Abstinence Association. This association was formed by Mr. Gregson at Agra in 1862. The first society was established in the 35th Royal Sussex, and now nearly every regiment serving in India has a branch society. This association was the first organisation in the Army; and although regimental societies had existed prior to this date, there had never been an organisation for promoting temperance in the whole of the army such as this association has accomplished.

ON his return to India, Sir Frederick Roberts, a contemporary learns, leaves at once for the Peshin Valley.

MAJOR CARTER, Inspector of Submarine Mining, has returned to the Presidency from inspection duty at Moulmein and Rangoon.

It is stated that the Submarine Detachment at Fort William is engaged laying some 500lb mines at Fort Point, and that the Viceroy will witness the experiments.

COLONEL BARNES, 10th Bengal Lancers, has assumed command of the Mooltan Brigade, vice General Purvis, proceeded to Calcutta, and pending the arrival of General Galbraith from England.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL has approved of the "3rd or Sind, Punjab, and Indus Valley Railways Volunteer Rifle Corps," being in future designated the "3rd Punjab North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL is pleased to admit Lance-Naik Bhagat Bir, 18th Bengal Infantry, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in leading the way up an almost inaccessible path, in the attack on a fortified position at Toung-ta-long, near Kindat, on Oct. 9, 1886.

THE ARMY CIRCULAR of Jan. 11 contains details of a court-martial held at Ranikhet on Oct. 20 last. Private George Flaxman, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, was charged with murdering Lance-Sergeant William Carmody on Sept. 9. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be hanged.

It is calculated that by the time the relief of troops from Burma begins in April, there will be 17,000 Indian police in Upper and Lower Burma and about 12,000 or 13,000 local police recruited from the indigenous races. Three-fourths of this total force would be stationed in the Upper Province. Recruits for the 4,000 police now being raised in India are coming in freely.

A BANGALORE paper remarks that the promotion of Colonel G. S. Hooper to the honorary rank of Major-General on retirement will hardly be hailed with delight by the croakers at home who followed in the wake of the *Times*' special correspondent at Mandalay. "Knowing General Hooper, as we do, to be a most zealous and energetic officer, we congratulate him on his merited promotion and advancement to the Major-General's list."

OFFICERS commanding Madras regiments have been requested to submit at once to the general officers commanding their respective brigades the names of any non-commissioned officers in their regiments who are acquainted with Burmese, and who are qualified to act as drill instructors to the police levies now being organised in Upper Burma. Such drill instructor will receive staff pay of Rs. 5 per mensem while so employed, and brigadier-generals commanding are requested to place their services at the disposal of the local police authorities for such employment.

THE DARJEELING correspondent of a Calcutta paper writes:—"Colonel Lloyd, the commandant of our local volunteers, has started with his carbine and a hundred rounds of ammunition to gather laurels among the dacoits in Burma, and learn how to lead his gallant men, should their services ever be required, against the enemies of their country. He has hungered for years to open fire on an enemy, and volunteered for service in Cabul, but was refused. He was not, however, a colonel of a fine volunteer regiment then, and will, no doubt, find little difficulty in gratifying his wish this time. All here will be glad to see him back among us hale and sound again."

THE Commander-in-Chief directs that adjutants of Bengal cavalry and infantry regiments, including the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, who are not in possession of musketry certificates should be sent to the schools of musketry for a course of instruction in preference to other officers of Native regiments. Officers commanding Native regiments are requested to note in their next annual confidential reports whether the adjutants of the regiments under their command have qualified in musketry. His Excellency also desires it to be notified that in future no officer will be permanently appointed adjutant of a Bengal cavalry or infantry regiment until he is in possession of a musketry certificate.

THE following further decisions in connection with the leave rules for the Staff Corps are published in Army Circulars.—1. Extensions of leave, except on medical certificate or in special or urgent cases in which the Secretary of State decides according to circumstances, cannot be granted without the assent of the proper authority in India as defined in Clause V. of the rules. 2. Extensions of leave beyond one year under the new rules are not claimable in any way as a right, but are admissible only at the discretion of the proper authority, and then on special and urgent grounds. 3. An officer subject to the leave rules for the Staff Corps on promotion to Major-General will not be granted leave under those rules, and if permitted to reside in England or elsewhere out of India will be restricted to the English pay of his rank.

SIR R. LETHBRIDGE, M.P., left Calcutta for Colombo on Saturday, and after a short stay at that station returns to England.

THE Secunderabad paper understands that Colonel Marshall's appointment as Secretary and Administrative Adviser to his Highness the Nizam is for a term of two years, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, and not Rs. 3,000 as previously stated.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPERESS has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of Colonel W. F. B. Laurie's work "Distinguished Anglo-Indians."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SHE.*

"She"—what a title! aye, what a book! If the design of the work be to give what the author terms the "creeps," assuredly Mr. Haggard must be warmly congratulated upon the success of his efforts. Not a chapter but what contains some thrilling adventure, some horrible experience; there is enough and to spare. At one time a miserable wretch is to be "hot-potted," a punishment which consists in having a red-hot iron pan placed upon the head and shoulders, after which, when the victim is roasted to death, he is eaten as a *bonne bouche*! At another time travellers are crossing miles upon miles of desolate, scarcely passable, fever-stricken swamps; then there are precipices to be climbed, and on one occasion to be crossed, by a flying jump from 12 to 14 feet in width, at an altitude which make the reader giddy to read thereof; and little less appalling must it have been, too, for a wandering traveller to find himself alone in a subterranean cavern, with the light extinguished by the draught, and with no knowledge as to the means of exit from this living tomb!

Yet withal we are constrained to avow that "She" is not attractive in its inception. Dealing with scenes where the dead and the living mingle night and day in horrible contiguity, feelings of horror are so constantly aroused that the flesh literally creeps with loathing and disgust. Fancy "mummified" bodies being taken from their last resting-place and lighted as torches to illumine a cave wherein ghastly orgies were performed for the edification of "She's" guests! Yet this is but one solitary incident in this "chamber of horrors!" Scarcely less attractive is the melancholy desolation of the land wherein the scene is laid—dreary wastes, slimy swamps, snake-breeding morasses, pestilential lagoons, give to the tale an air of desolation, most depressing and enervating. Even Mark Tapley could scarcely contemplate such scenes without a shudder! Nor is the heroine altogether free from the taint of antipathy. True she is painted as beautiful—superbly beautiful, beyond compare—ravishing with delight the astonished eyes which happens to behold her lovely form, her exquisite figure, her perfect features, her faultless model; but her mind was debased with passion, the passion of jealousy and revenge. She inspires fear and awe rather than love and respect. If, too, her life was grand though melancholy, her death was revolting and harrowing in the highest degree. The blood literally curdles in the veins as the closing scenes of this extraordinary book flit across the eye of imagination. The weird unearthliness of the tale, its strangeness so unlike any conception in the annals of literature, its repulsiveness, so little "of the earth earthy," may justify a claim to originality; but Mr. Haggard would do better, to our mind, to restrict his fertile imagination to scenes of this mundane sphere more in harmony with human instincts, more in unison with those feelings which are too sacred to be wounded with impunity, feelings which prompt a respect for the dead, and a reverence for the remains of bygone generations. But reader, read!

COUNTRY LIFE IN LA GRUYERE†

"To read Scioboret is to know La Gruyere. He has turned into literature the music of the Ranz des Vaches." So wrote the *Spectator*. Everyone knows La Gruyere by repute, thanks to the cheese which has conferred upon the district the immortality of fame. Few, too, but are familiar with the Swiss mountain songs to which the writer alludes. Rossini's opera of *William Tell* has brought, at any rate, one of them home to every door, but it may safely be affirmed there are not many conversant with Scioboret's tales, and the fair translator merits the thanks of the public for enabling them to read in plain honest English, in thorough keeping with the simplicity of the original text, these exquisite "pastorals" of country life.

To enjoy them thoroughly, to appreciate their charms to the full extent, needs familiarity with the hills and vales of La Gruyere, and an intimate acquaintance with the scenery of the Canton no less than with the ways and habits of the people who pass a tranquil and happy existence removed from the cares, the excitement, the anxieties inseparable from life amongst toiling, struggling, fighting, intriguing nationalities, whose ambition is "glory," and whose aim is aggrandisement. Nevertheless, these simple tales will, we are confident, be read by the many who can appreciate plain, unaffected simplicity, who can sympathise with misfortune, albeit the sufferer is an unsophisticated country lass or a poor widowed matron, who can follow with eagerness the coquetry and artless allurements of a maiden whose aspirations do not soar higher than a humble home, an honest conscience, and a happy, contented husband. If, too, more than mere amusement for the hour be the aim and object of the reader there is food for reflection in the "humour and arch satire of the artist," who has learnt the secret that true wisdom is not necessarily veiled behind high-flown language or pretentious sentiments, but is to be found in the path of everyday life, in the

* "She." By Rider Haggard. Longmans, Green and Co.

† "Country Life in La Gruyere." From the French of Pierre Scioboret. By L. Dora Congreve. W. Blackwood and Sons.

events of the hour, in the hum-drum toil for daily bread, in the cottage, in the fields, in the woods—everywhere and anywhere.

Amidst so many works of fiction which excite the mind and panders to the lower passions of poor, fallen humanity, it is refreshing to turn for a while to nature pure and unalloyed, to read without blushing, to ponder without a sense of horror, alarm, and disgust, tales that draw mankind from themselves, that teach them to appreciate the beauties of creation, to linger amidst the paths of nature, to see in the earth, the air, the sky, something to admire, somewhat to please, should always be welcome. This is the aim and object of M. Sciobere's stories, so much appreciated by French-speaking nations across the water; and thanks to a singularly felicitous translation on the part of Miss Congreve we in Old England can now quaff the same cup of enjoyment, profit, and pleasure.

WILD ANIMALS.*

Works on Natural History are so numerous that it might seem somewhat out of place for a fresh competitor to enter the same arena; yet withal Mr. Fortuné Nott has made out a good case for the appearance of the volume which has recently been published. He argues, and it must be conceded with fairness, that the greater number of existing works comprise so much that is technical and scientific that the ordinary seeker after information is perplexed and confused as he wanders through labyrinths of learned detail not at all necessary for those who desire merely general knowledge. Other treatises, again, aim rather at amusement than instruction, so that the bear appears as "Master Bruin," the fox as "Reynard," and the lion as "King Leo." This is all well enough for the nursery, but scarcely fitted for persons of maturer years anxious to learn, but unwilling to treat with levity a subject replete with interest to such as can admire Nature's handiwork in the animal world. In these circumstances Mr. Nott has endeavoured to teach without wearying, to explain without exaggerating, to allure without misguiding, and his efforts merit the highest commendation. Avoiding "travellers' tales"—the pitfall of the naturalist—he has not eschewed anecdote when the facts were trustworthy, and the source of information beyond dispute; his research has been as enormous, as judicious; and it would be difficult to find a work more calculated to promote a study of animal creation in all its beauty and charm. Even the illustrations are scrupulously exact, for in place of the time-honoured drawings, wherein fancy plays a prominent part, the author has selected "phototype reproductions" of photographs from life. Faithful accuracy is thus secured, and if the result be a sacrifice of picturesqueness, at any rate trustworthiness reigns supreme and beyond cavil.

The work is bulky in size—this is its only drawback—but in these days, when the world expects much for little, this perhaps is a merit rather than otherwise. As, too, the contents are interesting, it seems ungenerous to find fault with quantity when the quality is assured. As a present for boys "Wild Animals" may with advantage take a turn with "hair-breath escapes" and "thrilling adventures," albeit in both respects Mr. Nott has at times a tale to unfold which even schoolboy life would not despise.

OLAV THE KING, AND OLAV, KING AND MARTYR.†

Mr. Vicary, whose pleasant anecdotes illustrative of Norwegian life have already been the subject of notice in our columns, has, in this volume, utilised his exceptional familiarity with Norse literature by giving a free abstract of the legends preserved by the Skjalds, or bards, of two rulers bearing the old Norse appellation of Olav, as illustrative of a connected narrative, embracing the entire career of each.

Of all Norse heroes, these appear to have found the greatest favour among the Skjalds, and, though there may have been many equal to them—were there not brave men before Agamemnon?—the exploits of the latter have not been handed down to posterity with anything like the same fulness of detail.

There is no risk of confounding the two Olavs, for, as is explained (p. 129) by the author, "It was the custom in the north for a man to be called by his baptismal name, then his father's name, and thirdly, by a nickname or surname." These nicknames seem to have been purely—as well as sometimes inconveniently—personal, and did not descend, as among the Romans, to whom they became family names, as in the well-known instances of the poet Ovid, and of the orator Cicero, whose respective surnames, Naso, "Nosey," and Cicero, "Pimpily," were derived, not from any personal peculiarity of the individual, but from those of a more or less distant ancestor. Hence the first Olav is "Tryggvesson," the second "Haraldson," the son of Harald.

The narratives of the careers of both are exceedingly well told by Mr. Vicary, and are replete with interest to English readers. Olav Haraldson, among his other exploits as a Viking, besieged London, and took its fortifications "in reverse" by attacking, and

forcing a passage for his fleet through, London Bridge, then supported on piles driven into the river bed (p. 126). Then, attaching himself for a while to the service of King Athelred (the spelling is the author's), he remained in that employ three years, defeating the Danes at Ringmer (probably the place of that name near Lewes, in Sussex), and protecting the South Coast. On his return home he became, by a judicious mixture of conciliation and threats, King of Norway; while his ambassadors, sent to appease the wrath of the King of Sweden, Oluf, who affected to regard the new ruler of Norway as a rebel, so far exceeded their instructions that they secured, as their master's bride, a Swedish Princess, Ingegerd, to whom Olav Haraldson was to be married, *nolens volens*.

At home Olav propagated Christianity much as the early Mahomedans propagated Islam. "Faith or the sword," was the watchword. This led, of course, to many "conversions," in which Faith was conspicuous by its absence. *Appropos* of this, Mr. Vicary gives a story which will bear repeating, and which may "give pause" to folks who are anxious *a tout prix* to get nominal converts. It seems (p. 167) that candidates for baptism received a white robe, and that this was an inducement to be baptised more than once. "On one occasion the white dresses, from the large number of converts, grew scarce, and other garments had to be substituted, which an experienced convert anathematised. He had been baptised twenty times, and always had a white dress, and declined to become a Christian for the twenty-first time in consequence."

Olav, though brave as a lion, and not unskilful as a general, seems to have been wholly wanting in the qualities of a statesman. He managed, in a few years, to make enemies on every side. Ultimately a strong combination was formed against him, and he was defeated and killed in 1030, at Stiklestad, it being (p. 241) his twentieth battle. His devotion to the cause of Christianity ensured him the appellation of martyr, and that of saint, to which latter his career can, from a modern point of view, hardly be said to have entitled him. His biography presents an admirable picture of Norse life and manners in the time of our last Saxon kings; and its story is told by Mr. Vicary with spirit, and with an unfeigned interest in the subject, which can hardly fail to impart itself to the reader.

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.*

The most important subject touched on in both the above numbers of this always interesting magazine is one the momentous character of which can hardly be exaggerated—the social relations between the Europeans and Natives in India; and on these we have interesting and valuable remarks from Dr. Francis in his lecture on "Social Life in India," and from "M. A. J." in a well considered paper in the February number. It must be confessed, however reluctantly, that there is a deplorable unreality in the attempts, however well meant, which are constantly being made to bring the Hindu into unrestrained intercourse with the European. The two do not coalesce, the one curdles the other. "M. A. J." contrasts the relations between the two with those which exist between Hindus and Mussulmans, forgetting, apparently, that the Moslem has been a denizen of India for more centuries than the European can count decades. Still, we may hope that, by the aid of such disinterested endeavours for the benefit of Hindus as the provision of education, and, still more, of medical aid for women, they may at length learn to look at us as something besides people who "eat beef and drink brandy." But we cannot force the pace: patience must have her perfect work, or it never will become "entire, wanting nothing."

Of the other papers we must especially commend Miss White's excellent and encouraging account of her Zenana work in that head-quarters of Mohammadanism in India, Hyderabad (Deccan), and a naïve and spirited translation by Mr. St. A. St. John of portions of the "Burmese Hitopadesa."

"The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine" has a very strong article on the "Defenceless Condition of London and our Coast Line," which ought to attract attention from the authorities. The commencement of a series of articles upon our Indian Military Stations, by Dr. Dickenson, is a move in a right direction, and properly followed up ought to make this popular magazine eagerly looked for by Indian subscribers.

"The Army and Navy Magazine," under its present editorial management, continues to improve. In the present number the article on the "Chinese at Sea," by the Hon. H. N. Shore, and that on the "West Point Academy," by H. Naidley, are especially interesting. The early career of Lord Strathnairn is told by a writer whose abilities to do justice to his subject are beyond dispute; but it seems strange that the matter has not been treated of before, for no more gallant soldier than Sir Hugh Rose did England ever have. A continuation of this article will be welcome.

Books for Review.—"Poems of Madame de la Mother Guyon." (David Bryce and Sons); Vol. II. of "Lady Burton's Edition of the Arabian Nights." (Waterlow and Sons.)

* "The Indian Magazine." January and February, 1887. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith.

* "Wild Animals." Photographed and described by J. Fortuné Nott. Sampson Low, Marston and Co.

† "Olav the King, and Olav, King and Martyr." By John Fulford Vicary, author of "A Danish Parsonage," "An American in Norway," &c. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 1886.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1887.

IN MEMORIAM.—A. W. MOORE, C.B.

WHEN in the summer of 1885 Mr. A. W. Moore accepted the offer of retirement made to each and every member of the Indian Home Establishment, it was felt that Government had lost the services of by far the ablest man in that department of the State, and it seemed an irony of fate that the one public servant who was wanted to be retained was almost the only one who elected to shake off the dust of duty from his shoes. But Fate stepped into the arena and, unexpected as it was welcome, the news transpired that Mr. Moore had been offered the appointment of Private Secretary to Lord Randolph Churchill, who, at that time, held the Seals at the India Office. Of course he accepted such a fine opportunity of returning to harness, and equally of course a man of such remarkable powers and conspicuous industry made his mark. When, therefore, he quitted the post on the return of the Liberal Cabinet to power, it was felt that the well-deserved honour of a Civil Companionship of the Bath was but a prelude to further distinction should the occasion present itself. So, on the promotion of Sir Owen Burne to the Council, it surprised no one, but though it pleased many, to learn that the "old official hand" had returned to his official labours, but this time to enjoy the honourable, important, and coveted appointment of Political Secretary.

True, Mr. Moore had lived in an atmosphere of diplomacy from his very birth, for his father was Major Moore, who, in earlier life, had held high station at the Court of Haidarabad, then, as now, the most turbulent centre of intrigue in the intriguing East; and who, in his later days, was the last of the famous twenty-four potentates in Leadenhall-street, the dispensers of justice to toiling multitudes, and the rulers of the destinies of countless thousands. Nevertheless it was no easy task to assume a mantle worn by such distinguished predecessors as Sir John Kaye and Sir Owen Burne, both great, though different in their powers and diverse in their actions—the one *fortiter in re*, the other *suaviter in modo*—and yet if his life had been spared there are good grounds for supposing that the clear, steady brain of

the third of the trio might, and would, have made its mark—there would have been "footprints on the sands of time." It is not concealed—it would be affectation to assert otherwise—that the youngest of the three lacked that imaginative fancy which should and must play so important a part in the political history of a nation; but if in this respect he might have failed, on the other hand his acute perception, his severe logic, his calm, unimpassioned reasoning would have led him to avoid many a pitfall into which a less cautious wanderer in the usages of diplomacy would have been likely to have fallen. But of what use reflecting on the future of a man who has passed away ere he had an opportunity of displaying his abilities in the highest post to which a Civil Servant of the Crown can aspire? It must suffice to drop a tear of regret at the premature death of a gentleman the soul of uprightness and rectitude, an honour to the service in which he passed his apprenticeship, respected for his abilities, and admired for his probity; if brusque yet honest, if abrupt yet fearless, true in his friendships, and, perhaps, above all and beyond all, because it is so rare a virtue, possessing the courage of his convictions.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 15.)

TOWNSEND, Lieut. E. C., 32nd Bengal Infantry, is appointed, on probation, to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.
 POWELL—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. H. B. Powell, C.I.E., C.S., to officiate as a judge of the Punjab Chief Court, vice Mr. J. D. Tremlett, proceeding on furlough.
 The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
 LESLIE, Captain Sir C. H., Bart., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps.
 ANSON, Captain G. W., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps.
 BATTYE, Captain F. D., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps.
 MONEY-SIMONS, Captain J. J., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps.
 McRAE, Captain A. S., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps.
 HOWE—SMITH—Captains R. T. L. Howe and A. Smith are granted the honorary rank of majors in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.
 PRENTIS, Surgeon-Major C., is permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 1, subject to Her Majesty's approval.
 EVANS, Mr. D. E., assistant engineer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service from Jan. 29.
 SMITH, Brigade-Surgeon P. B., M.D., Medical Staff, is brought on the administrative medical staff of the army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General R. Webb, transferred to temporary half-pay, dated Dec. 27.
 WHITE, Brigade-Surgeon P. H., M.D., Medical Staff, to officiate on the administrative medical staff of the army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General R. Wolseley, deceased, dated Dec. 29.
 LISTER—The name of Colonel H. H. Lyster, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Graduation List, in consequence of the death of Major-General (Local Lieut.-General) Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., B.S.C., on Oct. 20.
 WHITE, Colonel J. H., R.E., mint master, Bombay, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Major A. W. Baird, R.E., on Jan. 4.
 BAIRD—The services of Major A. W. Baird, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department from Jan. 5, 1887.
 SUTTON, Mr. S. W., M.D., to be lieutenant Biluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut. G. H. Lewis, who has resigned his commission.
 HARDY, Conductor W., Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.
 HOWE—SMITH—Captains R. T. L. Howe and A. Smith are granted the honorary rank of major, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BILLINGS, Mr. W. A., examiner of Public Works accounts, Central Provinces, retired from the service, from Dec. 18.
GREEN, Mr. W. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, temporarily employed in the Punjab, is permanently transferred to the Punjab.
CHIODETTI, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is transferred temporarily from the establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bombay for employment on the Godra-Rutlam Railway Survey.
MILLS, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred temporarily from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways.

FURLOUGHS.

HUNT, Colonel J. V., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, commissary-general-in-chief (m.c.), for 246 days.
PRATT, Colonel H. M., Bengal S.C., 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year.
HAWES, Lieut.-Colonel A. J. D., Bengal S.C., 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year.
CORSE-SCOTT, Major J., Bengal S.C., 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year.
MOORE, Captain R. F., R.E., Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year.
ATLAY, Ven. B. T., archdeacon of Calcutta, has obtained furlough for two years from the 1st prox. or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ROBERTS, Lieut. M. B., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 9th Bengal Infantry, dated Dec. 19.
HOMES, Lieut.-Colonel A. L'E. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating second in command 16th Bengal Infantry, vice Clarke, retired.
DICKSON, Lieut. G. J., supernumerary on the establishment of the 8th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry, vice Cleland Henderson, resigned.
RADFORD, Captain O. C., wing officer 4th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Gaselee, appointed 2nd in command 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas.
SCHOFIELD, Lieut. O., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Radford.
HALKETT—With the sanction of Government, Major W. C. G. Halkett, 30th Punjab Infantry, brigade-major, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Allahabad division, vice Major L. R. H. D. Campbell, ordered to join the 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, dated Dec. 16.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department:—

POLLARD, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.
DYSON, Lieut. P. S., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.
TAYLOR, Major W., Royal Artillery, having retired from the service, is permitted to proceed to England.
HAGGARD—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Lieutenant J. Haggard, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meeran Meer to England in anticipation of his appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed:—

WORSLEY—Allahabad Division order, dated Dec. 7, Colonel H. R. B. Worsley, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding at Cawnpore, to assume command of the division, vice Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, transferred to the Oudh Division.
HARTSHORNE, Major A. G., General List, Infantry, is appointed to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division, vice Major L. Campbell, relieved from Dec. 8.
MAINWARING, Major R. B., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is appointed to officiate as brigade-major, Lucknow, vice Major W. G. C. Halkett, appointed officiating assistant adjutant-general, Allahabad Division, dated Dec. 14.
WAY—Presidency District Order, dated Dec. 8, appointing Colonel G. A. Way, 7th Bengal Infantry, to assume command of the district, vice Brigade-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., proceeded to Allahabad, from Dec. 8.
HAMMOND—Gwalior District Order, dated Nov. 30, appointing Major P. H. Hammond, R.A., to officiate temporarily as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, there being no qualified officer available, vice Major Gerrard, relieved, from Nov. 30.
JACKSON—Gwalior District Order, dated Dec. 6, appointing Lieut. M. G. Jackson, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, to officiate temporarily as deputy assistant adjutant-general of the district, there being no qualified officer available, vice Major Gerrard, appointed assistant adjutant-general, Oudh Division, from Dec. 6.

(Jan. 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

BEATSON, Captain S. B., 11th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as aide-de-camp, vice Major I. M. S. Hamilton, officiating as interpreter, dated Oct. 15. Captain S. Beatson performed the duties of aide-de-camp up to Nov. 21.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SHAW, Lieutenant A. J., officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 4th Sikh Infantry, vice Gaitskell, on furlough.
EOERTON, Lieutenant C. P., officiating wing officer, on probation, 5th Punjab Infantry is transferred in the same capacity to 4th Sikh Infantry, vice Reid, on furlough.

PRENDERGAST—With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Prendergast, General List, Infantry, to officiate as deputy judge Advocate, Peshawar and Rawal Pindi Circle, vice Colonel J. M. Stewart, on leave, from Nov. 1.
LAMBERT—With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain W. Lambert, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, Sirhind and Lahore Circle, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. L'E. H. Holmes, from Dec. 20.

MONEY, Lieut.-Colonel E. A., assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Sirhind division.

SMYTH-SMITH—The appointments of Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth to the medical charge of the 1st Bengal Cavalry and of Surgeon J. C. C. Smith to the medical charge of the 27th Punjab Infantry are cancelled.

FRITH—The leave granted to Captain W. H. Frith, commandant No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, is extended to Nov. 21.

FURLOUGHS.

SPURRELL, Lieut. R. J., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.
BROOK, Lieut. R. W. C., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.
GARDINER, Lieut. R. J., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, on medical certificate, from date of availing himself of it to the date of the arrival of his battalion in England.
ALEXANDER, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.
MENZIES, Lieut. S., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
JENKINS, Lieut. N. F., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.
BURTON, Lieut. R. de H., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for 15 months, on private affairs.
POLLOCK, Surgeon-Major C. F., for six months, on medical certificate. This cancels the leave granted to Surgeon-Major Pollock.
PURVIS, Captain C. H., 17th Lancers, to remain in England for six months, on urgent private affairs, after completion of service at the regimental depot.
BAKER, Colonel T. N., 2nd Battalion Light Infantry, in India, on private affairs, from Dec. 5, pending the return of his regiment from field service in Burma.
RENNICK, Major R. H. E., 18th Bengal Infantry, in India, on medical certificate, for six months.
HILL, Major G. M. D., 20th Punjab Infantry, to the Saharanpore district, on medical certificate, for ninety days.
PARKE—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. L. Parke, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is extended to the date of the arrival of his battalion in England.
MANSEL—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. C. G. Mansel, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is extended to the date of the arrival of his battalion in England.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 15.)

CURRIE, Lieut.-Colonel F., deputy commissioner, Bahraich, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Feb. 7.
SIMPSON, Dr. E. J., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as civil surgeon, 2nd class, and to be posted to the civil medical charge of the Badaun district, from the date of taking charge.
IRWIN, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, Bahraich, is appointed to officiate as deputy-commissioner, Bahraich, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel F. Currie.
REDFERN, Mr. T. R., joint magistrate, 1st grade, Bareilly, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sladen.
BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate, 1st grade, on return from furlough, to the Mainpuri district.
SHAKESPEAR, Mr. A. M. W., assistant magistrate, Mainpuri, on being relieved by Mr. H. F. Bartlett, is transferred to the Bareilly district.
HENNESSY—The services of Mr. R. L. Hennessy, district superintendent of police, North-West Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
DAWE, Mr. W. H., uncovenanted, assistant secretary, Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for 20 months.
SHERER, Mr. W. M., superintendent of police, North-West Provinces and Oudh, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty within the period of his leave.
RAMSEY—The services of Rev. A. Ramsey, M.A., chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh from Nov. 30.
BEASLEY, Rev. E. M., B.A., chaplain of Chakrata, North-West Provinces, to be chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, from Nov. 30.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 15.)

- BARCLAY, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, sub pro tem., made over charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 31st idem.
- BARCLAY, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, sub pro tem., assumed charge of his duties at Chanda on the 3rd inst. from Mr. Ganpat Rao, extra assistant commissioner.
- WOMACK—PRIEST—Messrs. A. S. Womack, C.S., and H. H. Priest, C.S., respectively made over and received charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Nagpur, on the 4th inst.
- SAUNDERS—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. A. L. Saunders, C.S., assistant commissioner, Saugor, to be a justice of the peace, Central Provinces.
- VENNING—NEILL—Messrs. F. Venning, C.S., and L. Neill, C.S., respectively made over and received charge of the office of commissioner, Nagpur division, on the 1st ult.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 13.)

- PARSONS, Lieutenant C., assistant commissioner, Hazara, is deputed to the Settlement Department, and posted to the Gurdaspur Settlement from Jan. 3.
- PEACOCK, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Sialkot, from Dec. 31, vice Major H. J. Lawrence, transferred.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 11.)

- SEWELL, Mr. H., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, North Malabar.
- OROLE, Mr. C. S., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, North Arcot, to join on the 20th inst.
- COWIE, Mr. D. W. G., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Godavari.
- COS, Mr. H. V., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Tanjore.
- WALKER, Mr. J., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, South Arcot.
- HARDINGE, Mr. H. O. D., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Coimbatore.
- MUNRO, Mr. J. H., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and Magistrate of the district, Nellore.
- WETHERILL, Mr. J. F., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district Salem.
- LAFFAN, Mr. E. S., is appointed to be under-secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, vice Mr. J. D. Rees.
- STUART, Mr. H. A., is appointed to be assistant secretary to Government in the Judicial and Legislative Departments, but to continue to act, sub pro tem., as under-secretary in the departments under the Chief Secretary.
- MEYER, Mr. W. S., is appointed to be assistant secretary to Government in the Judicial and Legislative Departments, sub pro tem., during the employment of Mr. Stuart on other duty; the above appointments to have effect from Dec. 8.
- HEMING, Major D., deputy commissioner of police, Madras, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Trichinopoly district, during the absence of Colonel H. S. Court, on furlough.
- MOLLAY, Surgeon-Major C. J., M.D., C.M., L.R.C., S.L.C.C., chemical examiner and professor of chemistry, Medical College, is appointed to be also professor of medical jurisprudence, vice Brigade-Surgeon A. Porter.
- WICKS, Mr. G. W., port officer, Mangalore, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.
- BRATBY, Rev. E. T., to act as chaplain of Calicut till relieved by the Rev. N. Platt.
- GADSDEN, Mr. E., superintendent of Cannanore Jail, is appointed to be a lay trustee of the church at that station in the place of Major C. W. Walker.
- PEEL, Lieut.-Colonel A., 7th Hussars, is appointed to be a lay trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bolarum, in the place of Colonel Morton, who has left the station.
- PENNY, Rev. F., chaplain of Trichinopoly, attained the rank of senior chaplain on Dec. 10.
- RUSSELL, Mr. A. P., inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is posted to the Calicut Circle, to join on relief.
- TARRANT, Mr. H. A., inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, 4th grade, is posted to the Tranquebar Circle, to join on relief.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified :—

- LOWRY, Lieut. W. H., Royal Scots Fusiliers, wing officer 10th Madras Infantry, from Nov. 25, 1883.
- JONES, Lieut. A. A., Essex Regiment, officiating squadron officer 2nd Madras Lancers, from Nov. 1, 1883.
- CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. V., West Riding Regiment, wing officer 16th Madras Infantry, from May 23, 1885.
- SHAW, Lieut. A. J., Durham Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, from April 25, 1885.
- BOURKE, Right Hon. R., has been pleased to accept the office of hon. colonel of the Madras Volunteer Guards, and of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, in each case from Dec. 8, the date of his Excellency's arrival at Madras.
- The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—
- LEADER, Captain T. A. F., to be major.
- GOMPERTZ, Captain B. T. M., to be major.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officer to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, from the date specified :—

- MCGOWN, Colonel A., Staff Corps, from Dec. 12.
- The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief from the dates specified :—
- DOBBS, Colonel A. F., Staff Corps, from Jan. 1.
- WYLLY, Captain E. A. F., Staff Corps, from Nov. 26.
- PEYTON, Colonel W., Staff Corps.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India :—

- BURROWS, Lieut. G. Y., Staff Corps.
- WILLIAMS, Lieut. F. T., Staff Corps.
- BARRATT, Lieut. W. K., probationer, Staff Corps.
- DAVIES, Lieut. H. R., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
- The Government of India having sanctioned the transfer of the Coorg Volunteer Rifle Corps to the Madras Government, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to attach the corps, for administrative purposes, to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.
- PEARSE, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., Coorg Volunteer Rifle Corps, Staff Corps to be commandant Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.
- PASCAL, Lieut. F. G. M., Vizagapatam Rifle Volunteers, to be captain.
- BABER, Lieut. E. L. M., Vizagapatam Rifle Volunteers, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

- LECKY, Lieut.-Colonel G., Staff Corps, wing commander 20th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.
- HOLLOWAY, Lieut. B., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Lancers (p.a.), for one year.
- PEARSE, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., Staff Corps, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is granted privilege leave for 90 days, from date of departure.
- BIRD, Mr. C. A., district judge, Kistna, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, four months, and 17 days, from Feb. 20.
- KNOX, Mr. H. T., acting district judge, North Arcot, is granted special leave for six months, on urgent private affairs.
- SARGEANT, Colonel C. C., superintendent, Revenue Survey, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Jan. 14.)

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalion specified against their respective names :—

- BARTHELOT, Captain and Brevet Major E. M., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
- NICHOLSON, Captain G. S., 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
- WESTMORLAND—The name of Lieut. H. G. Westmorland, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is added to the list of officers for duty with their regimental depots, in relief of Captain E. S. Crofts.
- KETCHEN, Lieut.-Colonel (Colonel) I., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, unemployed, is permitted, at his own request, to proceed to England.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani at Cannanore, Dec. 2 :—

- ANNESLEY, Captain F. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
- CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. W. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
- MAUBIER, Lieut. G. L. B. Du, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

- SIMPSON, Major G., wing commander 11th Regiment Madras Infantry to be 2nd in command, vice McMullin, who vacated on Jan. 1.
- SHEPPARD, Major C. H., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Simpson, promoted.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

- HICKSON, Surgeon-Major G. B., doing duty Station Hospital, Bellary, to do duty Station Hospital, Madras.
- ARKINSON, Lieut. G. C., 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to be attached to the 19th Regiment Madras Infantry till the arrival of the left wing at Secunderabad, when he will rejoin his own regiment.
- LILLY, Lieut. G. W., wing officer (on probation) 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, to be attached to the 27th Regiment Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned officers will be attached to the regiments noted opposite their names :—

- WILKINSON, Lieut. C. W., officiating wing officer 4th Pioneers, to 1st Pioneers.
- FALCON—BURN—Lieuts. R. W. Falcon, wing officer, and W. A. F. Burn, officiating wing officer (on probation) 9th Madras Infantry, to 26th Madras Infantry.
- HENDLEY, Lieut. C. E., officiating wing officer (on probation) 5th Madras Infantry, to 21st Madras Infantry.

The following orders are confirmed :—

BRADLEY—By the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Lieut. F. G. Bradley, 5th Madras Infantry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, on the general court-martial ordered to assemble at Rangoon on Oct. 23, vice Lieut.-Colonel Shaw relieved.

HAYNE—By the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Captain A. G. H. Hayne, 15th Madras Infantry, attached to the 5th Madras Infantry, station staff officer, Promé, vice Major Whish, 16th Bengal Infantry, ordered to proceed to India.

RIPPON—By the officer commanding Cuttack, appointing Lieut. G. Rippon, 29th Madras Infantry, station staff officer, and to be in charge of the Pensioners and holders of family certificates, from Dec. 21, vice Lieut. Erck, proceeding to join regimental headquarters.

HAMILTON—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Hamilton leave of absence, in extension, from Dec. 24 to June 2, on medical certificate.

PECHELL—Intimation has also been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Surgeon A. A. Pechell leave of absence, in extension, from Dec. 15.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Jan. 14.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HEATH, Major L. F., 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, wing commander (assistant adjutant-general, Northern Division), to be second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Mander, appointed commandant.

MACMAHON, Captain G. F. W., wing commander (sub pro tem) (officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay District), to be second in command (sub pro tem), vice Major Heath, seconded for service on the staff.

BIRDWOOD, Captain W. S., wing officer, adjutant B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, to be wing commander (sub pro tem), vice Captain MacMahon, appointed second in command.

PALIN, Lieut. G. W., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 10th Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry.

YATES, Major, officiating second in command 26th Bombay Infantry, is, at his own request, directed to rejoin the 28th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of article 277, Pay Code, Part I :—

PALIN, Lieut. G. W., Staff Corps (sub assistant commissary-general on probation), wing officer 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned medical officers have been detailed for service in Burma :—

BATTY, Surgeon-Major R. H.

KEITH, Surgeon-Major J. H., M.D.

HENDERSON, Surgeon W. G. H.

STRUTT, Colonel J. R., Staff Corps, having vacated the command of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is placed on general duty, Poona.

TWENLOW, Major E. D., Royal Engineers, executive engineer, 1st grade, returned to duty on Jan. 10.

MACCLOUGHERY, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 6th Bombay Cavalry, returned to duty on Jan. 11.

BALDWIN, J. G., No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., Cinque Port Division, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

((Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 20.)

GRANT—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant, Bombay Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his commission in the B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Corps :—

LINDSLEY, Lieutenant M. M.

KEITH, Surgeon-Major R., M.D., Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of the British troops in the Bombay command from the Dec. 14.

TRUEMAN, Colonel T., Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, Belgaum, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

THE wife of a leading member of non-official society in Bombay has done violence to the views of those who favour the increased fusion of Europeans and Indians by declining to be taken into dinner by a Native gentleman at Government House. The lady and her husband sent for their carriage and left before dinner was announced: their action, our correspondent adds, "being strongly supported by the whole community." The gentleman was a Mahomedan, a barrister by profession, an ex-member of the Governor's Council, and personally unobjectionable. There may perhaps be something more in the incident than meets the eye, but on the face of it our sympathies are certainly not with Bombay society.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. G. A. Prendergast, S.C., Capt. C. B. Brownlow, S.C., Maj. J. Davidson, S.C., Lieut. J. W. Pringle, R.E., Surg. S. Little, M.D., Lieut. G. R. Brown, S.C., Capt. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Maj. J. R. Burlton-Bennet, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. H. H. Ansley, S.C., Lieut. F. Glanville, R.E., Lieut.-Col. J. W. Swift, S.C., Col. R. C. Budd, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. A. Sargent.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. L. Butcher, H. C. Barnes.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. Mansfield, S.C.; six months; Lieut.-Col. A. F. Taylor, S.C., six months; Col. H. B. Sanderson, S.C., two months; Bde.-Surg. J. Duncan, six months.

Indian Marine Estab.—Capt. C. J. Cuthbert, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Z. Bunning, six months' s.c.; W. A. Symons, six months' special leave commuted to twelve months' s.c.; W. C. L. Floyd, seven months; W. Grindlay (Cov.), six months' s.c.; A. Cowley, six months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—W. H. Thornhill, three months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—A. H. Bryson, three months' s.c.; S. Rebsch, six months' furlough; T. Hart-Davies (Cov.), four months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. D. F. Keegan, Lieut. G. H. Butcher S.C., Lieut. S. M. Renny, R.A., Maj. C. F. Thomas, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. Tritton, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Heinig, W. H. P. Sherman.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BATEMAN—Jan. 29, at South Kensington, the wife of Captain Richard Sacheverell Bateman, Royal Navy, of a son.

BEWICKE—Jan. 29, at Cadogan-place, S.W., the wife of Captain Bewicke Bewicke, 60th Rifles, of Coulby Manor, Yorkshire, of a daughter.

CHANNER—Jan. 29, at Oxford, the wife of Brigadier-General G. N. Channer, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

JOBSON—Jan. 26, at Keillour House, Perthshire, the wife of Brigadier-Surgeon Jobson, M.D., of a son.

NUTHALL—Feb. 1, at Avenue Villa, Gipsy-hill, the wife of Captain A. P. Nuthall, H.M.'s 25th Regiment Bombay N.L.I., now at Burma on active service, of a daughter.

RYAN—Jan. 29, at Silverspring, Clonmel, the wife of Captain C. Ryan, Royal Artillery, of a son.

SHAW—Jan. 27, at Belmont, Upper Tooting, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. Hay Shaw, late 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLAREMONT—**HAMILTON**—Jan. 27, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, George William Frederick Claremont, Major Worcestershire Regiment, eldest son of General Stopford Claremont, C.B., and Marianne McNeill Hamilton, widow of W. H. McNeill Hamilton, Esq., of Raplock, N.B.

ELSDALE—**MOORHOUSE**—Feb. 1, at Lamport, Northampton, Major H. Elsdale, Royal Engineers, to Kate, daughter of T. C. Moorhouse, Esq., of Christchurch, New Zealand.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Jan. 26, at Bayview, Bervie, Kincardineshire, Sarah Martha Napier, wife of Captain George Anderson, late of the 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

BECHER—Jan. 27, at 19, The Leas, Folkestone, Mary Maria Becher, widow of the late Sullivan J. Becher, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, in her 67th year.

CHAMBERLAYNE—Jan. 29, at Orford House, Stanstead, Essex, Sarah, widow of the late General Chamberlayne, formerly 2nd Dragoon Guards, in her 85th year.

CRANMER-BYNG—Jan. 31, at Quendon Hall, Essex, Caroline Mary, the beloved wife of Colonel Cranmer-Bying, in her 42nd year.

FISHER—Jan. 27, at Dover, Adelaide Owen, the beloved wife of Lieut.-General E. H. Fisher, aged 55.

LONDON—Jan. 29, at Lyme Regis, Louisa, widow of Charles Ginkell London, Captain Bengal Infantry, and last survivor of the children of Benjamin Aislable, of Lee-place, Kent, aged 77.

- MURRAY—Jan. 28, at Buxton Villas, Catford, S.E., John Oliver, third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Murray, R.A., of Mount Murray, Isle of Man, aged 36.
- RAWES—Jan. 29, at The Cedars, Wells-road, Bath, William Wilson Rawes, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army, in his 71st year.
- SANDHAM—Jan. 29, at Rowdell, Pulborough, Sussex, General George Sandham, late R.A., in his 74th year.
- WARLOW—Jan. 29, at Laleston House, Bridgend, Glamorgan, Eleanor, wife of Colonel John Picton Warlow, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 44.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

- ALLEN—Jan. 15, at Lucknow, the wife of J. J. Allen, Indian Telegraph Department, of a daughter.
- ARCHER—Jan. 16, at Agra, the wife of H. S. Archer, Subordinate Medical Department, of a daughter.
- BEAN—Jan. 6, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Mr. A. Bean, Postal Department, of a daughter.
- CLARK—Jan. 13, at Lahore, the wife of W. O. Clark, B.C.S., of a son.
- ETESON—Jan. 7, at Assam, the wife of Dr. A. Eteson, Deputy Surgeon-General, Eastern Frontier District, of a daughter.
- MCDERMOTT—Jan. 12, at Rawalpindi, the wife of M. T. McDermott, Postmaster, of a daughter.
- MYERS—Jan. 7, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Sub-Conductor W. Myers, Commissariat Department, of a son.
- RICHARDSON—Jan. 15, at Bombay, the wife of Captain W. St. John Richardson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.
- RICARDO—Jan. 18, at Kirkee, the wife of Lieut. H. G. Ricardo, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- FRYER—TENNANT—Jan. 12, at Ootacamund, G. Willoughby, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, son of Colonel Fryer, Madras Staff Corps, to Spria Ellen Auldjo, daughter of Colonel T. E. Tennant, of Ootacamund.
- MORAN—CHARRIER—Jan. 10, at Calcutta, Surgeon J. Moran, M.D., C.M., 6th B.L.I., to Zoe Eugene, daughter of P. A. Charrier, Esq., Deegah.
- WOLFE—GRAHAM—Jan. 15, at Madras, G. C. Wolfe, Assistant Examiner, Railway Accounts, P.W.D., to Helen Bertha, daughter of Captain F. Graham.

DEATHS.

- COOPER—Jan. 14, at Allahabad, the wife of A. D. Cooper, Medical Department.
- DAVIS—Jan. 10, at Lahore, Mr. Charles Davis, late Bandmaster, Kapoorthulla State, aged 68.
- DEAN—At Poona, Benjamin Alfred Dean, late of the 2nd Battalion or 15th East Yorkshire Regiment, and son of Thomas Dean, late Barrackmaster, Arcot.
- DOUGLAS—Jan. 11, at Umballa, E. R. Douglas, C.I.E., late Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India.
- HALDWELL—Jan. 13, at Bangalore, Mr. G. Haldwell, Retired Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, aged 79.
- SHAW—Dec. 14, at Upper Burma, Lieut. J. S. Shaw, 2nd Battalion "The Queen's" Royal West Surrey Regiment, son of Colonel David Shaw, M.S.C., aged 20.
- SKINNER—Jan. 6, at Meerut Cantonment, A. Skinner, son of Colonel J. Skinner, C.B., aged 60.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL SIR J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN.

Many will hear with regret of the death, on the 1st inst, at San Remo, of Colonel Sir J. U. Bateman-Champain, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., of the Royal Engineers (Bengal), Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Government Telegraph Department. He was the son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew Champain, of the 9th Regiment, and was educated at Cheltenham College, whence he proceeded to the Royal Military Academy, Addiscombe, and he passed out first engineer in June, 1853, gaining the Pollock medal in addition to the first prizes in fortification, military drawing, civil drawing, and Hindustani. He was gazetted second lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers, 11th July, 1853. He served in the Mutiny Campaign throughout the Delhi siege and preliminary operations, from the actions on the Hindun River and at Badlikerai to the storming, and was wounded during the siege. He commanded the headquarters detachment of the Bengal Sappers and Miners in the Agra District at the taking of Futteh-pore, Sikri, &c.; served as adjutant of the same corps at the siege and capture of Lucknow; was specially employed under Brigadier Douglas in the Ghazipore and Allahabad Districts, and was present at the final capture of the stronghold of the rebel Kanwar Singh, at Jugdespore. He received the medal and two clasps for the whole campaign. In 1862, when the late Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Stewart, C.B., R.E., was sent to Persia to pave the way for the construction of the Indo-European telegraph, Lieutenant Champain was specially selected to accompany him, and the next year he returned to Persia to carry out

the Persian portion of the line. On the death of Colonel Stewart at Constantinople, in the beginning of 1865, Champain was associated with Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmid in the chief direction of the whole system between England and India, and on Sir F. Goldsmid's retirement in 1869, Champain became sole director-in-chief. Some account of what he and his brother engineers did in Persia during the years of their employment there will be found in Sir F. Goldsmid's work, "Telegraph and Travel." Ever since 1869 the direction of this most important system of lines has been in Colonel Champain's hands. All the duties were performed in a way that won the entire confidence of the Government. One of these duties, which recurred pretty frequently during his 18 years' tenure, was the representation of the Indian Government at telegraph conferences on the Continent, and the tact and judgment with which he represented his Government carried great weight with his foreign colleagues, with whom he was personally very popular from his gay and courteous disposition. His early loss will be widely regretted. About a year ago his long services were acknowledged through the mediation of Lord Randolph Churchill, then Secretary of State for India, by the honour of the K.C.M.G. His health was already failing. A few weeks ago he was persuaded to go to Cannes, but it was too late. During his few years' employment in Persia Champain's character made a strong impression on the people and officials of that country. The year before last the Shah sent him a sword of honour, which our Government gave him special permission to accept. This was an honour quite unprecedented. Sir John Bateman-Champain married a daughter of the late Sir Frederick Currie, and leaves two sons, the eldest being Lieutenant Arthur P. Bateman-Champain, of the Norfolk Regiment.

COLONEL R. C. WHITING.

On 31st December were interred in the cemetery at Umballa, with military honours, the remains of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cony Whiting, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, who died at Nahun on 29th December, after a long and painful illness, in his 62nd year. Colonel Whiting entered the service of the East India Company in 1844 as ensign in the old 70th Native Infantry, and was present at the battles of Chillianwala and Gujrat (at the latter of which he was severely wounded), and was awarded the Punjab war medal with two clasps. He then served in the China War with the same regiment, which, after the Mutiny, by change of designation, had become the 11th Bengal Native Infantry, and obtained the war medal and clasp. He also served with the same corps in the Bhootan Campaign, and obtained the Indian Frontier medal and clasp for this service. He retired as lieutenant-colonel about fourteen years ago, and took service with his Highness the Rajah of Sirmoor as commandant of his troops, which he brought into a high state of efficiency, and accompanied them in the Afghan Campaign as far as the Kuram Valley, his command forming a portion of the Native Prince's Contingent. For this service he obtained the Afghan war medal, and was also presented by Government with a sword of honour. He died deeply regretted by his many relatives, connections and friends, by the Native prince under whom he had served, and the soldiers he had commanded for so many years, a body of whom accompanied his remains from Nahun, and laid him with their own hands in his grave.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CAIRO, FEB. 5.

General Sir Charles Macgregor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, died here to-day.

The death of Sir Charles Macgregor deprives the Anglo-Indian army of one of its best soldiers, and perhaps the very ablest writer it possessed on military questions connected with the defence of India. The event can scarcely be called unexpected, as Sir Charles had been in indifferent health for twelve months, and nine months ago he resigned his appointment as commander of the Punjab Frontier Force to return to England in the hope of restoring his health. After visiting several of our watering-places he left England for Egypt three months ago, but none of these precautions availed to effect the much-needed cure. Another gallant career is thus abruptly cut short, and the commander of the 3rd Brigade at the signal battle of Candahar has followed at only a brief interval Sir Herbert Macpherson, the leader of the 1st Brigade, leaving Sir Thomas Baker alone to represent General Roberts's chief lieutenants on that memorable occasion. Sir Charles Macgregor was better known among us as a writer on the military aspect of the Russian advance towards India than as a dashing soldier. Most of his works are treated as confidential handbooks, and although the Russian Government is known to possess copies of them they are none the less preserved in the greatest possible official secrecy. His travels in Persia and Beloochistan have, however, been published, and he was the first to point out the great strategical importance of Sarakhs, now in the hands of Russia, which as long ago as 1875 he said would be used by that Power as a sword of offence for the

accomplishment of her designs on Herat. His exhaustive report on the Russian advance towards India two years ago created a great sensation in official circles, as it gave an unusually favourable estimate of Russia's power to carry out her aggressive schemes in Afghanistan and of the difficulties the Indian Government might have in placing an adequate force in the field. It is for such work as this that Sir Charles Macgregor will be held in highest esteem, as his early death has prevented his showing in independent command those admirable and soldierlike qualities which all his friends believed him to possess and the tactical knowledge exhibited in all his writings.

Charles Metcalfe Macgregor was born in the year 1840. His father, Major Robert Macgregor, of the Bengal Artillery, was a distinguished officer of that corps. Charles received his education at Marlborough, and entered the Indian military service in 1856. He was present at many of the battles of the Indian Mutiny, being especially distinguished at the taking of the Machi Bewan at Lucknow, and his official record for the campaign runs that he was wounded three times and mentioned four times in despatches. From India he went with Sir Hope Grant in 1860 on the China Expedition, and in the advance on Peking he received two severe wounds. He did not long remain inactive after the conclusion of this war, as he was employed with the expeditionary force sent into Bhotan in 1864-6. In this war also he received two severe wounds. The very next year, after the close of this mountain war, he was appointed to join the Abyssinian expedition, and he was fortunate enough to return for the first time without receiving any wounds. At this point in his career Macgregor had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, being perhaps the very youngest officer of that grade in the Anglo-Indian army. As a long peace followed the return from Magdala it was decided to employ Colonel Macgregor in the compilation of information relating to the countries west of India, and during the following years he produced gazetteers of the North-West Frontier, giving a full account of the tribes of Afghanistan, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and Caucasia. These volumes placed in an accessible form for ready reference all the information on the subject possessed by the Government of India, and with rare exceptions contain the most authentic particulars of the different subjects to which they relate.

After the conclusion of these desk labours, which had only been varied during a period of seven years by some active work as chief of the transport for famine relief in Tirhoot in 1874, Macgregor determined on a tour in north west Persia. This resolve was hastened by the death of his first wife, a daughter of the late Sir Henry Marion Durand, and the journey to Meshed, Sarakhs, and along the frontier of Khorasan resulted in his collecting the material for two very interesting volumes, published three years later under the title of "Travels in Khorasan." He attempted to enter Herat, but he was received very discourteously on the borders by the Afghan officials and eventually abandoned his intention. In the following year he made a tour through the deserts of Beloochistan with the late Captain Lockwood, and in 1882 he published a very interesting account of a journey which presented few features of interest, except, perhaps, that Azad Khan, the redoubtable chief of Kharan, on whose conduct depends the tranquillity of this region, was then first introduced to the English reader. If we except his report on the Russian advance towards India, this was his last literary production, and it is improbable that even if he had recovered he would have taken up his pen to write any more on a subject which he considered the sword alone could decide.

It was immediately after his return from these travels that the opportunity arose for once more employing his talents in the field, and in a higher capacity than on any former occasion. The outbreak of the Afghan war in 1878 caused his well-known services to be enlisted, and in the first campaign he acted as Deputy Quartermaster-General and Chief of the Staff to Sir Samuel Browne. When the second campaign began in the following autumn, after the Cabul massacre, Sir Charles Macgregor was at once appointed Chief of the Staff to Sir Frederick Roberts. He bore a prominent share in all the operations round Cabul, and on the departure of the army to relieve Candahar he was intrusted with the command of the 3rd Brigade. On the day previous to the battle of Candahar he seized the Picket Hill after some severe skirmishing, but in the battle itself his brigade was in reserve, and the impetuosity of the leading regiments of the 1st and 2nd Brigades left very little to be done by those in their rear. However, the name of Macgregor will always be associated with this memorable victory. After the flight of Aycoob and the gradual withdrawal of the English Army, General Macgregor was commissioned to lead a primitive expedition into the Murree country. This tribe, which had long been the most lawless on the north-east Belooch frontier, gave in its submission, and it is gratifying to note that their conduct since this event has been far better than at any earlier period of our relations with them. Upon the close of the Afghan war General Macgregor was appointed Quartermaster-General in India, and on the expiration of his five years of office he was given the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, but his health, which had always been remarkably good, then began to break

up, and twelve months later he found himself obliged to take sick leave and, after a further brief interval, to resign this much-coveted command. Sir Charles Macgregor received the honour of K.C.B. for the Candahar Campaign, and he was also a Companion of both the Indian Orders. He married a second time, in 1883, Charlotte Mary, daughter of Mr. Frederick W. Jardine. His death in his prime deprives India of an excellent soldier and able general, who seemed destined to take the highest place among the leaders of the Indian army if ever it should be called upon to perform the most arduous duty of defending its country against a foreign invader. His loss will be deeply mourned by his country, to which he has bequeathed a mass of solid information and sober judgment relating to the feasibility of a Russian invasion of India which no prudent statesman can afford to treat with indifference, and which is fortunately expressed in the plainest language, so that all may comprehend its meaning. If General Macgregor's statements sometimes partook of the tone of Cassandra's prophecies, it must be remembered that he considered the chief peril arose from our apathy and over confidence, for he never doubted our capacity to meet and repel the danger once we recognised its full extent. The presence of such men as Sir Charles Macgregor in our Anglo-Indian army was in itself a guarantee of security, and his premature death is a great loss.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 30, Mirzapore (s), Calcutta; Clan Stuart (s), Madras; Karamania (s), Calcutta.—Feb. 1, Inventor (s), Calcutta.—2, Bokhara (s), Bombay.—3, City of Carthage (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 29, City of Canterbury (s), Clyde.—30, Coromandel (s), London.—31, Clan Cameron (s), Clyde.
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 31, Manora (s), London; Hispania (s), Liverpool.—Feb. 2, City of Bombay (s), Clyde.
MADRAS.—Feb. 1, Ravenna (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 29, City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Queen Victoria (s), Bombay; Timor (s), Bombay; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta.—31, Clan Sinclair (s), Calcutta.—Feb. 3, Cathay (s), Bombay; Rewa (s), Calcutta; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.—4, Vega (s), Calcutta; Nubia (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 28, Persia (s), Liverpool.—Feb. 1, Eden Hall (s).
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 29, City of Agra (s), London.—31, Waroonga (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 17; from Brindisi, Feb. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Benn, Rev. H. C. Squires, Mrs. Wyatt, child and infant, Mrs. Goldney and child, Miss Walker, Mrs. Tytler, Mrs. Shearer and three children, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Watney, Mr. C. Watney, Mr. C. B. Nesbitt, Mr. A. J. B. St. Leger, Miss Macdonald, Mr. Cloete. From Suez: Mrs. Chesney, child and infant, Miss Chesney. From Brindisi: Mr. Leake, Rev. A. E. Stone.

For Suez: Lady Nottage, Miss Allen, Mr. Bessemer, Mr. A. Morrison, Miss Thom, Mr. Thom, Miss Palmer.

For Malta: Capt. Nottage, Surgeon-General Raye, Colonel Howard, Mr. T. J. Gillespie.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 17; from Brindisi, Feb. 21.

For Suez: Mr. T. J. Baldock, Mr. H. W. Buckland.
For Madras: Mr. Minerva, Mr. Goldfinch, Mr. Beadsall, Mr. and Mrs. Boggs, infant and two children.

For Calcutta: Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Major Thomas. From Brindisi: Mrs. E. Collen.

For Colombo: Miss Bailey, Mr. R. Jackson and brother, Mr. Horn. From Brindisi: Mr. A. Burton.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. A. L. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Brinley, Mr. and Miss Thompson.

For Malta: Mr. Gifford.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Colquhoun.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Feb. 17; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Feb. 24; from Brindisi, Feb. 28.

For Bombay: Miss F. L. Farquharson, Mrs. Ffinch and child, Miss Haigh, Capt. Bower, Mr. T. and Mrs. Walsh, child and infant, Major Christie, R.E., Miss Souter. From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Owen, Mr. J. H. G. and Mrs. Hill and child, Mr. Ansted, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Rasbotham, Mrs. J. D. MacQueen. From Venice: Sir Stewart and Lady Bayley.

For Aden: Rev. W. J. Porter, Rev. C. J. Sparkes, Rev. T. R. S. F. Whitty.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. W. T. Webb. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Lockwood.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Feb. 24; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 3; from Brindisi, March 7.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Willocks, Miss Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Carstens.

ter. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Mead, R.E., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. C. F. Fitch.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Grigg and two children.

For Colombo: *From Venice*: Mr. P. E. Sewell.

For Calcutta: Miss Henslowe. *From Suez*: Mr. and Mrs. Webb.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 10; from Brindisi, March 14.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Thonneman.

For Bombay: Mrs. Oliver and two children. *From Brindisi*: Colonel H. M. Evans.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Feb. 9.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Dudgeon, Mrs. Balstone, Mr. and Mrs. John Tate and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Feb. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. Greening, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry and two children, Mr. W. K. Green, Mr. Alex. Rose, Capt. Fuller.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Mr. Radley, Mr. Charles Boyd.

For Madras: Mrs. A. W. Brodie and child, Mr. D. M. Patten.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail March 3.

For Colombo: Miss MacCarthy, Miss Foster.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail Feb. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Gertrude Greville, Sister Martha, Miss Ida Chinnery, Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Q. Clutterbuck.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Feb. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. Arthur King, Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Watson.

PASSENGERS PER CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, from Liverpool, Feb. 5.

For Colombo: Mr. Guy Brown, Mr. A. B. Hector, Mr. F. E. Martini.

For Calcutta: Mr. Gavin Weir, Mr. D. H. Elder, Mr. Joseph Lyndall, Mr. Henry McBain.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Feb. 19.

For Colombo: Mr. J. H. Hogg.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hopkins, M.A.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail March 5.

For Colombo: Mrs. Devos and two children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. E. Stewart, Jan. 17.

From London: Major Sharp, Mrs. Sharp, Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. Wintle, Mrs. Wintle, Mr. Townley Parker, Mr. R. J. Attye, Mr. Lambe, Mr. Price, Mr. F. P. Barlow, Mr. A. S. Dale, Mr. R. H. Gunion.

From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Pinho.

From Venice: Major General Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. F. W. Sing, Mr. A. Burch.

From Suez: Mr. W. Mork, Sir W. Guy Egerton, Bart., Lady Egerton, Miss Egerton, Colonel Egerton, Mr. Gage, Mr. Malz.

From Brindisi: Mr. Bonus, Mr. C. Rundell, Mr. A. T. Abbott, Sir W. G. Cumming, Bart., Mr. E. Solano, Mrs. Fischer, Baboo M. Mukerjee, Mrs. Foulding, Mr. D. Knight, Mr. E. E. Oliver, Mrs. Delilions and two sons, Capt. Attree, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. H. E. G. Evans, Mr. Townsend.

For Aden: Mr. E. Chetwyn.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. Hazlewood, left Bombay, Jan. 21.

For London: Mr. Benjamin Mathews, Mr. Joseph Mathews, Mr. Peters, Mr. Taylor, Mr. W. F. Rahan.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. L. Russell, Mr. R. M. Towers, Sir R. Fowler, Bart., M.P., Mr. Fowler, Mr. H. L. Callender, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. R. S. Henderson, Capt. G. Wentworth Forbes, Mrs. Dyer.

For Venice: Colonel K. A. Jopp, Miss Morgan.

For Suez: Mr. G. Read.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. Ashdown, from London, Feb. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ravenshaw and infant, Miss Lennox, Mr. Steedman, Mr. W. E. Maynard, Capt. Gardner, Miss Slayden, Mr. Lewis Flower, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. Chubillas, Mr. J. D. Noble, Mr. Trimming.

For Malta: Miss Scott, Miss Digby, Mr. J. A. R. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Cammell, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Ferze, Mr. and Mrs. Webb.

For Suez: Mr. G. S. Bosanquet, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. N. Hammond, Mr. Ricketts Morse.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, from London, Feb. 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Wood, Miss M. L. Carpenter, Miss M. E. Highton, Mr. H. Young, Mr. E. H. Carley, Mr. R. J. Henry, Mr. A. G. Linzee, Mr. Carl von Goldstein.

For Colombo: Mr. H. W. Broadhurst, Mrs. W. H. Thornton and two children, Mr. Henry Manners, Mr. John Lillie, Mr. W. E. Ganney.

For Madras: Mr. W. G. Deedes, Mr. W. Pringle, Mr. Frederick Bigg Withers, Mr. John Driscoll.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Plimsoll, Miss Plimsoll, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bryant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, from Liverpool, Feb. 3.

For Port Said: Misses Rothery.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Johnston and party.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, sailed Feb. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. Charles Lyall, two infants and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. E. St. Gybbon Moneyppenny, Mr. and Mrs. W. Huntley and child.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hood and servant, Miss Sealy, Miss Woodhouse, Mr. David Fairweather.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Pieiris.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Surat*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on Jan. 28.

For London: Mr. A. C. Becknid, Mr. W. Collingwood, Colonel and Mrs. Moore and child, Mr. G. Subbramanjee.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Walter Shimwell, Mr. A. J. Crossfield, Dr. J. Dixon.

For Suez: Right Rev. Bishop Wilson, Mr. Collins Denny, Mr. and Mrs. Attwood.

For Venice: Mr. C. B. Portman, Dr. Ellaby, Dr. and Mrs. Morris, two Misses Humphreys.

Per s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. G. W. Brady, sailing on Feb. 4.

For London: Lord and Lady Wynford, Mr. J. B. Royden, M.P.

For Brindisi: Capt. Stracey, Mr. and Mrs. Antrobus.

For Marseilles: Mr. Melville Macnaghten, Mrs. Melville Macnaghten, Mr. Koebel, Mrs. Addison, Colonel A. Dobbes, Mrs. Costello and child, Mr. Hawland, Hon. J. Baring.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. W. Morris.

For Suez: Miss Lippincott and party, Mr. E. W. Fisher, Mr. L. G. McCormack, Mr. Brice, Mr. Rendor, Rev. E. A. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thomson and two children.

Per s.s. *Verona*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on Feb. 11.

For London: Mr. Du Bois, Lieut.-Colonel Fendale Currie.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Rosebery, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Lord Fife, Mr. Nugent Ogle, Mr. Fergusson.

For Suez: Rev. and Mrs. Geo. W. Knox and three children, Mrs. W. G. Knox, Miss Knox, Mr. C. J. Mills, Mr. David R. Keith.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. G. C. Brooks, sailing on Feb. 18.

For London: Mrs. Levenson, Mrs. J. E. Sandiman and child, Mr. Edward A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hillyar.

Per s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Feb. 25.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Mr. Keep, Miss Keep, Mr. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Bird, Miss Bird, Mr. Fuchs.

For Brindisi: Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, Mr. Price.

For Venice: Miss Baily.

For Suez: Mr. Donner, Mr. and Mrs. Stainton.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Jumna.....	—	—	—	—	—	1 Feb.
Euphrates..	9 Feb.	—	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis ...	23 Feb.	—	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis.....	—	—	—	1 Feb.	10 Feb.
Crocodile.....	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna.....	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates.....	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis.....	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

THE death of Mr. E. R. C. Douglas, C.I.E., is announced. For upwards of thirty-one years Mr. Douglas was one of the most efficient and valued officials in the Post Office Department. During this long period he took an active, and at times a prominent share in promoting the many progressive changes and reforms introduced into the Department, and when he retired in December, 1885, the Director-General of the Post Office took occasion to express his deep sense of the loss which the Department had sustained in the withdrawal of a valued and universally esteemed colleague.

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
Ahmad, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Anderson, G. A., India Rys., 12 mos., 18 Aug. '86.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 27 mos., Mar. 6, '86.
Anderson, J. S., India Rys., 6 mos., 10 June '86.
Anstruther, W. T., Punjab P.W.D.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Customs, 19 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '86.
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Dec. 17, '85.

Baker, C. J. S., Assam P.W.D., 16 mos., July 14, '86.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barker, E. J., Bo. Mint, 15 mos., Jan. 30, '86.
Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '86.
Barkley, D. G., Ben. Cov., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., April 2, '86.
Barnes, H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 24 mos., April 24, '86.
Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 16 mos., July 3, '86.
Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 30, '87.
Beamish, M. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 15 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Beaumont, W., Mad. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '86.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., April 24, '86.
Benson, E. S., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '86.
Bowley, A., India O.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 13, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 30 mos., Oct. 17, '86.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., April 2, '86.
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Brand, W. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 27 mos., Feb. 14, '86.
Breton, C. B., Railway Dept., 27 mos., June 11, '86.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 11 mos., Aug. 17, '86.
Brooke-Fox, F. G., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '86.
Bryson, A. H., Com. Accts., 15 mos., May 18, '86.
Butlock, F. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Bunning, C., Mining Engr., 6 mos., Oct. 8, '86.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.

Cadiz, T. R. G., 12 mos.
Cardew, A. G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 2, '86.
Caroy, A. D., Ben. Cov., Salt Comm., India, 24 mos., May 27, '86.
Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Pol. sec., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Cassidy, A. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Cates, L. G. E. H., Bo. Pol., 11 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
Chapman, Lt. F. R. H., Bo. S.C., Bo. Pol., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '86.
Church, W. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., April 1, '86.
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 74 mos., Nov. 5, '86.
Clarke, R., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 10 mos., Dec. 24, '86.
Cliff, H. W., Assam P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 3, '86.
Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 18 mos., Feb. 3, '86.
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '86.
Coghlan, R. N., Sind Customs, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 52 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Cowley, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 29, '86.
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.
Crawford, J. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 25, '86.
Crawley-Boevey, A. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Settlements, 12 mos., 31 Aug. '86.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Cruckshank, A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Cruckshank, Bde-Surg. J., Bo. Prisoners, 6 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
Cunningham, W. H., Bombay Survey, 12 mos., May 29, '86.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 24, '86.

D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882.
Daniell, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos.
De Fonblanque, L. R., 12 mos.
Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 16, '86.
Donaldson, W., Survey of India, 12 mos., June 6, '86.
Douglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 15 mos., July 24, '86.
Douglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.
Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comm., 8 mos., April 15, '86.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., July 27, '86.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '86.
Duncan, P., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '86.
Duthoit, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 9 ms., May 14, '86.

Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 20, '86.
Edgar, J. W., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 1, '86.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 21 ms., Apr. 23, '86.
Egerton, R. W., State Railways, to Jan. 31, '87.
Ellias, Ney, Political Dept., 12 mos.
Elliot, A., Berars Comm., 20 mos., April 3, '86.
Ellis, H., State Railways, 6 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Evans, C. T., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '86.
Evans, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 5, '86.
Ewing, E. C. D., Survey Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '86.

Fagan, R. S. F., Bombay Forest, 18 mos., June 1, '86.
Fahsaw, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '86.
Faulder, C. J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 22, '86.
Farrar, M. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '86.
Ffrench, Mullen J., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, '86.
Fido, J. W., Bo. Mint.
Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo. Cav., 15 mos.
Floyd, W. C. L., India P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Fox, H. H., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., April 30, '86.
Framjee, J. D., Bo. Customs, 10 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 18 mos.

Garthwaite, L., Mad. Educl., 15 mos.
Gass, H. A., M. Forests, 20 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
George, A. S., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 27, '86.
George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 29, '86.

Gibson, G. St. P., Bo. Forests, 15 mos., Dec. 23, '85.
Goodrich, H. St. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Gordon, E. F., State Railways, 19 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Goss, L. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., 31 Aug. '86.
Grant, J. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Greaves, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 22, '86.
Greer, R. T., Assam Comm., 9 mos., July 4, '86.
Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., June 29, '86.
Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 16 mos., July 18, '86.
Grigg, H. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Educl., 16 mos.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 25 ms., Mar. 16, '86.

Hall, C. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Handley, F. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 24, '86.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 13 mos., April 29, '86.
Harrington, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Harrison, H. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Sept. 21, '85.
Hart, W. E., State Railways, 12 mos., July 24, '86.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medl., 18 ms., Apr. 20, '86.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punjab Police, 24 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
Havelock, G. B., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 23, '86.
Hawes, S. H., 6 mos.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.
Heinig, J., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '86.
Henderson, R. M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Hewitt, L. J. R. E., Madras, P.W.D., 18 ms., Apr. 21, '86.
Hibbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 ms., June 3, '86.
Hight, A. E., Bom. P.W.D., 10 mos., Nov. 1, '85.
Hill, C., N.W.P., P.W.D., to Oct. 19, '87.
Hogan, J. L. P., P.W.D., Bom., 15 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Holmes, C. H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 18 ms., Apr. 14, '86.
Homan, D. R., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '86.
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.
Hosking, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Nov. 12, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., July 27, '86.
Hume, Surg. T., H. A. Dist., Medical, 12 mos., May 3, '86.

Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Optum, 21 mos., Nov. 25, '85.
Ivons, J. H. A., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 11 mos.
James, A. H., Ben. Police, 15 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., 19 ms., Mar. 19, '86.
Jameson, A. S., N.W. Ry., 12 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Marine, 16 mos., Nov. 16, '86.
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '86.
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Feb. 5, '86.
Johnson, J. W., Bom. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 7, '86.
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H. B. S. C., Pun. Judl., 6 ms., 24 Aug. '86.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 15, '86.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 16 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
Keys, E., Ma. Press, 6 mos.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educl., 34 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.
King, M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.
Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., April 1, '86.
Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Lambert, J., C.I.E., Calcutta Police, 12 ms., June 1, '86.
Lane, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 20, '86.
Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 16 mos., April 2, '86.
Lawrence, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 14, '86.
Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86.
Le Fann, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 17 mos.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 27 mos., Aug. 11, '86.
Leonard, W., Ben. Jail, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '86.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl.
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '86.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P., Educl., 8 mos., Nov. 19, '86.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., July 26, '86.
Lushington, J. L., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 ms., Nov. 3, '85.
Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, to Mar. 22, '87.
Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 10 mos.
Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 20, '86.
Macloed, D. G., Burma Judl., 10 ms., Sept. 12, '86.
Macpherson, G. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 10 ms., Dec. 3, '86.
Madrye, P. M., Telegraph Dept., 7 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Matland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 12 mos.
Mance, Sir H., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept.
Marriott, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 6 mos., Nov. 5, '86.
Marke, C. B., D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 4, '85.
Martin, E. J., P.W.D., B-n.
Martyn, G. V., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 30, '86.
Morrison, J. H., Mad. Salt, 16 mos., Oct. 23, '85.
McCabe, R. B., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 21 ms., Feb. 19, '86.
McCracken, D. E., Pun. Police, 12 mos., April 1, '86.
McCuppin, D. B., Police, 9 mos., 5 Aug. '86.
McIvor, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 10, '86.
McKee, J., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
McReddie, Dr. G. D., N.W.P., Medl., 12 mos., May 15, '86.
McLean, J. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '86.
Middleton, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Dec. 1, '86.
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 ms., April 5, '86.
Monement, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 12, '86.
Monies, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
Monies, W., India P.W.D.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., July 15, '86.
Morris, D., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
Moyle, G., State Railways, 13 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '86.
Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, '86.

Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 18, '86.
Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Nicholls, H. S., Ben. Comm., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '86.
Nisbet, J., Burma Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86.
Nixon, C., Bom. P.W.D., 20 mos., Sept. 8, '86.
Norfolk, C. H. T., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 30, '85.
Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '86.
Nugent, J., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bombay, 18 mos., May 21, '86.

O'Connor, J. E., Asst. Sec. Govt. India Finl. Dept., 5 mos., Nov. 19, '86.
Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Dec. 8, '86.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 30 ms., Nov. 4, '86.
O'Farrell, H. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Nov. 7, '86.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W.P. Provs. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 30 ms., Mar. 27, '86.
O'Neill, L., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 ms., Nov. 13, '85.
O'Neill, Surg. J., Punjab Sanitary, 18 mos., 10 Apr. '86.
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 8, '86.

Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 12 Aug. '86.
Palmer, C. W., Burma Forests, 12 mos.
Pargiter, E. H., Punjab, P.W.D., to Oct. 29, '87.
Parry, J. W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 10, '86.
Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comm., 12 mos., July 6, '86.
Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Peterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint, 19 ms., Mar. 19, '86.
Petter, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 18 ms., Apr. 9, '86.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Und. Sec. Govt. Ben., 6 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Pollen, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 4, '85.
Porter, S. T., Bengal Pilot, 6 mos.
Power, G. F. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 60 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, to Feb. 23, '87.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comm., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.
Raenier, P., State Railways, 12 mos., June 29, '86.
Rebach, S., P.W.D., Bom., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reed, H. J.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N.W. Provs., 24 mos., June 16, '86.
Reid, T. H., Ajmer Educl., 9 mos.
Reilly, C. H., Asst. Sec. Govt. of Bengal, 9 ms., Feb. 17, '85.
Reynolds, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Oct. 22, '86.
Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bo., 8 ms., Apr. 1, '86.
Ross, D., State Railways, 18 ms., Apr. 15, '86.
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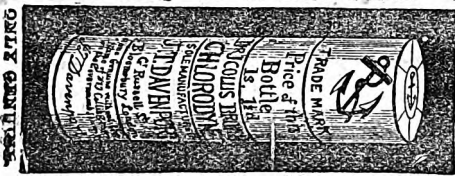
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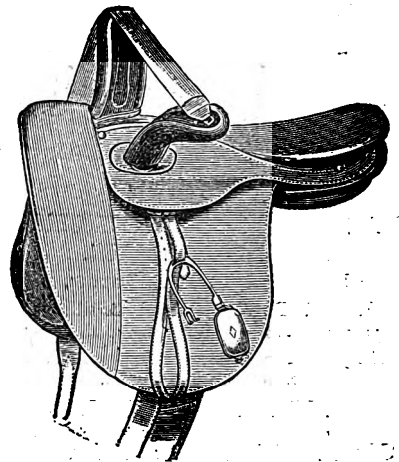
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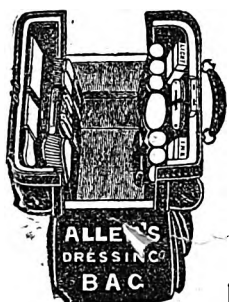
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 28th January; from Allahabad and Madras to the 26th January; and from Calcutta to the 25th January.

H.E. THE VICEROY will perform the ceremony of opening the new railway bridge over the Ganges at Benares, which is rapidly approaching completion.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT have arrived at Ajmere, where the Duke received an address of welcome from the Municipality and inspected the Merwarra Battalion. After visiting the Taraghur Sanitarium and Mayo College, their Royal Highnesses left for Mount Abu.

THE Governor of Bombay has arrived at Bombay, from his Sind tour.

THE Governor of Madras will probably go on tour in the southern part of the Presidency towards the middle of February, arriving at Ootacamund a month later.

GREAT preparations are being made all over the country for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee on the 16th inst. Bombay alone will spend close upon Rs. 2,00,000 on the occasion, independently of private efforts.

In Hyderabad the Nizam will give a grand banquet, and there will be illuminations and fireworks; but, what is more important, his Highness will found a Victoria Zenana Hospital for purdah women as a Jubilee memorial. There will be entertainments at the Residency, and races and sports at Secunderabad. His Excellency the Minister has also issued orders to the district officials to arrange for a due celebration of the Jubilee throughout the Nizam's dominions.

It is stated that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta earlier than usual this year. His Excellency will probably leave early in March for Lahore, where there is some idea of holding a Jubilee durbar.

It seems likely that when the Commander-in-Chief goes to Peshin in February the whole tour may be done by railway train.

THE Quetta line by latest accounts is now close up to the Khojak, and General Browne hopes to be through with the Hurnai line to the Peshin plateau before many weeks have passed. The weather, however, has been untoward of late, and this may delay him.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN is returning to his post at Quetta, from Calcutta. He will meet Sir Frederick Roberts in Beluchistan when the Chief makes his tour there.

MR. HORACE COCKERELL, of the Bengal Board of Revenue, has been granted eight months' furlough.

MR. W. MERK, C.S., has arrived in Calcutta from the Afghan Frontier.

MR. J. W. BUYERS, Engineer-in-Chief to the Assam Railway Survey, has been appointed Manager of the Burma State Railway, vice Mr. Mathews, whose term of office has expired. Mr. Parker has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the railway party engaged in the survey of the proposed extension of the Baroda line from Godhra to Rutlam.

THE plans and estimates for the Jhansi-Baroda section of the Indian Midland Railway have been passed, and work will now proceed rapidly on that portion of the line.

THE preparation of estimates has been ordered for showing the comparative cost of doubling the Rajputana-Malwa

Railway, or of converting it into a broad-gauge line. Colonel Pemberton, Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, has been deputed to go over the line and give any general instructions required as to the sort of estimate to be adopted.

THE question of Simla allowances is now under consideration, and probably a revised scale will be issued before the Government of India next visits the summer capital.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice of Bombay, intends to proceed on furlough to Europe in May next.

THE HON. R. OLDFIELD, one of the Judges of the High Court at Allahabad, and the Father of the Bengal Civil Service, is expected to retire in March next.

SIR ROGER LETHBRIDGE has left Calcutta for Colombo, where he stays for a fortnight, on his way to England.

It is probable that Colonel Erskine, Commissioner of Sitapore, who was lately summoned to Calcutta by the Government of India, will succeed Mr. J. B. Lyall as Resident in Mysore.

THE Post Office in India is worked at a loss. The figures for the past two years are as follows:—1884-85: Revenue, Rs. 1,04,71,299. Expenditure, Rs. 1,27,04,540. 1885-86: Revenue, Rs. 1,11,30,863. Expenditure, Rs. 1,30,26,036.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue, excluding the salt revenue, for the first nine months of the current financial year has been Rs. 70,83,000 as compared with Rs. 70,56,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE indigo season is expected to close immediately, as only about 7,000 chests remain unsold.

A TRAGEDY is reported from Nassick. It seems that at a place called Chandor, where the collector, Mr. Woodward, was in camp, a constable ran amuck on the morning of the 17th inst. After killing his wife, father, and mother he went sword in hand to the Collector's camp. Though repeatedly told to throw down his weapon he refused, and advanced rapidly in a menacing manner, with it uplifted, upon the Collector, who, when he was about ten paces off, fired and killed him on the spot.

THE news from Upper Burma indicates a general collapse of the dacoit movement. Wuntho has been occupied without opposition by a force under General Cox. The Tsabwah, who had refused to come to terms, has fled northwards.

A SANITARIUM for the troops in Burma will be established at Gouk, sixteen miles from Sagadoun. It is 6,000 feet high, and easy of access.

THE reinforcement of Madras Infantry will be so timed as to arrive just when the troops in the relief are leaving. They will then be able to start directly up the Irrawaddy.

To meet the demand for medical officers in Burma, it has been decided that the order requiring medical officers to pass in the vernacular before being appointed to the medical charge of regiments shall be held temporarily in abeyance, to allow of the service of young surgeons who have recently arrived in the country being utilised at once.

It is notable that Mr. J. B. Lyall's appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab completes the circuit of Etonians in high places in India. Not only are Sir Rivers Thompson and Sir Alfred Lyall old Etonians, but their successors designate, both of them, imbibed their education in the glade where Grateful Science, &c., &c. Hereafter, wherever the Government of India may be, at Calcutta or Simla, or midway between them, Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief, and Lieutenant-Governor will all be schoolfellows. It is time that some wisacre in the distant Presidencies was raising a cry about an Eton ring. But the coincidence is not likely to repeat itself, for Eton is not numerously represented in the Indian Services, and its numbers become less and less as we descend in the scale of official seniority.

Notes of the Week.

THE news from all India is still of Jubilee rejoicings in the shape of ceremonials and fireworks, but little definite appears to have been settled regarding any permanent memorial of the occasion. Not the most foolish of the suggestions which have been made is one to the effect that in certain stations which want them there should be placed public fountains and avenues of trees planted. Those who know the value of a cool spring in the desert, and of the shadow of a tree in the hot sunshine will be able to appreciate and approve of the idea.

THE High Priest of Baidyanath is very gushing in his loyalty, as will be seen from the *Times*' telegram to-day, in praying that Her Most Gracious Majesty may live to celebrate another Jubilee! But he takes advantage in blessing her Christian rule to curse that of the Mahomedans, which is scarcely judicious in a high priest of his order should the prayer of the Bengalis be heard that India might soon be handed over by England to Native rule. It would go hard, we fancy, upon that Jubilee occasion with the High Priest of Baidyanath.

It is said that quickly following upon the return of Sir Frederick Roberts to his headquarters in India a list will be prepared and forwarded home of recommendations for honours and promotion for those officers who have helped towards the pacification of Upper Burma. The list will probably be a long one, but nobody will grudge the workers their well-earned rewards. Every Burma campaign has been one of severe trial to officer and man, calling for the display of higher qualities than that of mere gallantry in the field. The test of the true soldier is not his behaviour on some bright day of battle, but the temper, endurance, and courage which he shows during a time when hard work, privations, and disease are what he has to meet with. These are enemies from whom no glory is to be won, but as England always expects every man to do his duty she ought to be quick to reward him when he does it excellently well.

BUT whilst the Burma rewards have had immediate consideration why have the claims of the Indian Contingent, which served and fought in the campaign of 1885, both in the Soudan and Egypt, been overlooked? The Khedive's Star was given to all the European troops in that campaign long ago, but although the 15th Sikhs and 28th Bombay Infantry were in every fight there was after their arrival, and did garrison duty during a hot weather in Suakin, it has been withheld from them. A correspondent, writing to a military contemporary, commenting upon this omission, says: "If the authorities could be brought to see the stupidity of what they are doing, or, rather, *not* doing, Jack Sepoy will be much more keen when next he is wanted in foreign service. Now, I know he has a feeling that he has been *done*." Sensibly and pertinently put.

THE *Rangoon Times* contrasts the style of the visits paid by Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Charles Bernard respectively to the Burmese Archbishop. The former was escorted by 3 generals, 129 officers, and 2 troops of Lancers. When Sir Charles paid his visit he was dressed in a battered solah topee, a suit of some light material considerably the worse for wear, and carried a thick knob stick, presenting, it is hinted, the well-known appearance of the European loafer type in India. For escort he had with him a single follower equally shabbily-dressed. Our contemporary goes, perhaps, rather too far in saying that Sir Charles's simplicity of character and costume has been the cause of his inability to quiet the country, but there can be no doubt of the wisdom of certain pomp and display before a people in whose eyes these are held to signify power and position.

THE failure of the Simla Bank, which has had a prosperous career for nearly half-a-century, must have been a

surprise to many old Anglo-Indians who have no connection now—but those of kindly memories—with India. It was started as a small concern about 1840 by a few retired officers and the late Mr. W. Hogan, the well-known and popular head of the Commander-in-Chief's Secretariat Office from the time of Sir Charles Napier to that of Lord Napier of Magdala. The bank grew and flourished, but younger rivals and later troubles came to it, and its closing was not altogether unexpected some months ago by the Indian public. Our latest advices are, however, to the effect that it is likely to be resuscitated, and that the losses will not be so heavy upon the shareholders (many of whom are retired officers and civilians in England) as might have been anticipated. It is said that there will be no losses in addition to those already arranged for.

THERE is nothing, if you are a London journalist, like being well posted up in Eastern manners and customs when writing of them. This will at once be apparent from the perusal of the story which is going the round of the Press that "The Ameer of Afghanistan, being about to make a royal progress through his territory, and having found the last one rather dull for want of congenial ladies' society, has determined this time to take a select few, say, a dozen, of his wives with him. The roads, however, in some parts of the country, are not practicable for carriages, so the Lights of the Harem are to ride. Now riding is not a common lady's accomplishment in Afghanistan, but a discreet English groom has been found to give lessons, and things are progressing favourably. Not only so, but habits and top-hats have been ordered from Calcutta that everything may be *en règle*." Readers who have been in Afghanistan, or who have learnt from travellers or books something of the habits of Afghan Ameer, will appreciate the genuineness of the picture.

A SUNDAY paper is responsible for the following. *Se non è vero è ben trovato*:—"Poor Adolphus Moore, C.B., so suddenly and so early cut off, is a great loss, both official and social; and nowhere will he be more lamented than at the Alpine Club, of which he was one of the most ardent members. He was very witty. An enthusiastic mountaineer, who had named a large family of children after various Alpine peaks, once told Moore his wife had presented him with twins, and he was in a difficulty. "Oh!" said Moore, simple enough; "you must call the boy Monty and the girl Rosa."

A BLUE BOOK of 248 pages, relating to Burma, recording events down to Jan. 13th, was issued with the Parliamentary papers on Friday. The record of military operations has been published from time to time. In a despatch dated Dec. 16th, to the Government of India, Lord Cross remarks that, as was foreseen, a period of disorder and straggling warfare had succeeded the military occupation of Mandalay, which had assumed dimensions somewhat, though not materially, exceeding what was anticipated. The same difficulties, it is pointed out, were encountered upon the annexation of Lower Burma, which were not fully and finally overcome for a period of eight years, although the country was generally pacified at the end of the third year. There was every reason to hope that the course of events would not be more unfavourable in Upper Burma.

IN his *Reconnoitring Central Asia*, Charles Marvin says of the local effect of the late General MacGregor's journey along the Turcoman frontier:—"It is not too much to say that if MacGregor and Baker had never put in an appearance on the frontier, Russia would have been spared a whole series of Turcoman campaigns. The visits of these officers cost Russia millions of money and hundreds of lives. This is an historical fact which has never been properly examined, and it is worth looking into for a few minutes, if for no other reason than showing what immense harm our Burnabys can do a rival Power. From 1873, until Skobelev took Geok Tepe, not a year passed without some English officer or other moving along the Turcoman frontier, from Sarakh to the Caspian. All these officers were strongly opposed to the Russian advance, and,

although they never helped the Turcomans with money or weapons, they encouraged them, in their brave soldierly language, to fight on, in the hope that England would some day come and help them. Such language, held out year after year, could not but have the effect of buoying up the Turcomans, and causing them to fight with greater vigour. It is no exaggeration to say that the journeys of MacGregor, Baker, and other officers of the Burnaby stamp did more to arrest the Russian advance than all the solemn deliberations of English Cabinets, the sackfuls of diplomatic correspondence, the miles of Parliamentary speeches and questions, and the myriads of newspaper articles published between the capture of Khiva in 1873 and Skobelev's conquest of Geok Tepé in 1881."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The Queen's Jubilee is now the all-engrossing topic, and the whole country is resounding with the noise of preparation. Here in Calcutta the festivities will commence on Tuesday evening with a ball given by the Lieutenant-Governor. Wednesday's proceedings are to open by the firing at sunrise of a salute of 101 guns from the ramparts of Fort William, and the publication of a special *Gazette* with a long list of honours. At nine o'clock all the troops in garrison will be reviewed by the Viceroy. After the review Lord Dufferin, with his suite and the high officials, will drive to the Cathedral, where he will be received by the Bishop and his clergy, and a thanksgiving service will be held. In the afternoon the Viceroy and the high dignitaries will repair to a pavilion on the racecourse, where a number of deputations representing various associations and public bodies will be received and will present loyal addresses. A grand display of fireworks is to follow in the evening, and the day will close with a reception at Government House.

Thursday will be devoted to amusements of various kinds, entertainments to the school children, sailors, and others. In the evening the city will be illuminated. The Viceroy and his party will leave Government House at seven o'clock and drive through the principal streets, followed by the carriages of all persons who wish to join in the procession. The route marked out is about seven miles in length, and all along it preparations of the most elaborate nature are being made.

The festivities in the provincial towns will be similar to those of the capital, although, of course, on a similar scale. In all garrison towns there will be a salute and a parade on Wednesday morning. The clergy have been recommended to hold special services, and almost every town in India will have fireworks and illuminations on Wednesday or Thursday evening. The Natives are showing great enthusiasm; meetings have been held and committees formed in every district, and subscriptions are flowing in fast. Among other interesting matters, it may be mentioned that the high priest of Baidyanath, one of the most sacred Hindoo shrines of Lower Bengal, has issued an appeal exhorting Hindoos of all classes to give evidence of their loyalty in a befitting manner. This appeal, thousands of copies of which in Sanscrit and Bengales have been printed for circulation, runs thus:—

"May that great Empress under whose protection religious ceremonies have been practised without molestation for fifty years, may that august Empress, Victoria, live long! The lustre of her reign, which illumines the hollow vales of the wilderness and the concealed places, and which brightens the sight itself, has like a second sun made India blossom like the lotus, by dispelling the gloom of injustice originating from the severe tyranny of Mahomedanism. May the Empress Victoria, under whose kindness all her subjects have grown strong in the strength of religion and happiness, may she live a hundred years, with her sons and friends! May the Empress under whose influence uninterrupted peace reigns in India live long!

"It behoves you Aryans, one and all, to pray for long life for the Empress. May that Empress in whose Empire men of science sing with delight the manifold blessings of telegraphs, railways, and other inventions, may the Empress whose moonlike deeds spread a halo of light far and wide, may the Empress Victoria be victorious! This is my constant prayer to Shiva."

Last Sunday being an auspicious day, according to the Hindoo Calendar, was fixed as the beginning of the Jubilee celebration at Baidyanath. At noon the high priest, dressed in gorgeous robes, held a solemn service, and offered a prayer in which he besought God to prolong Her Majesty's life, so as to enable her to celebrate another Jubilee fifty years hence.

At the close of the public inquiry into the recent fatal fire at

Madras the coroner summed up at some length, and the jury returned a verdict that the fire was the result of pure accident, that the fair committee had not made sufficient arrangements for the preventing or extinguishing of fire, that the placing of naked kerosine lamps in inflammable booths was very injudicious, that there was no fault to find with the gates for ingress and egress, that the charges against the police were wholly unfounded, that the existing arrangements for extinguishing fires in Madras were very unsatisfactory, that telephonic communication between the police-stations should be established, and that legislation was necessary for the purpose of investing some officers with full powers to look after the safety of the public in large assemblies.

The new railway bridge over the Hooghly is to be opened with great ceremony on the 21st inst. It has been suggested that in honour of the Jubilee it should be called the Victoria Bridge.

Mr. Crosthwaite, the newly-appointed Chief Commissioner in Burma, will visit Calcutta immediately to confer with the Viceroy, and will leave for Burma at the end of the month. He will be succeeded in the Central Provinces by Mr. Mackenzie, Home Secretary to the Indian Government, who is now on furlough, and his place on the Public Service Commission will be taken by Mr. Fitzpatrick, at present acting Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

The Bonerwals on the frontier, who have been blockaded for some time as a punishment for various acts of contumacy during the last three years, have now made an unconditional submission, returned the arms taken when they sacked the village of Pirzai in May, 1884, and paid the fine imposed. The blockade will now be raised.

We regret that pressure on our space to-day prevents us from commenting upon the very interesting paper on "The Economical Condition of India," read by Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., before the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, on Friday evening last.

The present Nawab of Sacheen has, it is stated, resigned all the rights of his *gadi* and written to the Political Agent, Surat, to that effect.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Ameer of Kabul is the owner of a part of British India. Fifty-seven acres of land in Peshawur, for the cultivation of rice, as well as some shops for the storage of his almonds, already belong to the ruler of Afghanistan. The annexation was, however, carried out by the peaceable method of private purchase with the sanction of the Indian Government.

THE recent terrible fire at Tinnevely and at the Peoples's Park, Madras, has impressed upon the local Government the necessity of taking measures to prevent similar catastrophes in the future. It is a singular anomaly that while Governments in other parts of the world—in Europe, America and Australia—have had recourse to legislation to protect the community against fires and panics by vesting the control of theatrical and other public performances in the magistracy or the local municipal authorities, no Act having a similar purpose has been passed by the Indian Legislature. Experience teaches us that an ill-regulated panic is more productive of mischief than fire. An alarm of fire, even where no danger need be feared, has a remarkable effect in exciting the imagination of a crowd, and the people, by losing their presence of mind, create the very danger which they endeavour to avoid. In such conflagrations as those at the Madras People's Park, the pandal at Tinnevely, the Ring Theatre at Vienna, and the Coliseum in Liverpool, the loss of life was not so much the result of the action of the flames as the effect of an ungovernable fear with which the people were for the moment seized. An affrighted and panic-stricken crowd invariably struggles blindly to obtain an exit at the door, neglecting, as was the case at Tinnevely, other equally convenient means of egress. The importance, therefore, of having doors sufficiently wide to prevent any congestion that may be threatened by a sudden stampede, and of having that open outwards, becomes at once apparent. But a monstrously absurd and utterly foolish section in the Madras Municipalities Act—a section that should be immediately expunged or amended—requires that the doors of pandals and other places where large crowds assemble should open inwards. In accordance with the requirements of this section, the doors of the pandal of Tinnevely were made to open inwards; hence the enormous loss of life which occurred on the occasion of the fire there. At present the Madras District Municipalities Act gives no power to the Municipal Council to regulate and control theatrical and other public performances, but it is satisfactory to know that the local Government will take early steps to supply the omission. It is much to be regretted that the Act was not amended before the mischief was done. During the forthcoming Jubilee celebrations, fairs and kindred fêtes will be held in various parts of the country. It behoves the local authorities, therefore, to guard against a repetition of the Madras calamities by erecting pandals and shamianas in open places, where the risks of an accidental outbreak of fire will be comparatively small, and by providing abundant means of egress.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

TROUBLES IN JAMNAGAR.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Complaints of disorder and oppression which deserve attention come from the State of Jamnagar. A memorial signed by over a thousand Hindu inhabitants of Khambalia in that State has been sent to Mr. Lakshmidas Khimjee, a well known resident of Bombay who hails from Jamnagar, and his countrymen request him to make known their grievances and solicit the benevolent intervention of the Bombay Government. The State is ruled by his Highness the Jam, who, being of advanced age and in infirm health, entrusts the administration to the Dewan Maganbhai. This Minister is not himself apparently obnoxious to the memorialists, but it is alleged that he is remiss in allowing other influences to work harm in the State, and that he fails to secure redress for outrages which are committed. The bulk of the population is composed of Hindus, and the number of Mussulmans is inconsiderable; but it is alleged that the latter community have recently been permitted to insult and injure the Hindus, who find it impossible to get justice when they appeal against the lawless acts of which they complain. A certain Rewa Khawas, Controller of Customs, and a personal attendant on the Chief, is an influential man at Court, where other Mussulman influences are said to prevail to an extent which is regrettable; and the Hindu community connect this state of things at the Court with the grievances, of which they set out the list at considerable length. It is alleged that on one occasion an unprovoked attack had been made upon several Hindus, who were wounded with swords. The injured men preferred a complaint to the authorities, and it is asserted that the Dewan and some other officials informed them that they must withdraw their complaints, which if carried further might "injure the State interest." Three specific cases are mentioned in which threats are said to have been made to induce compliance with the order to withdraw the charges. Other cases are thus stated:—"They threatened Bhatia Lalji Meghji, whose wounds were much advanced, and who had no hopes of living except he was saved by God, and the two sons of the goldsmith Madan Meghraj were also called and threatened, to withdraw their complaint, but in reply they said that they would not do so as they were dying, but if they should live they would not carry on their complaint; for this the officers tried much and held out many threats." The names of two Mahajans are given, to whom, it is stated, the Dewan and his colleagues frankly admitted they were obliged to act as they did from motives of political prudence: "Look here! You know already that nowadays Mussalms hold great influence in the Jamnagar State; so if you go further you will not be successful in your cause; we enjoin you in this case, you act as we suggest." As an aggravation of all this, it is mentioned that Khavas Raghavbhai, who accompanied the Dewan in the mission, went off to a meeting of the "guilty persons—i.e., Mahomedans," who entertained him with the essence of rose, milk sweetened with sugar-candy, boiled coffee and opium dissolved in water; not only this, but "Khavas Raghavbhai gave twenty korees for every Tajia to Mahomedans, and assisted them in many other ways." To make matters worse, Mussalms and their official guest threw yellow-coloured water over one another, and "Khavas was drenched with the same coloured water." And then, "having brought the above said matter to such a crisis, the said Raghavbhai left that place for Nagar." The memorialists consider that the offenders, who ought to have received due punishment, were thus given the countenance of authority, and they opine that "there will be no wonder if offences are increased day by day by such treatment." They are indignant that none of the offenders have been arrested by any of the local officers, although orders were issued to have them arrested. The answer of the local authorities was that they would see about it on receipt of another order, and that perhaps some other officer might be sent down by the Jamsahab, who would make inquiries into the matter. There is the more reason to be surprised at all this because the Dewan, it is naively said, is considered to be of refined views. "What; does he ignore the laws?" they ask, "or is the Jamsahab displeased with his poor Hindu subjects, or does he not want them?" The Mussalms, it is asserted, use the arms which they are allowed to possess to fire at and intimidate the Hindus, and no notice is taken when such cases occur. A number of instances are given to show that this allegation is well-founded. Thus a Loowana merchant, fifty-five years of age, named Thakoor Kurji Nowji, returning from Khambalia after transacting business "was robbed of his money and horse, and was himself beaten with weapons, and was levelled to the ground" half a mile outside the gate of the city. This poor merchant's dying declaration was that he was beaten and robbed by men in the service of a Mahomedan Jemadar. "It is a matter of great regret," says the memorial, "that the said Loowana, after making this statement, died at 4 P.M. to-day, and has reached heaven." The honest Mahajans would perhaps have expressed greater regret had the luckless man of business reached the other place. The measure of the offences charged against the "predominating influence" in the administration of the State's

affairs is filled up by the slaughter of "dumb animals," cows and likewise of kids, which are generally put to death in places adjacent to Hindu temples, and in the midst of Hindus who are going to or returning from places of worship. Gangs of outlaws, it is asserted, oppress the villagers, and no redress is forthcoming. In fine, "great *zoolum* is exercised on Hindu subjects and no one is at an ease," for the Mahomedans have at present great influence in the State of Jam, where they are strongly supported, it is boldly declared, by backstairs influence at Court. We do not pretend to vouch for the strict accuracy of these allegations, but when we find them supported by the signatures of some twelve hundred residents in the State, who give their names in proof of their good faith, we deem it our duty to call the attention of the Government and the public to complaints preferred with so much circumstance of time and place. A little inquiry will do no harm, and may do much good in that remote and interesting Native State, which contributes a very fair quota of useful men to the busy world of Bombay.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE AT BANGALORE.

(Madras Times.)

A meeting, comprising some of the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, was held recently with the object of selecting from among the Commissioners gentlemen who will have to wait on Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, for the purpose of fully discussing the form the Jubilee to be celebrated in Bangalore, in common with other places, will take. To this end the undermentioned gentlemen were proposed to attend at the Residency:—Messrs. Campbell and Smith in the interests of the European and Eurasian community, Ral Bahadur B. Krishna Singh in the interest of the Hindoos, and Khan Bahadur Aga Abdoola in the interests of the Mahomedan community. The sense of the meeting was rather divided: some were of opinion that a fountain in a public place would befittingly mark the auspicious event, while others held that a public library named after Her Most Gracious Majesty, for all castes and creeds, would admirably answer the purpose. It is also believed that a public meeting of the citizens of the Civil and Military station will shortly be held at the Mayo Hall, under the presidency of Mr. J. B. Lyall, for the purpose of raising subscriptions towards the inauguration of the Jubilee.

Mr. Lyall has addressed the following letter to Mr. Hewetson, the President of the Municipality:—

"My Dear Hewetson,—The Government of India has fixed the 16th February as the day on which the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is to be celebrated throughout India, and Mr. Lyall has desired me to address you in your dual capacity as District Magistrate and President of the Municipal Commissioners for Bangalore, in order that some well-considered arrangements for the celebration of this important and joyful event in a becoming and satisfactory manner may be devised at an early date. It is, I am to say, very desirable that all classes of the population should have an opportunity afforded them of exhibiting their sentiments of homage and devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty, as well as of participating in the rejoicings which all her loyal subjects in India would naturally wish to indulge in on the auspicious day chosen to commemorate the fiftieth year of her beneficent reign. The Resident is assured that the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station will be ready and anxious to assist in rendering the Jubilee in Bangalore a complete success, and it has occurred to him that the most satisfactory method of arranging for this, and for ascertaining beforehand the wishes of the population, would be for you, as President, to convene a Jubilee meeting in the Mayo Hall, at which, if desired, the Resident would take the chair, on either Saturday the 22nd Jan., or the Monday following. Before, however, this general meeting is held it will, I am to suggest, be convenient were you and a sub-committee, composed of three or four influential and representative members of the municipal Commission, to meet Mr. Lyall at the Residency on Wednesday or Thursday next, and to prepare a rough programme of the day's amusements, which might be submitted subsequently as a basis of discussion at the general meeting in the Mayo Hall. Will you kindly lay this important matter before the Commissioners at the earliest possible date, as, in view of the extensive preparations which may be necessary, the time for discussion is short."

WHAT THEY ARE DOING IN BOMBAY.

At a recent meeting of the Bombay Town Council it was proposed by the chairman, Mr. Dosabhoj Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoj Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, "That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure, from surplus cash balance, of one lakh of rupees towards the cost of commemorating the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress." The proposition was carried by acclamation. The Council also resolved, on the motion of Surgeon-Major Waters, that, in their opinion, it is desirable that the Rajabai Clock Tower should continue to be illuminated; and they requested the Municipal Commissioner to address

Government with a view to ascertain what steps it is intended to take for reilluminating the clock.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE JUBILEE.

A report has been presented by the Committee appointed by the Prince of Wales to frame a scheme for an Imperial Institute in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. It recommends that there should be a Colonial and Indian section to illustrate the commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India, and a United Kingdom section to exhibit the development and present condition of the natural and manufactured products of the United Kingdom, and afford such knowledge as will lead to a still further development. The Committee also recommend that a new body, entirely independent of any existing organisation, should be created for the government of the Institute, and that the site should be at South Kensington.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

(Bombay Gazette.)

According to Dr. Gustave le Bon, author of a great work just published in France on the "Civilisations of India," Europe has good reason to fear a terrible war of revenge threatening her from the East. For many centuries Europe and Asia have been engaged in a war of continent against continent, in which on the whole Asia has had decidedly the worst of it. But now Marathon, Salamis, Arbela, Lepanto, Plassey, and many other Oriental defeats are to be terribly avenged. The inhabitants of India and China are to retaliate with tremendous effect on the conquerors who had the temerity to rouse them from their sleep of centuries, and to turn to their own advantage the law that might is right. But their great victories are not to be won by iron and gunpowder. Dr. Gustave le Bon feels perfectly confident that for many centuries in India even independence will be an utter impossibility, and he certainly does not anticipate that Chinese ironclads will ever land Oriental armies to effect conquests on the shores of the English Channel or Mediterranean. The war of revenge will be a titanic industrial struggle. With the evolution of modern industry the instruments of warfare must necessarily change. Soon the market places will be the only fields of battle. Apparently less destructive than those which were formerly the theatre of human struggles, they will nevertheless be much more formidable. Under the guidance of electricity and steam mankind is about to enter upon an iron age, in which the struggle for existence will be too terrible to leave any room for pity. "Although the two worlds have already several times faced each other in battle, the real struggle is only beginning. The Saracens repulsed from France and Spain, and then attacked in the heart of their own empire by the gigantic adventure of the crusades; the conquests of India by England; the overthrow of the impenetrable barriers of China at the cannon's mouth are episodes in a war that has raged for centuries. But these episodes have only been mere skirmishes when compared with the tremendous conflict that the new conditions of existence, in which modern science has placed the world, must necessarily produce." In this struggle the Asiatic is the predestined victor, and the European is doomed to suffer inevitable defeat. Dr. Gustave le Bon comes to this conclusion on the ground that the low wages prevailing in the East must enable Asiatic manufacturers and agriculturists to undersell their European competitors in all markets, now that steam and improved communications have brought the two worlds together. Europe is already beginning to suffer from the conflict. At present it is only agriculturists who are feeling the baneful effects of Eastern competition. Many French farmers have been plunged into despair and misery by the importation of cheap Indian corn produced by the labour of peasants who are content to work in the fields for two annas a day. But this competition will soon, unless Dr. le Bon is mistaken, extend to all industries. "The miner who is accustomed to spend from five to six francs a day, and who threatens to overturn the social edifice because he does not earn more than three or four francs, will soon see manufacturers asking China, which will then be open for coal extracted from the earth by men who think themselves rich when their daily wages amount to five or six sous. The workman who engages in strikes to raise his wages will no longer find work for his hands to do, because this same coal will support in the Far East manufactories provided with all our machines, worked by men glad to gain wages twenty times lower than other wages of Europeans. Between two groups of men, the one like the Orientals whose wants are satisfied with daily wages of from four to five sous, the other like the Westerners who require almost twenty times as much to satisfy their wants, competition is impossible, and the inevitable result is that the latter will be condemned one day to content themselves with the miserable wages of the former."

This, then, is the gloomy prospect which an eminent French sociologist anticipates for Europe generally and the working classes in particular. The workmen of the West are, he thinks, doomed in themselves or in their descendants to see wages reduced all over the world till they approach the Indian or Chinese scale. Similar apprehensions have been felt in a somewhat different form

by American and Colonial statesmen who have devoted their attention to what is called the yellow question. It is owing to the fear of Chinese labour driving white labour out of the field that so much opposition has been shown to Chinese immigration in Western America and Australia. This fear of being ruined by Chinese cheap labour has sometimes been so strong as to occasion severe riots. Chinese immigration, however, can be effectually stopped by legislation, but no legislation can possibly prevent the products of cheap Oriental labour from appearing in the markets of the West, as long as the manufactures of Europe are exported to Asia. It is no doubt true that the annihilation of distance by steam does tend to enable Chinese and Indian labourers to compete with European labour without the necessity of their emigrating and settling among the countries of the West. But can this competition produce the effects so disastrous from a European point of view that Dr. le Bon anticipates? We think that even his own words show that the gloomy prospect he depicts is at any rate very distant. If the populous nations of Asia are going to begin to engage in all kinds of manufactures, they will have in the first place to supply themselves on a very extensive scale with iron machinery, in the supplying of which an immense amount of well-paid work will be thrown upon the hands of European workmen. In such a case the agriculturists of Europe would suffer, as the European machinery would be bought by Asiatic corn, the increased importation of which certainly tends to diminish the value of agricultural produce in Europe, and may perhaps narrow the limit of productive cultivation and throw agricultural labourers out of employment. But this state of affairs, though making European agriculture less profitable, will afford plenty of work in manufactories for the agricultural labourers thrown temporarily out of employment; so that the working classes taken as a whole may in Europe derive great benefit from the industrial energy of the East in the immediate future, except in those European countries which are exclusively agricultural. Into the more distant future we do not care to follow the telescopic predictions of sociology. We content ourselves with expressing our conviction that there must be a fallacy somewhere in the deductions by which Dr. le Bon strives to prove that in the future French and British workmen will be condemned to live on very much less than sixpence a day. In the cold climates of the north such a result is really impossible. The standard of the necessities of life has been fixed for the labouring classes in Europe for many centuries, and cannot be so immensely altered. The British workman will be content to work for the wages prevalent in India and China, when he can live on vegetables, forego his pot of beer, and discard shirt and trousers for a *dhoti*. And that will be never.

RADICALISM IN INDIA.

(Times of India.)

The Rajah Oday Pertap Singh has contributed to the *Calcutta Review* an article that is worth general consideration from the public and especial attention from the members of the Public Service Commission. He speaks as one of the Indian aristocracy, and as representing all the influential but silent classes who have a stake in the country. His theme is "The Growth of Radicalism in India and its Danger." He begins by dividing the people into five classes—the ruling princes and chiefs, the aristocracy, the middle classes, the teeming millions, and finally, "those so eloquently described by Lord Macaulay in one of his letters to his sister, as being determined to make themselves what they call gentlemen, and thus over-running us by lawyers without briefs, physicians without patients, authors without readers, clerks soliciting employment who might have thriven and been above the world as bakers, watchmakers, or innkeepers." Which of these classes is then inclined to favour the growth of Radicalism in India? The ruling princes require little more than a scrupulous regard on the part of the "ruling power for their oriental sentiments and prejudices." The aristocracy, such as the old taluqdars of Oudh, and the Indian nobility generally, are still, he maintains, the hereditary leaders of the people, and this class is as a whole, "quite contented under the British rule and yields to none in point of loyalty. The noble is so situated, that his selfish motives do not stand as obstacles in the way of judging the shortcomings of Government. He understands the difficulties which lie in the path of a Government ruling over a foreign country. In spite of these difficulties he knows too well that India cannot expect a better Government than the present. He firmly believes that as long as England retains King or Queen as head of her own Government, there is no fear for his existence." In a word the Indian nobility, like the Indian princes, are content with the present régime. The third class, successful professional men, tradesmen, Government and private servants, have their own affairs to attend to, and have neither the time nor the inclination to "agitate" against the Government. The "teeming millions" are now much more prosperous than ever they were before, and very much more contented. Their thoughts are bounded by their domestic hearths, and they need, we are told, "nothing so much as complete rest, to recover from years of misrule and anarchy in days gone by." All the would-be patriots are to be found in the Rajah's fifth class, who, though they are recruited chiefly from

the lower ranks, imagine that they can govern India better than the British. It is so seldom that a Native of position can be induced to speak out, that our readers will, we are sure, be glad to hear the Rajah Oday Pertap Singh on a subject which he has so evidently taken to heart.

These so-called Indian Radicals wish, he says, "to monopolise all the civil posts under Government with the exception of those of Viceroy Governors and few others, to have the members of the Legislative Council appointed by election, to have no British soldiers in the Indian army, to have it reduced to one-fourth of its present strength, to have the whole male population of India armed, to obtain tickets of invitation whenever any European whom they happen to know gives a dinner or ball, and last, though not least, to read the funeral service over the Native aristocracy, and over every man who is rich and happens to possess land." And for this he blames the present system of education. "A system of education without the religious, practical, moral and physical elements cannot fail to take shape in a train of false ideas of independence and liberty, the fountain source from which Indian Radicalism forces an outlet." The whole attention of the State has been directed towards the education of the lower classes. The aristocracy, except the Rajkumar Colleges for the sons of Princes, have been neglected. At all events, no special provision has been made for them, and they will not send their sons to the high schools and colleges. They may be wrong in their intense Conservatism, but they will not abandon it. "I put it," says the Rajah, "to Sir Alfred Lyall (who recently appealed to the Indian aristocracy on this very subject), or to any other English gentleman whether he would be willing to see his own son sitting at school between the sons of his menial servants. No gentleman in any country in the world would accept this position for his children." But he personally believes in the advantages of a liberal education, and his article itself shows that he contrived to achieve it. The Indian aristocracy are wealthy enough to pay for the education of their sons. They do not require Government aid financially. But they are not accustomed to act for themselves, and they can do nothing unless Government takes the initiative. "It is," says the Rajah, "high time that the Indian administrators should turn their attention to the intellectual development of the sons of the Rajahs and Chiefs, and give up the notion that the more they are educated, the more obstacles they will throw in the way of Government. Let the Indian officials combine with the aristocracy of the land and beware of our indigenous Parnellites, who in return for any countenance that may be shown them, will repay the former only by additional troubles in administration, and the latter by portioning out their land and other property to the masses on the system of three acres and a cow." Here we have given as briefly as possible, a *resumé* of the Rajah's arguments. They are noteworthy as coming from a Native gentleman of position, and the editor of the *Calcutta Review* has very properly given them the place of honour in his periodical. They need no comment, and indeed they stand out most forcibly without it. The only question our readers have to consider is as to whether the Rajah Oday Pertap Singh is a good representative of the men of his class, and as to whether he can be accepted as their spokesman.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ADMINISTRATION.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

An occasional correspondent of the *Times* sends to that journal from Bombay a review of the two years' government of the present Viceroy, with some comments upon "the present somewhat critical condition of Indian politics." The review is impartial and candid, its candour going so far as a confession that somehow or other Lord Dufferin's popularity has been lately on the wane, and that the Government of India has a little drifted out of touch and sympathy with the people. But as a faithful historian the writer is equally bound to show that, whether popular or not, the Viceroy has done his best to redeem the promise which he made on landing in Bombay twenty-five months ago that he would labour hard and unceasingly in the path of duty. Nothing could be more true than his preliminary remark than two more harassing years have seldom fallen to the lot of a Governor-General than the two years that have passed since that promise was given. We can scarcely include in the more trying problems with which he has had to deal the Bengal Tenancy Bill, though the writer gives prominence to it, and seems to see in the Viceroy's treatment of it a manifestation of the courage of a born administrator. It would be better to regard it as an instance of the modesty which befits a new comer. Lord Dufferin found on the table of the Legislative Council a Bill upon a subject with which he claimed to have no personal acquaintance; he knew that it had been thoroughly discussed in Council and in Committee, and he had the good sense and the courage to decide against the reopening of the controversy, urgently though he was asked to reopen it by the Zemindars and their spokesmen. The brief reference which is made to the settlement of old land disputes in Oudh would have been more suggestive if it had been added that the policy of the Government in Oudh has been distinctly in the direction of securing the rights of the occupying classes. There, as in Bengal, there has been nothing in the agrarian policy of Lord Dufferin's Government to account for

the decrease in his popularity which the Bombay correspondent of the *Times* report. A policy which safeguards the interests of the cultivators against the wealthy Talukdars and Zemindars may be, as some of the objectors have declared, confiscatory, but it is hard to see how it can have contributed to putting the Government out of touch and sympathy with the people. But the "millions" are often spoken of as "dumb," and they make small contribution to what is spoken of as public opinion, which no one will be surprised to find the *Times* describing as "the public opinion of a class whose aims and interests are not by any means identical with those of the great masses of the Indian population for whom we have to care." The *Times* is never too gracious in expressing its mind concerning the people who give vent to what they call the voice of India; but it only utters a truism when it thus warns its readers at home against assuming that public opinion in India, and in England mean precisely the same thing. Perhaps if we could get a less restricted utterance of popular sentiment we should find that the conscious discontent of the people with Lord Dufferin's policy is not so widespread as the unnamed but easily-suspected Bombay writer declares it to be.

The Viceroy's difficulties bulk largely in any record that may be made by his brief tenure of office in India. No competent critic of his administration would care to press hard the contention that any of them were self-imposed. Neither on the north-west frontier nor in Burma would the utmost caution on the part of the Government of India have warded them off. It suits people in India who speak in the phrases of democracy to denounce the measures which have been taken to strengthen the frontier as wasteful and unnecessary. How much truth there may be in the allegation it is not necessary now to ask. We ourselves have spoken freely enough upon the subject, and have never been able to accept the large and costly augmentation of the British army in India as either politic or imperative. The strengthening of fortifications and the opening up of strategic railways and military roads upon the frontier have always seemed to us to reduce the necessity for a large increase in the army. But it may be as well to remember that the autocratic Government of India was not more prodigal in the expenditure which it undertook in the panic of 1885 than the Government in England, which was closely in touch with public sentiment, and certainly incurred no unpopularity when it suddenly spent eleven millions sterling in order to persuade Russia that Penjdeh must for the present serve as the "thus far and no further" of her ambition. Looked at as a stroke of foreign policy Lord Dufferin's management of the crisis will stand all the examination that unfriendly critics can bestow upon it. If he has also taken a leaf here and there from the book of the "forward" frontier school, he has also taken the very title page of Sir John Lawrence's book. Lawrence himself had not a greater faith in the necessity of having a strong, friendly, and independent Afghanistan beyond our borders, and Lord Dufferin may fairly claim that at no time has an Ameer been more friendly to the British Power than Abdur Rahman, and at no time has his country shown more of the tokens of strength and consolidation. The *Times* writer has little more to say in regard to the Burmese war than has been said over and over again in these columns. He fails, it is true, to indicate one source of the difficulties that the Government have to contend with—their limitation of the objects of the original expedition to the deposition and arrest of Theebaw, without provision for the future of the country. But he does justice, upon the lines that we have more than once followed of late, to the urgent desire of the Government of India to place the most ample resources, military and political, at the disposal of the local authorities. Whoever was deceived by the apparent tranquillity of the country in the weeks succeeding the deposition of Theebaw, the Viceroy was not. The authorities on the spot never asked for assistance, and met with a refusal. The Viceroy's Government were importunate in pressing help upon them, and it may be accepted as strictly true that the resources that have been at the disposal of the authorities in Burma for nearly a year past, if somewhat short of the estimate that the Government had formed of the necessities of the case, have been, at least, as much in excess of local estimates. It is necessary to say this less for the enlightenment of Indian than of English opinion. Native criticism of the annexation has not troubled itself with this special aspect of the question any more than it has concerned itself with these international considerations which made intervention of some kind absolutely necessary unless Upper Burma were shortly to be brought within the Asiatic Colonial system of the French Republic. Native opinion upon the question, indeed, has been more denunciatory than critical, and in declaring against annexation in any circumstances it has made the elucidation of some of its more important phases a work of supererogation.

Time enough has elapsed since the deposition of Theebaw to falsify the anticipations that were freely indulged in a year ago as to the disquieting influence that the act would have upon the Princes of India. They have had the good sense to see that there was no true solidarity of interest either between themselves and the deposed King of Burma. The writer in the *Times* does justice to them and to the Viceroy when he observes that in no part of his administration have Lord Dufferin's special powers been of greater service than in the management of the Native Princes.

The touch of sympathy which he has imparted to his relations with them has had all the effect which it might be expected to have upon Oriental rulers. Their susceptibilities have been in no instance wounded, their *amour propre* has been effectively appealed to, and the glowing eulogies which the Viceroy has passed upon the more conspicuously deserving amongst them has impressed them as the cold justice of a less sympathetic ruler could never have done. We will not attempt to estimate the relative value of the approval of a princely class, ruling over fifty millions of subjects, and of that of the classes who speak through the disaffected vernacular Press. But it is at all events a factor worth taking into account by those who, a little too soon it seems to us, have concluded that the Viceroy and his Government are getting out of touch with the populations entrusted to their charge. It may be quite true that Lord Dufferin has to pay somewhat in popularity of a certain sort for refusing to be in a hurry. Any reasonable statesman confronted with unreasonable demands must offend some one. But wisdom is, in the long run, justified of her children, even of those in high places. The lesson that the progress of India, like that of England herself, has been, must be gradual, is not acceptable to restless minds, and whoever, by act or precept, endeavours to impart it must reckon upon incurring a certain amount of displeasure. But the liberal movement in India is not essentially unreasonable as it seems to be to the *Times*, and it is not beyond hope that those who are disappointed at the slowness with which their aspirations are being realised may learn ere long how much their own extravagance has to do with it.

BURMA.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

It is a satisfactory sign of returning prosperity for Burma that the railway earnings are rapidly increasing. For some four years the receipts of the Prome Railway have practically stood still, neither increasing nor decreasing. Meanwhile the Tounghoo Railway has since its opening earned more and progressed more rapidly than anyone expected. In the year 1885 the two lines made gross earnings of about 21 lakhs; in 1886 the gross earnings have been about 26½ lakhs. The estimate for this year reckons on gross earnings of about 29 lakhs, and working expenses of about 17 lakhs. If the year turns out well the railway authorities have every confidence that they will do better than the estimate. Even under the figures of the estimate the two lines will pay the full four per cent. interest on the total capital. This is a most satisfactory result when we remember that the Tounghoo line was opened only eighteen months ago; and it is a happy augury for the fulfilment of the Chief Commissioner's prediction that the extended Burma railways will pay their way and return a good dividend within five years of the line being opened to Mandalay.

We learn that Mr. Guilford Molesworth, the very experienced consulting engineer to the Government of India, after travelling over the whole of the proposed line from Tounghoo to Mandalay, has expressed himself as both surprised and satisfied at the easiness of the line for railway works, and at the rich promise of commercial success which the country affords. He predicts a splendid future for the Mandalay railway. He urges that the bank and other works should be begun at once throughout the whole length, and he reports that, if energetic effort be made, the line ought to open through to Mandalay by July, 1888. The opening would have to be made over wooden temporary bridges, which will have to be put up in any case. The iron bridges and other permanent structures would be completed afterwards at leisure. We understand that work had been going on rapidly, according to the previous programme, on sections 1, 2, 7, and 8—that is to say, from Tounghoo to Ningyan, and from Mandalay to the Panlang river. The Government of India have agreed to Mr. Molesworth's proposals, and work will now begin on the four central sections, where the survey parties are still at work. The Local Government, some months ago, named the 1st of April, 1889, as the earliest date on which the line could be opened through; that would be two years and four months after the first sod was turned. If now the engineers can carry out Mr. Molesworth's programme, and can open the whole line to Mandalay, about 240 miles long, by July, 1888, they will do well, much better than railway engineers have done in India hitherto on any line, Guaranteed or State, of equal length. We trust that no effort will be spared by any of the officials concerned in pressing on this important work as rapidly as possible. But we would urge on the Government the importance of providing surveying and working parties with adequate guards, so that surveyors, engineers and workpeople may be protected from injury by dacoits or rebels. A few months ago dacoits were swarming all along the line. Matters are much better now. But the evil might break out again. It will be a great discouragement to rapid progress and a serious discredit to the Government if any of the engineers or their workmen get cut up by rebels. We regard the Mandalay railway as far and away the most important work now on hand in Upper Burma; and we consider that every other undertaking should, if necessary, be subordinated to the prompt, careful, and vigilant prosecution of this great work.

"LAYS OF LANKA":—"THE BUFFALO TURNS THE TABLES."

(Ceylon Observer.)

In this Isle where the thief gets well-homed and well-fed,
And gets taken great care of for priggish,
And a red-handed murderer often as not
Gets away with a caution and wiggling;
And where judges declare you can witnesses get
For a few little pieces of metal,
A Magistrate, not long ago, had a case
Of a trespassing buff'lo to settle.
The Court was all full when the case was begun—
Appuhamy v. Carolis Banda—
The buff'lo concerned was tied up by a rope
To a post of the Court-house verandah.
A long list of witnesses came on each side,
And the case got a little confusing;
When the Magistrate, seeking for light, I suppose,
Little thinking 'twould be so amusing,
After patiently hearing both sides of the case,
Asked to see the poor buff. in dispute;
So the bobbies went out and untying the rope,
To the door of the Court brought the brute.
With a sly vicious glance in his mischievous eyes,
The buff'lo gazed round for a minute,
In which time he appeared to have gathered the gist
Of the Court, and of all that was in it.
For he lowered his head, gave a snort, and his tail
Lashed his flanks in most rage-rousing fashion.
Then into that Court like a thunder-bolt loosed
He dashed in a terrible passion.
"Each man for himself!" was the cry, or, at least,
Would have been, if to cry they'd been able.
Policemen and witnesses scrambled upon,
The Interpreter under the table,
A horn through the tail of one's coat is, I fear,
Detrimental to forward progression,
And the Proctor, when next the buff. tossed up his head,
Appeared destined to quit his profession;
But as good luck would have it the coat tails gave way
And the Proctor dropped safe on the floor.
Though stout, 'twould have made e'en a harlequin stare
To have seen how he got through the door.
"Take the animal out!" said the Magistrate, safe
And secure on his seat elevated.
Next moment, I fear that the buffalo's horns
At his desk, on his nerves must have grated,
But finding the Magistrate well out of reach
(The hue of whose face I won't mention)
He stood for a second as if thinking, and then
To the table he paid his attention.
Like a spiritualistic professor he turned
That table; but not round and round,
But so that the legs p. into up to the roof,
And the top rested nearer the ground.
Policemen, ink, law-books, Interpreter, pens
And witnesses lay. What a shindy
Began! How those bobbies and witnesses rolled
And tumbled through door and through "windy"
Defies my small powers of description to tell;
So I beg you to picture the mêlée.
I don't really know how all made their escape
Without one getting pounded to jelly.
The buff'lo one longing look cast at the judge
And then stamped on the whole Penal Code
This done, from the Court he went slowly, and then
Disappeared round the bend of the road.

L.

INDIA'S TEACHING.

(Pioneer.)

Mild and loving, gentle Native,
Kindly to all things that breathe,
Whose religion with thy daily
Work has mingled creeds that wreath
Round the life of cobra, lizard,
Insect, squirrel, vulture, crow,
Hallowed shadows of the Godhead,
Full of love of long ago!
Such I found thee in the Poet's
And Historian's broader page,
In the stories of tradition,
Preacher's sermon, tales of age,
Told to wide-eyed youth, who wondered
That a race with bloodshed smeared,
With its toiling millions, abject
'Neath a foreign rule appeared,
Bent the willing back and turning
To the smiter still the cheek,
Ruled with kindness dumb brutes round them,
Kindliness of weak to weak.
* * *

Such the Hindu ere I knew him,
 In this sultry land of Ind
 Newly lauded, forth I wandered
 Full of kindness for my kind :
 Saw each shuffling Asiatic
 Through a glamour of mine own ;
 Loved him for his love to others,
 For his hourly kindness shown
 To his toiling bullocks, to his
 Ewe-necked goats, his dog, his tat—
 (Much I wondered that the creatures
 Were so thin in spite of that),
 Grinding poverty, want and abject
 Squalor of a trodden race
 Circumscribed his kindly wishes,
 Doubtless ; and I sought to trace
 Signs of sadly sweet communion
 'Tween the Hindu and his beast,
 Saying to myself that always
 He gives most who has the least.

* * * * *
 Then I watched the ponderous bunnia
 Straddled on his starveling brute ;
 Watched the dhobie's tiny donkey's
 Quivering limb and swollen foot ;
 Saw the bullock-driver driving,
 Twisted tail in either hand ;
 Saw the pariah dog with ribs like
 Furrows in a stony land ;
 Saw the thin girl-widow beaten ;
 Saw the woman bear the load
 Shuffling weak behind her husband,
 Striding down the dusty road.

* * * * *
 So twelve months passed. Slow forgetting
 All the tales I had been told
 Of the kindness of the Indian
 To his brutes, my heart grew cold
 To the bestial cruelty round me ;
 Grew too hard to greatly feel
 For the luckless turkey, slowly
 Murdered for my Xmas meal ;
 For the sore backed, raw ribbed ponies
 In my ticca-garri tied ;
 For the bullocks at my draw well,
 Cutting yoke and festerfng hide :
 Twelve long months of daily listening
 To the hundred million cries
 Of God's helpless tortured creatures
 Had exposed the ancient lies
 That they told of Hindu kindness,
 And had played a worser part—
 Made me deaf to nature's suffering,
 Dull of ear and hard of heart.

R.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN INDIA.

BENGAL.

A LETTER from the Government of India on the subject of the celebration has been circulated to all Commissioners of Divisions in Bengal with the following enclosing letter from the Hon. Mr. Colman Macaulay, Secretary to the local Government:—Sir, I am directed to forward to you the enclosed copy of a circular letter from the Government of India designating Wednesday, 16th of February, as the day for the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee throughout India. I am desired by the Lieut.-Governor to request you to send a copy of this letter to all public bodies within your jurisdiction, and to communicate to them the assurance expressed by his Excellency in Council that they will not fail to take steps to celebrate worthily the completion of fifty years of the benevolent reign of our illustrious Sovereign. Sir Rivers Thompson shares this confidence and believes that the inhabitants of Bengal will not be backward among the subjects of the Empire in displaying their reverence for the public and private virtues which have made Her Majesty's name a bright word in history, and an object of affection and veneration among the lowliest of her people.

THE Trades Association, Calcutta, have resolved, at an extraordinary general meeting, to promote an every way measure for ensuring the Jubilee being fittingly kept in Calcutta. The members will illuminate their premises and the Association present an address to the Viceroy.

MADRAS.

OWING to the tact displayed by the Governor the dissension as to the date of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee has ceased, and the result has been that the Governor presided at a large meeting of

all classes, convened to appoint a committee and take other steps towards immediate action in the matter.

SIR MADAVA RAO proposed that a subscription list be opened. Mr. Eardley Norton, seconded by Mr. George Arbuthnot, proposed the formation of a committee, and appealed on behalf of the Imperial Institute for a donation, which should, he said, be made out of the local funds.

MR. BOYSON, of Messrs. Binny and Co., seconded by H.H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, proposed a vote of thanks to the Sheriff and the Governor. The Chief Justice seconded this proposition, and alluded to the golden opinions formed of the latter by all classes. The Governor, in reply, said he accepted this meeting as a good omen with regard to the future.

THE Sheriff announced his intention to build a "Victoria" ward for one of the local hospitals, and to feed the school children ; he also stated that Rajah Gajapatti Row, of Vizagapatam, would present a bronze statue of the Queen to the city.

BOMBAY.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution has been issued embodying a letter from the Governor, stating that the Government had considered carefully how best to associate themselves with the Jubilee Celebration, and had come to the conclusion that the most pressing want of the people of the Bombay Presidency was a technical institute. The Government believed that a "Victoria Technical Institute," managed by a board composed of three representatives of the Government, two of the Municipal Corporation, two of the Ripon Fund, one of the Port Trust, one of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the Sassoon Institute and one of the Jamsetjee Trustees, would best answer the object. The Resolution adds that the Governor in Council was prepared to grant Rs. 25,000 annually on approval of the programme ; and, to make an immediate beginning possible, was ready, under certain conditions, to lend a greater part of Parel Government House to the new institution. The Government trusts that the co-operation of all classes of the community may eventually lead to the extension of the movement, which cannot be started simultaneously in many places, owing to the scant resources at the disposal of the Government. The Corporation are to be requested to assign to the institute the Rs. 80,000 they have sanctioned for a permanent memorial.

NATIVE STATES.

PREPARATIONS for the Jubilee are in full swing at Hyderabad. The Nizam has determined to found a Zenana Hospital for the better class of purdah women in the name of the Queen-Empress as a lasting memorial of the Jubilee. The city will be illuminated, and there will be big dinners at the palace and the Residency. The Minister has sent out orders to the Commissioners to arrange for the proper celebration of the day in their different divisions.

SIR GANPATRAO has decided to celebrate Her Majesty's Jubilee and to demonstrate the staunch loyalty of the Gwalior durbar by giving a grand entertainment to all British officers. There will be a display of fireworks and grand illuminations throughout the State. A review of Scindia's forces will be held and imperial salutes will be fired. Sir Ganpatrao will send a congratulatory telegram to the Gracious Sovereign on the 15th February through the Agent to the Governor-General and H.E. the Viceroy.

RANGOON.

At a meeting of the Rangoon Jubilee Committee it was resolved unanimously that two separate subscriptions be raised, one to be collected in Rangoon and expended in the celebration in Rangoon of the Jubilee on the 16th of February, the other to be collected throughout the province and devoted to a permanent national memorial for the whole of Burma, the precise form of national memorial to be determined after consultation with the representatives of all parts and all nationalities of the united provinces of Upper and Lower Burma. The Rangoon festivities will take the form of sports, illuminations, &c., for which Rs. 3,000 was subscribed in the room.

A good advertisement of the conical Enfield bullet is incidentally afforded in a recent number of the *Indian Medical Journal*. The writer describes three complicated operations which he performed upon soldiers who were wounded in 1877 in a skirmish with Afridis. The three men had been shot, through the thigh, knee, and ankle, respectively, by a single bullet, which was discovered wedged among the ankle bones of the last man, and scarcely altered from its original shape. After this kind of experience, says a contemporary, one can almost believe the narrative of the marksman in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He was firing at a target when two owls flew by ; both birds were killed by the bullet, which also cut off the tail of a cow feeding across the line of fire, and finally scored a bull's-eye. If it had gone through the target and killed the marker, the score would have been a really fine one.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

OUR OWN POMPEII.*

"London Society," that vague, shadowy, indefinite invention of modern times—wearied of the monotony of the season determined upon a new pleasure. A Club was to be formed, housed upon the shores of the Mediterranean; the beauty of the edifice was to be a reflex of the beauty of the scene. This earthly Paradise was to be built according to classical ideas "without a too slavish following of the original." People were to be select; life was to be a dreamy existence amidst daily pleasures, health, comfort, happiness; these were to be the charms of "our own Pompeii."

So our unknown author transplants the *crème de la crème* of London to the second Athens of his imagination. There is Lady Marlowe, "an extremely enterprising member of Society," who was wont to boast that you met more nice people at her house than in any other drawing-room in London; there is Mr. Smythe, the organiser of the needs and requirements of life in high places, a miserable sycophant upon whom scorn is wasted and contempt misplaced; there are Mr. and Mrs. Leo, the latter of whom would set the world right if only the latter would take her advice—a line of business in which she was ably seconded by Miss Rattletul, the most veritable of blue stockings; there is an American lady, rejoicing in the name of Miss Van Knut, whose peculiarities shock the propriety of the matrons who hail from sober England; there is Claud Brownlow, a pervert to Conservatism; Mr. Cade, a revolutionist; Mr. Giles, inventor of the "Caucus," and wire-puller to the Liberal party. The sayings, the doings, of these motley crew of diverse individualities afford the author wide scope, of which he has freely and successfully availed himself, for caricaturing the follies and peculiarities of mankind in high life, while the vagaries of the political world, with its topsy-turvy policy of Home Rule, bring down withering sarcasm upon the heads of those statesmen and diplomatists who prefer party to honesty and place to uprightness—men whose consciences are as elastic as their principles are unsettled, "items" whom to know is to despise, traitors to their country, their queen, and themselves.

The work is cleverly written; it is severe in its criticism and merciless in its exposures of the foibles and follies of poor fallen humanity; but it is eminently readable, and few, at any rate, amongst those of Conservative proclivities but will appreciate the sarcastic reflections or the tergiversations of the despicable flaccid time-servers who float the flag of expediency and fall down before the Mammon of self-advancement.

SKETCHES OF SOME DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-INDIANS.†

Colonel Laurie's enlargement of his "Distinguished Anglo-Indians" has added considerably to the value of the original work, but there is still room for improvement. Some of the memoirs are far too short, others should not, in our opinion, have found a place at all amidst the distinguished rôle of Anglo-Indians whose names shed lustre on the annals of fame. The author has a chatty, familiar style, which has much to commend it as regards a task of the nature under consideration, but at times he is too discursive, and apt to wander into matters but remotely connected with the subject in hand. What, for instance, has Pollock's funeral to do with Sir Henry Lawrence's career? By-the-bye, too, does not the venerable Field-Marshal who revenged the massacre at Cabul deserve more than a cutting from the *Broad Arrow*? In a volume, however, of this nature it is always easy to pick holes, and admitting that in a few respects there is somewhat which might with advantage be amended, there is, on the other hand, a vast deal more which is alike interesting and instructive. Colonel Laurie has evidently expended a deal of care in the preparation of his *olla podrida*, and he has given the public some excellent memoirs; *facile princeps*, that of Sir Henry Rawlinson, which alone would rescue the work from oblivion; and if in other cases the information be meagre and the events uninteresting, skipping is allowable in a compilation which does not and cannot lay claim to harmony of detail or sequence of events.

SOME ESSAYS OF ELIA.‡

The "Essays of Elia" stand absolutely by themselves in the domain of literature; there is nothing which resembles them. Quaint yet simple, thoughtful yet artless, amusing yet instructive, they are unapproached, unapproachable. The present selection has been made chiefly with the view to illustration, and it is no small praise to state these latter are in every way fit companions to the text which they serve to elucidate. Perhaps the best known of Charles Lamb's Essays is that wherein the origin of roast sucking-pig is revealed to an astonished world;

* "Our own Pompeii." A Romance of To-morrow. (Blackwood and Sons.)

† "Sketches of Some Distinguished Anglo-Indians," by Colonel W. F. B. Laurie. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

‡ "Some Essays of Elia," by Charles Lamb, with illustrations by O. Murray. (Sampson Low and Co.)

the grotesque peculiarity of the tale, its comical logic, its laughter-producing dissertations, are familiar to every one who has learned to appreciate genuine humour and unrivalled fun. But not a few thoughtful readers will be more apt to enter into the spirit which prompted "Elia" to plead for the pleasures of childhood, the attractions of old scenes and quaint customs; many, too, will appreciate the "hungering after humanity" which led the clerk in Leadenhall-street to extend the hand of fellowship to the street arab, the beggar, and the outcast—which could find pleasure and happiness in the feast of sweeps on sausages—which derived fun and enjoyment even out of that scourge of domesticity, "the poor relation." Aye, a genial, loving heart must have beat in the bosom of Charles Lamb as he jotted down the observations of the hour, or the reflections of the moment. If, too, real genuine humour be required, what could be more delightful than "the reminiscences of Jude Judkins, Esq.," who lost a wife owing to his remissness in procuring a bag of oranges when, in the time of "billing and cooing," the happy pair betook themselves to the theatre—of course in company; for in those days the indiscriminate wanderings of modern love-making had not become fashionable. Even humble life had then its proprieties.

But enough. To those who have read the "Essays of Elia" we say, read them again. To those who are not familiar with these exquisite "uniques" we also say, read them, and find a new pleasure.

WALFORD'S ANTIQUARIAN.*

This is an interesting number, and quite up to the level of its predecessors. An article, all too brief, on the Defence of England in the sixteenth century, may, at the present time, when wars and rumours of wars admonish us to make the dear "right little island" also "tight," will attract attention. Our forefathers realised, as no one seems to do nowadays, what subjugation, the inevitable result of unpreparedness for defence, meant; and, like the Romans,

Spared neither land nor gold,
Nor son nor wife, nor limb nor life
In the brave days of old

to avert so irreparable a calamity.

"Then," in truth, "none was for a party,
Then all were for the State."

May we, their descendants, not show ourselves *avis peiores*, but take warning "while it is called to-day;" and sink, ere it be too late, all political animosities in a stern resolution to defend the integrity of our Empire against insidious, as against open, attack!

The rare antiquarian treasures which have, by his marriage with Miss Lampson, come into the hands of so worthy a possessor as Mr. Frederic Locker, form the subject of an appreciative paper by Mr. R. H. Shepherd, which well merits perusal; the brief notices of the mysterious Rosicrucians, and of the visitation (preliminary to spoliation) of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., are also interesting.

This Magazine continues to avoid the danger, to which periodicals of this character so often succumb, of becoming literary dustcart for miscellaneous unimportant matter, relating, however remotely, to the subject to which they ostensibly devote themselves; and to have done this successfully for so many years argues no common editorial ability on the part of Mr. Walford.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Rise of the British Power in the East," by the late Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, edited by Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart. (John Murray); "Walford's Antiquarian" (George Redway).

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University has had to consider the arrangements to be made for carrying on the duties of Principal of the Oriental College. The Senate of the University College, in 1872, sanctioned a salary of Rs. 400 a month; and Mr. Palmer Boyd came out from England to hold the post. On his death Dr. Leitner acted for a time as unpaid Superintendent; and afterwards as paid Superintendent, drawing at first Rs. 400 and afterwards Rs. 500 a-year. When he left the College last year the pay of the Principal was reduced to Rs. 100, and was afterwards raised to Rs. 200 a month; and for some little time past this salary has been drawn by Mr. T. C. Lewis, Principal of the Government College, who has been superintending the Oriental College, in addition to his other duties. It was proposed, at one time, to appoint a Native *savant*, as Principal; but as no eligible candidate offered himself for the post, and as no European Orientalist would give his whole time to the work for so small a sum, it is now considered best to maintain the existing arrangements for the present.

* "Walford's Antiquarian." February, 1887. London: G. Redway.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

STATION LIFE IN INDIA.

A WRITER in the latest number of the *Calcutta Review*
 has drawn a picture by way of contrast between the con-
 ditions under which European society met, lived, and
 exercised hospitality towards each other twenty years ago,
 and the conditions which obtain to-day at an Indian

station. One side of the picture—that which represents
 "Our Station" in the past—is drawn in bright lights;
 the other, that which is said to present it as it appears at
 present, is painted in deep shadows. The paper is signed
 "Esmé," and aims to give the reader the impression that
 it is from a pen of a Civilian of the old school, mourning
 over "the good old times." But that mourning over days
 that are no more has been a characteristic of certain
 human beings probably since the days of Adam, who had
 certainly better reasons for his regrets than could be
 shown by any of his posterity up to now. It may perhaps
 savour too much of optimism to hold that the world is
 getting better and brighter as time moves on, but it is a
 more sensible belief than the pessimism which pretends to
 regret that there is any movement at all. We should be
 sorry to think that English gentlemen and their wives
 stationed in India to-day are less genial in their natures,
 less gentle in their manners, and less generous in their
 hospitality than they were twenty years ago. But here is
 one side of the picture, which presents the writer of the
 article as arriving for the first time at his Station
 "Rainypur, the headquarters of the Swampy Gunge
 district," in Lower Bengal:—

Journeys were not so easily accomplished in those days as they
 are now, and we were not sorry when our palkees were put down
 in the verandah of the Circuit House. Friendly voices greeted
 us at once, and we were taken possession of, refreshed, all our
 creature comforts attended to, and everything provided that could
 make us comfortable. Within a few days we knew everyone in
 the station. The hospitality we received was unbounded.
 Everything was done to make time pass pleasantly and to provide
 sufficient entertainment and amusement for the European resi-
 dents to keep them from sinking into the dull, monotonous, do-
 nothing state that characterises most Bengal stations of the
 present time. Our *Burra Sahib* and his wife did their duty to
 their neighbours in the regular old Indian style. They took the
 lead in everything—got up races, gave dances, dinners, picnics,
 and entertained the whole station as well as the neighbouring
 planters. Inspecting Officers were not left to the tender mercies
 of Circuit House *chowkedar*.

The further delights of this Indian paradise are then
 dwelt upon, but in twenty years all this was changed:—

"A jolly place," said he, "in times of old!
 But something ails it now: the spot is cursed."

"Our Station as it is" has now no reason to be proud of
 its sociability or liveliness. From the Judge downwards
 everyone is now trying only how to spend the least money,
 and displaying want of tact, exclusiveness, and pride of
 place. And the Judge, too, has lost his manners, for he
 has told the Commissioner's wife, who has a brother an
 indigo planter and a daughter married to a tea planter,
 that the former class were a set of unscrupulous rascals,
 and the latter a coarse, rowdy set, and further declined to
 meet a gentleman whose mother-in-law was an Eurasian.
 Here is the present picture of the place and the people—
 the Eastern paradise of twenty years ago:—

Poor Rainypur! The racecourse is overgrown with grass and
 jungle; the racket court is deserted; the residents live apart
 from each other, because there is nothing to bring them together;
 they take a drive every evening, dine in their own houses, and go
 to sleep afterwards with the regularity of the Cutcherry clock.
 The sociable and hospitable planters now only visit the station
 when obliged to do so upon business, and then have to stay at the
 Dak bungalow. Well might we advertise for a "man who loves
 his fellow-men" to come and take the lead and drag us out of
 this slough of despond, but I am afraid that there are many
 Rainypurs in India now.

If there, be the change has certainly been remarkable in
 so short a time, for twenty years is no great period to
 speak of, even in the changing society of an Indian sta-
 tion. If there be less hospitality now than formerly, the
 writer, who is *laudator temporis acti se puero*, might have
 found some excuse for the economy he condemns, in the
 present value of the rupee. Whatever benefit the fall in

silver may be bringing to the Indian wheat grower or exporter the currency disputants may hold their own opinions upon, but there can be no two opinions regarding its result upon the English official who has to remit money from India here. If he has sought to lessen his expenses in the "station," and thereby dispense with many of the social ceremonies and amusements which helped once to lighten the burden of the Indian day, and make the Indian night less long, it is better to believe that he does so from the necessity forced upon him by circumstances rather than from any change of character or selfishness of disposition. The sad reflection, however, remains that a state of things which renders official life in India a struggle and a self-sacrifice will surely make Indian service unpopular with Englishmen who have hitherto been attracted towards it, and this will be a loss of prestige and of power which the Government should hasten to prevent.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 22.)

BARNARD, Mr. G., assistant conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Burma, is appointed on probation to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in that province.

CAREY, Mr. B. S., is appointed on probation to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

MCDERMOTT-FRASER—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed on probation to be assistant commissioners of the 4th grade in Burma:—Mr. B. K. S. McDermott and Mr. J. S. D. Fraser.

SIMPSON, Mr. E. J., is admitted into the Uncovenanted Medical Service as a temporary measure, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

TYLER—The services of Dr. J. W. Tyler, C.I.E., superintendent Central Prison, Agra, temporarily employed in the Dholepore State, are replaced at the disposal of the Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, from Dec. 30.

POGACAR—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Pogacar as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Frantz Stockinger.

MARKETI—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Marketi as consul for Greece at Calcutta.

CUNINGHAM—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. W. J. Cuning- ham, C.S., under-secretary, sub pro tem., to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the following reversions are made in the graded list of the Political Department from Jan. 1:—

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., from political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to officiating political agent of the 3rd class.

EVANS-GORDON, Lieutenant W., from political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., to officiating political assistant of the 1st class.

MELVILL, Lieutenant P. J., from political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., to officiating political assistant of the 2nd class.

STRATTON, Lieutenant W. C. R., from political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to officiating political assistant of the 3rd class.

BEAUMONT—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont as Consul for the Netherlands at Karachi, vice Mr. Max Denso.

GRANT—The services of Colonel C. Grant, Bombay Cavalry, cantonment magistrate at Neemuch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

The following extract from Regimental Orders, issued by Colonel A. Conolly, commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, dated Dec. 10, is confirmed:—

DAWSON—Consequent on the departure for Abbottabad on the 6th inst. of Lieut. C. M. Crawford, officiating wing officer, Lieut. C. H.

Dawson, officiating adjutant, will perform the duties of wing officer from the above date.

OWEN—The services of Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.I.E., late medical officer Afghan Boundary Commission, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

ORR—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. E. Orr as in temporary charge of the Consular Agency of the United States of America at Moulmein.

MCARTHUR, Major A. D., R.E., superintending engineer, third class, temporary rank, Bengal, reverted to his substantive rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, on Jan. 11.

SHERLOCK-HUBBARD, Mr. I. S., is appointed examiner of P.W. Accounts, Central Provinces.

WYLIE, Major H., C.S.I., received from Captain A. P. Thornton the charge of the office of political agent in Bhopawar, on Jan. 1.

ABBOTT—It is hereby notified that Major H. B. Abbott, on return from furlough, resumed charge of the Jhallawar agency from Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., on Dec. 19.

MILITARY.

CHANNER, Colonel G. N., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 14th Bengal Infantry, to the brigade staff of the army, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., honorary aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, who vacates his command on promotion to the rank of major-general, dated Jan. 12.

ALLEN, Lieut. W. T., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 27th Bengal Infantry, to be a sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, vice Lieut. D. J. T. O'Brien, resigned, dated Jan. 3.

SMITH—The tenure of the appointment of assistant superintendent of factories held by Captain S. G. D. Smith, R.A., is extended to May 31, 1890.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

HOLLAND, Lieut. G. L., Liverpool Regiment, Wing Officer 32nd Bengal Infantry, from April 15, 1885.

BARTON, Lieut. F. J. H., Wiltshire Regiment, Wing Officer Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, from April 16, 1885.

MOORE, Lieut. A. G. W., Welsh Regiment, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date of his arrival in India.

BROWNE, Mr. S. G., to be Lieutenant, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, "B" Battery, vice Lieut. C. E. Palmer, promoted.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

HEWETT, Lieut.-Col. G. L., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Jan. 20.

STROVE, Lieut.-Col. G. A., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Jan. 20.

VERTUE, Lieut.-Col. W., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, dated Jan. 20.

CAREY, Major H. R. L., to be lieutenant-colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 15.

TALBOT, Captain A. C., to be major, Bengal Staff Corps, from Jan. 15.

REID, Captain and Brevet-Major A. J. F., to be major, from Jan. 18.

FARWELL, Major W. C., to be lieutenant-colonel, Indian Army, from Jan. 20.

ROBERTSON, Major and Colonel D., to be lieutenant-colonel, Indian Army, from Jan. 20.

TULLOCH, Major J. M., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, from Jan. 1, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furloughs out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WILKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel A. B., General List, Infantry, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Bengal, officiating deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta (p.a.), for one year.

SHIPLEY, Lieut. M. L., Bengal Staff Corps, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year.

PRINGLE, Lieut. J. W., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, is granted furlough in and out of India (m.c.) for one year, from Sept. 29.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

STEWART, Colonel C. E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for two months.

FISHE, Major A., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for one month.

RYND, Colonel F. C., Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside out of India.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 19.)

PARGITER, Mr. F. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hooghly, to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. D. Norton, but will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collector.

BARBER, Mr. H. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, to have charge of the Jehanabad sub-division of Gya.

WALSH, Mr. E. H. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Sarun, is transferred to Patna, and appointed to have charge of the Behar sub division.

HARWARD, Mr. A. E., assistant magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and appointed to have charge of the Hajepore sub-division.

CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Hajepore, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Pubna, and appointed to have charge of the Serajunge sub-division.

SANDBERG, Rev. S. L. G., chaplain of Dinapore, to act as chaplain of Bankipore, in addition to his own duties, from June 17 last.

MANSON, Mr. G. F., deputy collector, is to be deputy collector of Income-tax in the district of Lohardugga, vice Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter.

FURLONGS.

TAYLOR, Rev. S. B., chaplain of St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, furlough for ten months from Feb. 1.

VOWELL, Mr. C. H., magistrate and collector, Pubna, special leave for six months.

CHARLES, Mr. J. G., additional district judge, 24-Pergunnahs, furlough for eight months, from April 1.

FIDDIAN, Mr. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Beerbhoom, furlough for one year and eight months, from March 12.

MCLAUGHLIN, Mr. F. B., district and sessions judge, Jessore, furlough for eight months.

GRANT, Mr. T. J. C., magistrate and collector, Balasore, furlough for one year, from Feb. 1.

COCKERELL, Mr. H. A., C.S.I., member of Board of Revenue, furlough for one month, from March 11.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

GREY, Colonel L. J. H., C.S.I., commissioner and superintendent, Delhi Division, is granted three months' special leave, from Jan. 20.

THOMSON—Consequent on the departure on leave of Surgeon-Major G. Massy, Surgeon-Major G. Thomson, civil surgeon, second class, officiated as civil surgeon, first class, from Nov. 28.

BROWN, Surgeon A. T., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Rajanpur, from Jan. 1, vice Surgeon F. S. Bigger.

The following temporary transfer has been made in the interests of the public service :—

BAKER, Mr. H. V. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, which he left on Nov. 29, to the 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal, which he joined on the same date.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

PHILLIPS, Inspector C. A., 1st grade, of the Benares district police, is appointed to hold charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Mirzapur, from the 11th Sept., 1886.

KILVERT, Mr. F., deputy collector and assistant commissioner, Tarai, officiated as senior assistant commissioner, Kumaun, from the 20th Dec., 1886, to Jan. 2.

SMITH, Mr. S., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, has been posted to the Fatehpur district as a temporary arrangement.

WIGGINS, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E., district superintendent of police, on return from medical leave, has been posted to the Muttra district.

EMERSON, Surgeon G. A., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, having returned from deputation duty, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Mainpuri district on Dec. 31.

TYLER, Dr. J. W., C.I.E., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government from Dec. 30, 1886, to be superintendent, Central Prison, Agra.

PIKE, Mr. H. W., assistant magistrate and collector, on completion of duty with the revenue survey party in Gorakhpur, is transferred to the Allahabad district.

TRETHEWY, Mr. A. W., assistant magistrate and collector, on completion of duty with the revenue survey party in Gorakhpur, is transferred to the Fatehpur district.

LEGGATT, Mr. E. O. E., assistant magistrate and collector, on completion of duty with the revenue survey party in Gorakhpur, is transferred to the Gonda district as assistant commissioner.

MESTON, Mr. J. S., assistant magistrate and collector, on completion of duty with the revenue survey party in Basti, is transferred to the Moradabad district.

GRIFFIN, Mr. H. D., assistant magistrate and collector, on completion of duty with the revenue survey party in Basti, is transferred to the Meerut district.

BAILEY, Major F., conservator of forests, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty within the period of leave.

VERNON, Mr. H. C. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Lucknow provincial division, is granted extraordinary leave, without allowances, for two years, from March 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

SKINNER, Mr. J. A. C., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties at Jubbulpore on the 26th idem.

MEIKLEJOHN—PLOWDEN—Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., and Colonel C. H. Plowden respectively made over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner, Seoni, on the 8th inst.

MORRIS—HAMMOND—Mr. A. H. Morris and Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Hammond respectively made over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Chindwara, on the 11th inst.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

RICHARDSON, Mr. W. F., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the Ruby Mines district.

KEARY, Lieut. H. D'U., is appointed to be a battalion commandant of military police, and is posted to Shwebo as commandant of the Shwebo police battalion.

HUGGINS, Lieut. P. G., is appointed to be a battalion commandant of military police, and is posted to Ye-u as commandant of the Ye-u police battalion.

DOBIE, Lieut. C. E., is appointed to be a battalion commandant of military police, and is posted to Sagaing as commandant of the Sagaing police battalion.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. V., assistant commissioner, is posted to Minbu as commandant of the Minbu military police battalion.

RUNDALL, Captain F. M., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class so long as he continues to hold the appointment of road commandant 3rd brigade district.

The following promotions are ordered, with effect from Aug. 1 :—

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

PORTER, Mr. W. N., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

CARTER—With effect from Aug. 4, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander, Mr. G. M. S. Carter, assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

CARTER—With effect from Aug. 6, consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. W. C. Midwinter, Mr. G. M. S. Carter to revert to his substantive rank.

With effect from Aug. 16, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. R. C. Stevenson :—

PORTER, Mr. W. N., to revert to his substantive rank.

With effect from Aug. 23, consequent on the grant of furlough to

Lieut. J. H. Parsons :—

PORTER, Mr. W. N., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from Sept. 30, consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor, from Aug. 31 :—

CARTER, Mr. G. M. S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from Oct. 19, consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. Hewetson, from Sept. 19 :—

COLLINS, Mr. G. G., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

HORDERN—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. P. Hordern, Director of Public Instruction, from Jan. 29.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Port St. George Gazette*, Jan. 18.)

PORTER, Brigade-Surgeon A., M.D., surgeon, Fourth District, Madras, is appointed to be physician of the General Hospital, Madras, on retirement of Brigade-Surgeon J. Keess, M.D.

WOLFE-MURRAY, Mr. F. D'A. O., principal assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, and a magistrate of the 1st class, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

ELWIN, Mr. E. A., acting senior assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, and a magistrate of the 1st class, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

UNDERWOOD, Mr. W. E., deputy collector, 2nd class, to be deputy collector, 1st class, vice Mr. S. R. Locke, retired.

JONES, Mr. A. M., deputy collector in charge Treasury, Trichinopoly, is appointed to be deputy collector Treasury, Salem, but to continue to be forest settlement officer.

HOMFRAY, Mr. G., acting assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, is appointed to be district forest officer, Kistna, to join on relief of the charge of the Nellore district.

MCMASTER, Mr. B., assistant commissioner and acting deputy commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is posted to the Calicut division, to join on relief by Mr. C. Randall.

MARTIN, Mr. C. W., acting first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to be first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, vice Mr. Pope, transferred to the Survey of India.

MILITARY.

HAWKES, Colonel H. P., Staff Corps, officiating commissary-general, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Colonel B. H. W. Magrath, vacated on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance, dated Dec. 2.

SKINNER, Lieut.-Colonel E. S., Staff Corps, will be hereafter entered on the returns of the army as "E. Swinton Skinner."

BUXTON, First Class Barrack Sergeant J., to be sub-conductor, dated Jan. 8.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—

WAY, Colonel T. H., Staff Corps.
PORTER, Lieut. H. E., Staff Corps.
BRONNER, Lieut. F. C., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to be adjutant Madras Railway Volunteers.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Jan. 21.)

TOWNSEND—Under instruction from Army Headquarters in India, Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Townsend, R.A., is directed to proceed to Meer, to command the R.A. at that station.

PRENDERGAST, Colonel H. L. Royal (late Madras) Engineers, unemployed, is permitted, at his own request, to leave India in March for the purpose of residing in Europe.

The following transfers are ordered in consequence of the proposed amalgamation of the Depot School at Wellington with that of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers:—

COLLIER—Army Schoolmaster W. Collier and Army Schoolmistress E. Collier, from Depot, Wellington, to Royal Artillery, St. Thomas' Mount, to join on arrival of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers at Wellington.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani:—

BARRATT, Lieut. W. C., Royal Berkshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

ROSE, Surgeon J., Medical Staff.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting:—

NELSON, Lieut. W., wing officer (on probation) 29th Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 9th Regiment Madras Infantry on its arrival at Madras.

The following orders are confirmed:—

GRANT—By the general officer commanding Belgaum district, appointing Colonel S. F. M. T. Grant, 33rd Madras Infantry, to command the station of Belgaum, during the absence of the brigade-general commanding on tour of inspection.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they were respectively struck off duty:—

BABER, Lieut.-Colonel H. T. H., General List, Infantry, wing commander 3rd Madras Light Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

WYLLY, Captain E. A. E., Staff Corps, 8th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

TREND, Rev. J. B., chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, is granted furlough to Europe for two years.

CARDEW—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has commuted the privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. A. G. Cardew, of the Covenanted Civil Service, into furlough on medical certificate for six months.

TRAILL, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem., is granted six months' special leave, on private affairs, from date of departure.

TOPP, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for fifteen months, from or after April 1.

MILLIGAN, Captain J., South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave out of India for nine months, from Feb. 1.

BRANSON, Lieut. F. G. R., Madras Artillery Volunteers, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

PEYTON, Colonel W., Staff Corps, for one year, from Dec. 23.

RYND, Lieut. F. C., wing officer 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 182 days, from Dec. 15.

SPITTA, Captain H. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, leave of absence in extension from July 3.

HEATHER—Intimation has also been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Surgeon-Major D. C. W. Heather leave of absence, in extension, from Oct. 21 to Feb. 14, on medical certificate.

MAYLEY, Senior Apothecary E. S., for 180 days, in extension of the leave granted to him on medical certificate.

In anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HANBURY-WILLIAMS, Captain J., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on private affairs.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.—The first annual report of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for Supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India has been published. Mr. H. M. Phipson, the energetic honorary secretary, was able to announce on the 30th of last November that the total amount collected on that side of India came to the handsome sum of Rs. 65,915 10-7. During the coming year the Committee hope to see a regular Training School for Nursing and Midwifery established in connection with the Cama Hospital, but as there is at present no spare accommodation in the building itself, the erection of quarters and a lecture room in the compound is now receiving the anxious consideration of the Committee.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Jan. 21.)

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BUTLER, Captain J. B. R., squadron officer (squadron commander, sub pro tem., 3rd Bombay Cavalry), to be 4th squadron commander, sub pro tem., 2nd Bombay Lancers, from date of joining, vice Lieut. L. A. Gordon, seconded.

GORDON, Lieut. J. A., Staff Corps, 4th squadron commander 2nd Bombay Lancers, officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Colonel Stevens, who resigns the appointment from Dec. 30.

BAUGH, Lieut. M. W., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 25th Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer 22nd Bombay Light Infantry. Lieut. Baugh will remain attached to the 25th Bombay Light Infantry until further orders.

VOLTER, Lieut. G., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster (officiating wing commander) 19th Bombay Light Infantry, to be station staff officer at Hyderabad, vice Captain Hodgkinson, deceased.

FOWLER, Lieut. P. J., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 30th Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer 27th Bombay Light Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following transfers in the Quartermaster-General's Department:—

WATSON, Major, brigade major, from Nusseerabad brigade to Poona.

HARRISON, Captain D. C. W., brigade major, from Aden Brigade to Nusseerabad Brigade.

GORDON, Lieut. L. A., Staff Corps (commandant Aden troop), 4th squadron commander 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been seconded for service on the staff.

HAYES, Surgeon J. P. S., Medical Staff, is appointed to do duty in the Sind Circle.

HOTHAM, Major J., just promoted to that rank from I Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division.

WOODS, Major H. C. M., just promoted to that rank, has been posted to E Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

NELSON, Captain E. F., just promoted to that rank from R Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been posted to No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery.

HOLLAND, Captain E. S., I Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to I Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 27.)

O'DONNELL, Lieut. G. B., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain, from Jan. 13, subject to H.M.'s approval.

GRANT, Colonel G., Bombay Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the Service, from Jan. 28, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered from Jan. 1, vice Conductor R. Y. Abbott, retired:—

HOLMES, Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor A. W., to be conductor.

O'BRIEN, Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor V., to be sub-conductor.

WALCOTT, Colonel E. S., C.B., General List, Infantry, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty.

WILSON—HALL—Surgeon-Major W. J. Wilson and Surgeon R. J. D. Hall, of the Medical Staff, are brought on the strength of H.M.'s Forces in the Bombay command from Jan. 20, the date of their arrival at Bombay.

FURLOUGHS.

McCLOUGHRY, Surgeon J., Indian Medical Service, is granted an extension of furlough for three days, viz, from the 8th to the 10th Jan. inclusive.

SHAWEN, Lieutenant M. T., Bombay Staff Corps, wing officer 4th Hyderabad Contingent, to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from Jan. 9.

PETERS, Lieutenant J. W. P., 7th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

BEDFORD, Colonel J. H., Royal Engineers, in India, in extension, from Jan. 31 to March 7, on private affairs.

STEAD, Lieut. H., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Shanghai for fifteen months, from June 1, on private affairs.

THREE more lady doctors for India have reached Bombay: Drs. Armstrong, Fairweather and Myckoff.

A MEETING of the Roman Catholic British subjects of Bombay is shortly to be held to determine the most appropriate form in which the community should mark their loyalty and devotion towards the Queen-Emress on the occasion of her Jubilee.

MRS. TUCKER.—The *Bombay Gazette* hears that Mrs. Tucker, wife of "Colonel" Tucker, of the Salvation Army, is very ill in Bombay. She is suffering from a disease (beri-beri) supposed to have been brought on by years of semi-starvation, voluntarily endured in carrying out the principles of the Salvation Army.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. H. Brookes, R.E., Lieut. W. H. M. Stewart, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. T. H. Baber, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. S. Little, R. M. Towers (Cov.), D. F. Powell.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. A. D. O'Mealy, S.C., three months; Col. J. Johnstone, C.S.I., Inf., six months; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Sparks, S.C., three months; Capt. C. C. Ellis, R.E., six months; Surg.-Maj. G. C. Ross, six months; Capt. P. R. Bairnsfather, S.C., one month; Lieut.-Col. J. N. Steel, Inf., till March 7, 1888.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. D. MacDonnell, S.C., till Sept. 29, 1887; Surg.-Maj. J. P. McDermott, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Leonard, fourteen days' extry. leave and to return; J. G. Silcock, three months and fifteen days' furlough; W. C. N. Jones, six months' furlough; C. Collingwood, six months' s.c.; E. de C. Williams, six months' extry. leave on m.c.; H. Ellis, six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—E. Lawrence, six months' s.c.; H. Barrett, six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Webster, S.C., Col. H. M. Buller, Cav., Capt. M. C. Cooke-Collis, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Maj. J. H. Newill, S.C., Col. C. M. Moberly, S.C.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BACKHOUSE—Feb. 4, at Dover, the wife of Major Backhouse, The Buffs, of a son.

BAKER—Feb. 3, at Terrace Lodge, South Hackney, the wife of W. A. Baker, Esq., of Bombay, of a daughter.

CAULFIELD-STOKER—Feb. 5, at Hurn Lodge, Beverley, the wife of Major B. Caulfield-Stoker, Army Pay Department, of a son.

FOSTER—Feb. 7, at 11, Belsize-road, South Hampstead, the wife of Major Kingsley Foster, late 4th Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—BEACH-HICKS—Jan. 26, at Kirkby, Lincolnshire, Alex. Cameron, Inverness, to Constance Minnie Montagu, younger daughter of the late Colonel Beach-Hicks, of Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park.

DOU—CAZALET—Jan. 29, at Leigh Worcestershire, J. Harrington Dou, of Moulsoford, Berks, to Madeline Gertrude Olympia, only daughter of Major G. W. Cazalet, of Bransford Court, Worcestershire, late of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia.

FLOWDEN—STOATE—Feb. 5, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Dornier Plowden, Colonel H.M.'s Indian Army, to Frances Louisa, widow of the late Lieut. G. R. Stoate, R.N.

STUBBS—BURGE—Feb. 8, at Hampstead, Arthur George Rushby Stubbs, Captain the Cheshire Regiment, son of the late Colonel J. W. Stubbs, Commissioner of West Berar, to Hope, eldest daughter of Major H. B. Burge, A.P.D., late 59th Regiment.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—Feb. 6, at The Turret, Leven, Josephine Marianne Smith, widow of John Balfour, Surgeon, Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.M.'s Indian Service, retired.

CAMPBELL—Feb. 2, at Blackrock, county Dublin, Catherine, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Campbell, 60th Royal Rifles.

IRVINE—Feb. 7, in London, Colonel H. Irvine, late Royal Artillery.

KEMP—Feb. 4, at Woodham Mortimer Rectory, the residence of his son, Major John Kemp, late of the Cavalry Staff, Canterbury, aged 77.

KENNEDY-PURVIS—Jan. 29, at Montreux, Switzerland, Captain Arthur Kennedy Kennedy-Purvis (formerly of H.M.'s 87th and 107th Regiments), eldest son of the late Arthur Purvis, J.P. (Madras Civil Service), of Darsham House, Suffolk, aged 39.

LANCASTER—Feb. 5, at his residence, St. Clare, Osborne-road, Southsea, John Lancaster, late H.E.I.C.S.

MARROW—Feb. 3, at Ringstead Bournemouth, William John, infant son of Major Marrow, King's Dragoon Guards.

MULCASTER—Feb. 4, at 3, Portland-place, Bath, General William Edward Mulcaster, eldest son of the late Sir William Howe Mulcaster, C.B., K.T., K.C.H., Royal Navy, aged 66.

PHILLIMORE—Feb. 5, at 7, Hyde Park-gardens, William Brough Phillimore, Esq., of Kendall's Hall, Herts, late Captain Grenadier Guards, aged 58.

POLLARD—Feb. 2, at Scarr Hall, near Bradford, William Pollard, D.L., J.P., Colonel 4th West Yorkshire Regiment, only surviving son of Joshua Pollard, Esq., D.L., J.P., in his 60th year.

STRANGE—Jan. 26, at Nice, Emma Brownmill Strange, widow of Major Charles J. Strange, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel William Gordon Cameron, K.H., Grenadier Guards, of Nea House, Christchurch, Hants.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BRENNAN—Jan. 21, at Indore, the wife of the Rev. W. H. N. Brennan, B.A., Chaplain of Indore, Central India, of a son.

CULLEN—Jan. 22, at 47, Hornby-road, the wife of Conductor J. Cullen, of a daughter.

EASDON—Jan. 19, at Shahabad, Deccan, the wife of W. Easdon G.I.P.R., of a daughter.

INGLIS—Jan. 14, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieut. E. Inglis, Punjab Commission, of a daughter.

PAKENHAM—Jan. 21, at Madras, the wife of Lieut. W. V. Pakenham, M.S.C., of a son.

PRICE—Jan. 18, at Calcutta, the wife of J. A. Price, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.

SKINNER—Jan. 16, at Dagshai, the wife of Surgeon Bruce M. Skinner, Medical Staff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOOPER—EVANS—Jan. 19, at Ootacamund, David Hooper, Government Quinologist, to Hannah Carr Evans, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Evans.

KINGHAM—PAYNE—Jan. 17, at Calcutta, J. B. Kingham, son of the late J. L. Kingham, Esq., of Rochester, Kent, to Ida Mabel, daughter of the late J. S. Payne, Esq., Intendant of the Government Opium Department.

NORMAN—JOHNSTON—Jan. 19, at Gudalur, H. Rohde, son of R. E. Norman, to Helen Emily, daughter of the late Colonel J. H. E. Johnston, Staff Corps.

PETRE—RAWLINSON—Jan. 20, at Calcutta, F. L. Petre, C.B.S., Barrister-at-law, 1st Assistant to the A.G.G. for Central India, son of the Hon. E. Petre, to Maud Ellen, daughter of the late Rev. W. C. Rawlinson, of Chedburgh, Suffolk.

SMITH—WALES—Jan. 19, at Kurseong, Margaret, daughter of the late Captain D. Wales, H.E.I.C.S., Harbour Master, of Mauritius, to A. John, son of the late Dr. J. A. Smith, of Bredasdrop, Cape Colony.

DEATHS.

RHIND—Jan. 15, at Cuttack, Hannah Tate, wife of R. H. Rhind, M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.

VINCENT—Jan. 19, at Ahmednagar, Douglas Harold, son of R. H. Vincent, District Superintendent of Police, aged 19 months.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COWPER has been appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL POLE CAREW, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, goes on six months leave in April. Major Ian Hamilton will officiate during his absence.

COLONEL H. P. HAWKER, Deputy Commissary-General, Madras will act for Colonel Hunt as Commissary-General-in-Chief in India when the latter takes furlough.

It is notified for general information that all soldiers of the Native army may, after three years' service, be allowed to claim their discharge in time of peace, if the regiment is within ten per cent. of its establishment.

GUNNER JOHN RICHARDSON, 5-1 North Irish Division, R.A., was charged recently in Bombay with having used disloyal words ("To — with the Queen") regarding the Queen when being marched to the hospital as a prisoner for medical inspection. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

MAJOR ELLES, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and Secretary of the Mobilisation Committee, is now in Calcutta, where various details connected with army mobilisation in India are being marked out, as the result of the deliberations of the sub-committees which assembled in Simla last summer.

COLONEL H. P. HAWKES, M.S.C., the popular Commissary-General, Madras, has been appointed Commissary-General of the Army in India, and will leave Madras in March for Calcutta and Simla. He joined the Department in 1864, and became Deputy-Commissary-General, Madras, in 1883, and Commissary-General in the present month. His excellent services in connection with the frontier preparations of last year, and with the Burma Expedition, as well as with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of London, have been cordially acknowledged by the Madras Government, and by the Government of India.

THE Jubilee, the *Pioneer* believes, is likely to be remarkable for a liberal distribution of honours among Native officers of the Indian army—a class who in return for good service to the State get rather scanty rewards. In this connection a scheme of military colonisation may very probably be tried in Upper Burma, deserving Native officers and pensioned sepoys being

offered jagirs on condition of maintaining local peace. There are thousands of acres of good land lying uncultivated owing to the paucity of the Burmese population, so that no difficulty would be felt in apportioning jagirs, and the scheme would undoubtedly be popular with the Native army.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"As questions have been addressed to us inquiring whether the station alluded to the other day as under notice for the excellence of its shooting is in Bengal, and furthermore whether the suspicion has arisen over the late meetings of the new Presidency Rifle Association, we may at once answer—No. The station that was referred to is Bangalore, and the matches in case those of the Western India Rifle Association. It may be added that the investigation instituted appears to leave no question that fraud was at work. There seems to be proof that the scores were manufactured and that the penknife has been used on the canvas targets to produce bull's eyes to correspond with the number recorded on the registers. If this is established, it may be trusted that no false delicacy will be shown in the matter by the Council of the Western India Rifle Association, and that the names of the culprits will be published. Mere disqualification of scores in a case of this kind is totally inadequate. A charge of cheating might be sustained in a court of justice, and an example or two would act usefully as a deterrent to blacklegs who trade on rifle competitions. The want of confidence engendered by these cases of false scoring strikes at the very root of simultaneous match shooting, and may do great harm to the cause which the army authorities are wisely doing their utmost to promote.

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT'S arrival in Burma will, the *Pioneer* says, cause no material change in military arrangements there. He will assume command of the whole troops in Upper and Lower Burma, just as Sir Herbert Macpherson did, while General White will retain his position at Mandalay. When the relief has been carried out in March it will probably be found possible to reduce the six brigades to four, thus giving each Brigadier about four thousand men. If by March there are still signs of disturbance, or should a renewal of outbreaks take place as the troops move away in relief, some extra Native infantry regiments may be sent from India; but in any case the relief as ordered will be carried out. The troops comprised in it have suffered so severely from hardships undergone in a malarious climate that they must be brought away, whatever other arrangements may have to be made.

THE 16th Regiment Madras Infantry has, says the *Madras Mail*, been having a bad time of it—since its departure from Vizianagram. It was sent over to Burma in the middle of the south-west monsoon, spent thirteen days in boats on the Sitang river, and immediately on its arrival at Ningyan was split up into numerous small detachments to garrison unhealthy posts, where the water was bad, and neither meat nor vegetables could be had for love or money. As soon as the men got too sick to be able to defend their posts they were replaced by healthy men, who in their turns became invalids. During the four and a half months the regiment has been in Burma one officer has been killed, one severely wounded, and one invalided. Of the Native ranks five have been killed and thirty-five have died of disease, forty have been invalided to Rangoon, and there are nearly 150 men now sick. The incessant convoy duty along muddy roads in the wet months was most harassing to the men.

Miscellaneous.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has accepted the District Grand Mastership of Bombay. Mr. Tyrrell Leith, who has hitherto been the Grand Master of the Masonic Body in Bombay, has placed his resignation in the hands of his brethren, amongst whom he has so long been *primus inter pares*. He takes with him into his retirement the regard and esteem of the numerous and charitable body over which he has so ably presided. Mr. Tyrrell Leith's resignation was voluntarily offered to enable the body to enjoy the pleasure of unanimously electing H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught to the position.

THE Calcutta papers describe a very curious scare now agitating the poorer classes of the Native community of that city. They believe that the Sirkar has issued a secret order that any Native found in the streets after nine at night shall be put to death with horrible circumstances. The scare is compared to the recent *gullakatta* panic among the Ganges boatmen, who thought that the Supreme Government were collecting a pile of Native heads as a foundation for the Benares Bridge. Both stories are equally unintelligible, and would be ridiculous but for the light they throw on the dangers of what Mr. John Morley called the "hidden mass of excitable barbarism" in India. The Native Press of Calcutta, instead of adopting ready-made Mr. John Morley's usual Radical platitudes, would do well to pay some attention to the real danger to which he surprised his admirers by drawing attention. At present it

is left to the Anglo-Indian papers which the poorer Natives never read, to point out the ridiculous nature of these scares. The Native Press, which does reach the lower classes, concerns itself rather with magnifying imaginary acts of oppression, girding at rival sects, or airily contradicting itself over Imperial topics.

THE consecration of the Lahore Cathedral took place on January 25, the service being conducted by the Bishop of Lahore, who also delivered the opening address. A large body of the Clergy of the Province arrived by the morning's train and took part in the service, joining in the processions which preceded the handing over to the Bishop of the instrument of donation, and the dedication of the communion table. During the early part of the service, which lasted three hours, the building was filled to overflowing, many having to stand.

THE building, including the furniture, has cost a little over four lakhs, and the debt on the building fund is now £300. The towers and interior decorations have, however, yet to be finished, and a peal of bells and a new organ are contemplated. The original estimate for everything was six lakhs. The Cathedral building is handsome and imposing, and a great accession to Lahore. The foundation-stone was laid in February, 1874.

FROM KARACHI TO ENGLAND.—The Manager of the North-Western Railway has arranged with one of the leading steamship companies to book through passengers, parcels, and goods between England and India *via* Karachi. The plan of the through booking system is as follows:—The station masters on the principal stations of the North-Western Railway will be provided with plans of the steamers plying, which will be at the disposal of and for the inspection of the public who, on selecting a berth and paying the fare, can obtain a through ticket from the Punjab either to Liverpool direct or to London *via* Marseilles. The journey to Karachi can be done by the daily ordinary trains, or, if preferred, by special trains running in conjunction with the steamers. This latter means saves hotel and other expenses, and changing of carriages at Sukkur. The special trains run alongside of the steamers, where even the rupee may be changed into sterling at the current exchange of the day. At present the steamers will start monthly.

THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.—The Lahore paper says:—"A despatch has been received from the Secretary of State for India, dealing with the subject of privilege leave for Judges of the Chief Court. The Secretary of State lays down the principle that the Judges, in this respect, should be placed on the same footing as Judges of High Courts, and should only be allowed privilege leave when it can be granted without having to appoint a *locum tenens*. The facetiousness of the despatch turns, of course, on the implied idea that a Judge of the Chief Court, being one among so many, and having so little work to do, can go off on promiscuous holidays without being missed, either by his colleagues or by the public. As a matter of fact, the numerical weakness of the Court and the press of work—a large proportion of which is of necessity in arrears—has absolutely precluded any such arrangement as that now ordered. It has been found impossible for a Judge to go on short leave without his place being filled up; and the new rule, in practice, means that the Chief Court is to have no privilege leave at all. As the Judges, unlike their brethren in High Courts, get no vacation, their case is rather a hard one.

THE BRUTALITY OF DACOITS.—A correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* says:—"The late dacoity at the village near Pyuntaza was marked by diabolical acts which seldom accompany dacoities, even by Burmese. They poured kerosine oil down the principal houseowner's throat and set fire to it, and on his showing where he hid about Rs. 1,000 and some jewellery, they killed him because it was not enough; they then covered his wife's clothes with oil, and set fire to them with the object of making her disclose other hiding places; but as she could not do so, they left her to her fate, which was for the fire to burn out and leave her yet alive, and she was afterwards taken to the Pyuntaza Hospital.

THE *Times of India* says:—"The Export Trade of India is known to be expanded by the depreciation of the exchange value of the rupee, and it is often remarked by mercantile men that this depreciation is really beneficial to the country, forgetful of the fact of the rapid opening up of means of communication by the construction of railways. We have often pointed out that to reach the truth of the matter a differential method of investigation must be pursued by which the expansion due to improved communications and the general progress of the country may be contrasted with the total result. As bearing on this subject no less than from its own inherent importance is the Report of the Internal trade of the Punjab interesting. The Punjab is favourably situated for an inquiry into the condition of trade. Yet so extended is its frontier that it is no easy matter to register the necessary statistics. Certain alterations have been made during the year in the method of registering the trade. The nine "blocks" have been increased to thirteen, chiefly by the division of the "Southern block" into six parts, now to be called Bombay, Central Provinces, Berar, Madras, Mysore, and the Nizam's Territory. It has been suggested that the work of registration should be restricted to as few audit offices as possible,

and the Financial Commissioner has made certain proposals which if accepted are likely to facilitate the registration of railway-borne traffic, and to avoid the duplication of work and the inaccuracy of returns which result from the statements of exports and imports being independently compiled on different railways. These proposals contemplate that each railway should furnish returns of imports only, and there can be no doubt that if such a system were introduced a considerable advance would be made towards securing greater accuracy as well as more prompt publication of returns. Coming now to the trade itself, the statistics show that there has been a very considerable increase both in the amount and value. Under the heading rail-borne trade the increase has been from Rs. 8,39,81,050 in 1885 to Rs. 9,12,78,802 in 1886 for imports, and from Rs. 6,71,91,050 to Rs. 7,69,66,636 for exports. The increase will be more apparent and the statistics possessing more instructive value if we compare the figures for the last four years. Leaving out for convenience the five last significant figures we get the following result:—Imports in 1882-83, Rs. 7,09; 7,45 in the following year; and then 8,39, and 9,12, as above; exports, Rs. 3,73 for 1882-83, 4,58 for the following year, and 6,71 and 7,69 as above. In four years, it would appear, the total exports by rail from the Punjab have become doubled. The principal causes of this great development are said to be "the extension of the railway system and the lowering of the rates of freight charged by the various railway companies." And mention is made of the improvements effected in Kurrachee harbour by which trade is attracted to the Indus Valley State Railway. A somewhat similar tale is told of the river-borne trade; and the number of boats on the Indus engaged in the traffic is said to have increased from 1,524 to 1,927. It is added that "the value of foreign trade with countries external to India has varied but little during the past three years." From these considerations it would seem that the opening up of the country is resulting in very tangible increase of trade, and that the internal trade ought to be steadily borne in mind in all generalisations made during the discussion on the burning question of the currency."

On December the 31st were interred in the cemetery at Umballa, with military honours, the remains of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Cony Whiting, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, who died at Nahun on December 29th, after a long and painful illness, in his 62nd year. Colonel Whiting entered the service of the East India Company in 1844 as ensign in the old 70th Native Infantry, and was present at the battles of Chillianwala and Gujrat (at the latter of which he was severely wounded), and was awarded the Punjab war medal with two clasps. He then served in the China War with the same regiment, which, after the mutiny, by change of designation, had become the 11th Bengal Native Infantry, and obtained the war medal and clasp. He also served with the same corps in the Bhootan Campaign, and obtained the Indian Frontier medal and clasp for this service. He retired as lieutenant-colonel about fourteen years ago, and took service with his Highness the Rajah of Sirmoor as commandant of his troops which he brought into a high state of efficiency, and accompanied them in the Afghan Campaign as far as the Kuram Valley, his command forming a portion of the Native Prince's Contingent. For this service he obtained the Afghan war medal, and was also presented by Government with a sword of honour. He died deeply regretted by his many relatives, connections and friends, by the Native prince under whom he had served, and the soldiers he had commanded for so many years, a body of whom accompanied his remains from Nahun, and laid him with their own hands in his grave.

THE following document, which was recently received by a European gentleman, should have its place in "The Complete Letter Writer":—Honoured Sir,—We beg to bring to your kind notice the following facts which are quite genuine, i.e., your Secretary Mr.—Esquire comes to the mills when he is quite intoxicated, totally, daily, and not only that he strikes the works-peoples with that heavy ponderous stick that he was wont to carry always with him, therefore the works-peoples are always fearing him and are quite disheartened to work while he stays over the works peoples. Me and my friend was forced to leave your Honour's service owing to his maltreatment, and moreover his vulgar language that he uses to us is something degrading and obnoxious to the human ears. We would not care much for his abusive language, but for his great partiality for liquor and dealing sundry blows with his stick. He almost killed one man with the same stick by dealing at him sundry blows, the victim's eye was bleeding blood severely, and Mr.—Esquire beholding the fatality of the inflicted blows he gave the victim he gave Rupees six (6) to the victim to compensate for the atrocious deed he had committed. While he is in the intoxicated still he sits in his chair with his eyes rolling wildly in his head, and when we, your Honour's servants, was sent for by him we can hardly dare to enter his office, because we are fearing very much for that most ponderous stick. We sincerely hopes your Honours will kindly look into these matters, and have pity on us poor suffering clerks. —We oeg to remain, Sir, yours, &c.,—POOR SUFFERING CLERKS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 4, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.—8, Hydaspes (s), Bombay.—9, Persia (s), Bombay; Quetta (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Feb. 4, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Colombo; Geelong (s), Antwerp.—7, Verona (s), London; Britannia (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Feb. 7, Goorkha (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 5, City of Venice (s), Bombay.—6, Clan Murray (s), Bombay; Timor (s), Bombay.—8, Clan Sinclair (s), Calcutta.—9, Irrawaddy (s), Rangoon.—10, Tasmania (s), Bombay; Khedive (s), Calcutta; China (s), Bombay; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.—11, Kirby Hall (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Feb. 8, Magara (s), Havre.
CALCUTTA.—Feb. 7, Hesperia (s), London.
MADRAS.—Feb. 4, Waroonga (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Feb. 17; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Feb. 24; from Brindisi, Feb. 28.

For Bombay: Miss F. L. Farquharson, Mrs. Finch and child, Miss Haigh, Capt. Bower, Mr. T. and Mrs. Walsh, child and infant, Major Christie, R.E., Miss Souter, Mr. John King, Mr. Chrystal, Mrs. Wyatt, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Burt. *From Brindisi*: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Owen, Mr. J. H. G. and Mrs. Hill and child, Mr. Ansted, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Rasbotham, Mrs. J. D. MacQueen. *From Venice*: Sir Stewart and Lady Bayley, Mr. Sanders.

For Aden: Rev. W. J. Porter, Rev. C. J. Sparkes.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. W. T. Webb. *From Brindisi*: Colonel and Mrs. Lockwood.

For Suez: Mr. F. D. Thomas, Corporal Ford, Mrs. Cooper.

For Malta: Lieut. St. J. Meyrick.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Feb. 24; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 3; from Brindisi, March 7.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Willocks, Miss Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Carstenter, Mr. J. P. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Wheatley. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Mead, R.E., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. C. F. Fitch, Mr. S. S. Thorburn.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Grigg and two children, Mrs. Angus and infant, Miss Spence.

For Colombo: Mr. E. G. B. Maxse. *From Venice*: Mr. P. E. Sewell.

For Calcutta: Miss Henslowe, Mr. Gerdon, Mr. G. M. Ord. *From Suez*: Mr. and Mrs. Webb.

For Malta: *From Gibraltar*: Mr. H. Gausson.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. O. P. Lancashire.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 10; from Brindisi, March 14.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Thonneman, Rev and Mrs. Tucker.

For Bombay: Mrs. Oliver and two children, Mrs. J. W. MacQueen, Colonel and three Misses Madden. *From Brindisi*: Colonel H. M. Evans, Colonel Buller.

For Malta: Mr. Maitland.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 17; from Brindisi, March 21.

For Madras: Miss Bell. *From Venice*: Mrs. Allison.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Punnett.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. J. Thornett.

For Colombo: Miss Barrows, Mr. Ellicott.

For Suez: Mr. W. J. Harris.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 17; s.s. *Siam*, from Venice, March 24; from Brindisi, March 28.

For Bombay: Capt. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan and infant.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, March 24; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 31; from Brindisi, April 4.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Rev. and Mrs. Tucker.

For Madras: Mr. H. J. Ross.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Feb. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. Greening, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry and two children, Mr. W. K. Green, Mr. Alex. Rose, Capt. Fuller, Miss Cazelet, Mr. L. G. Probyn, Mr. O. J. Bagran.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Mr. Radley, Mr. Charles Boyd, Mr. K. T. A. Swan.

For Madras: Mrs. A. W. Brodie and child, Mr. D. M. Patten, Mr. E. Hopes Heelis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail March 3.

For Colombo: Miss MacCarthy, Miss Foster, Mr. Oliver Marks.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail Feb. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Gertrude Greville, Sister Martha, Miss Ida Chinnery, Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Q. Clutterbuck.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Feb. 26.

For Bombay : Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. Arthur King, Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Watson.

PASSENGERS per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Feb. 19.

For Colombo : Mr. James H. Hogg, Mr. D. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Lakeman and two infants.

For Calcutta : Mrs. D. A. Buchart and child, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Andrew Lusk.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail March 5.

For Colombo : Mrs. Devos and two children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. G. C. Brooks, Jan. 25.

From London : Mr. Sargent, Mr. Winter, Mr. James Galbot, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Crocker, Mrs. and Miss St. Leger Carter, Mr. M. Sherer, Mrs. Dale.

From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Weickert, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. H. Biggs, Major Hallett, Mrs. Plowden, Mr. Lehzen, Mr. E. J. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. J. W. Scott, Mr. C. W. Simson, Mr. B. H. B. Powell, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Mr. N. M. Purvey, Mr. Goodliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, Rev. and Mrs. Ray Allen.

From Venice : Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Reid, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. E. McCallum, Mr. J. Posford, Mrs. Posford.

From Aden : Capt. J. A. Almond, Mr. J. A. Goodwin, R.E.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. Scrivener, Feb. 7.

From Bombay : Mr. Topham, Colonel Winter, Mr. Fisher.

From Port Said : Mr. A. Bramwell, Mr. A. Scrivener.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, left Bombay, Jan. 28.

For London : Mr. A. C. Bicknell, Mr. W. Collingwood, Mr. G. Subramanjee, Mr. J. F. Lindsley, Mrs. H. C. E. Ward, Miss Morgan, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Seaton, Mr. D. A. O. Gorman, Mrs. Townsend and child, Mr. J. M. Duncan.

For Brindisi : Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Walter Shimwell, Mr. A. J. Crossfield, Dr. J. Dixon, Mr. W. L. Alston, Capt. M. Menzels, Mr. J. Samuel White.

For Venice : Mr. C. B. Portman, Dr. Ellaby, Dr. and Mrs. Morris, two Misses Humphreys, Mr. J. P. Reid.

For Suez : Right Rev. Bishop Wilson, Mr. Collins Denny, Rev. and Mrs. J. McCauley, Mr. Techow.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Tasmania*, Capt. Perrin, from London, Feb. 10.

For Bombay : Rev. H. C. Squires, Mrs. Wyatt, child and infant, Mrs. Goldney and child, Miss Walker, Mrs. Shearer and three children, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. A. J. B. St. Leger, Miss Macdonald, Mr. Cloete, Mrs. and Miss Chesney, Mrs. Read, Mr. A. Atherton, Mrs. Fentman, Hony. Lieut. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and three children, Sheikh Abdoolah.

For Suez : Lady Nottage, Miss Allen, Mr. Bessemer, Mr. A. Morrison, Miss Thom, Mr. Thom, Miss Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Fielden.

For Malta : Capt. Nottage, Surgeon-General Raye, Colonel Howard, Mr. T. J. Gillespie, Mr. J. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. W. Peech, Mr. J. Atherton, Mr. W. Atherton, Mr. J. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. J. Price, Mrs. Richards, Mr. Walhouse, Miss Walhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Clowes.

For Port Said : Mr. Colquhoun.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. Loggin, from London, Feb. 10.

For Suez : Mr. T. J. Baldock, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Mr. J. Strathern, Mr. R. A. Mackay, Mr. R. W. Smyth.

For Madras : Mr. Manera, Mr. Goldfinch, Mr. Beadsall, Mr. and Mrs. Boggs, infant and two children.

For Calcutta : Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. W. Preston, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Wilson.

For Colombo : Miss Bailey, Mr. R. Jackson and brother, Capt. J. L. Wheeler, Mr. O. S. O'Grady.

For Malta : Mr. Gifford, Mr. Ferugia, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Speelman, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Jackson.

For Port Said : Mr. W. R. Moore.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, from Liverpool, Feb. 4.

For Calcutta : Mr. Charles Lyall, two infants and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. E. St. Gybbon Moneypenny, Mr. and Mrs. W. Huntley and child.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hood and servant, Miss Sealy, Miss Woodhouse, Mr. David Fairweather.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. G. W. Brady, sailing on Feb. 4.

For London : Lord and Lady Wynford, Mr. J. B. Royden, M.P., Mr. Barrington, Mr. Elliott.

For Brindisi : Capt. Stracey, Mr. and Mrs. Antrobus, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hay Grant and child, Miss Maitland.

For Marseilles : Mr. Melville Macnaghten, Mrs. Melville Macnaghten, Mr. Koebel, Mrs. Addison, Colonel A. Dobbes, Mrs. Costello and child, Mr. Hawland, Hon. J. Baring, Mr. F. D. Gaddum.

For Suez : Miss Lippincott and party, Mr. E. W. Fisher, Mr. L. G. McCormack, Mr. Brice, Rev. E. A. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thomson and two children, Mrs. Norman, Mr. O. Adreal, Mr. O. Koebel.

Per s.s. *Verona*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on Feb. 11.

For London : Mr. Du Bois, Lieut.-Colonel Fendale Currie.

For Brindisi : Lord and Lady Rosebery, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Lord Fife, Mr. Nugent Ogle, Mr. Fergusson.

For Suez : Rev. and Mrs. Geo. W. Knox and three children, Mrs. W. G. Knox, Miss Knox, Mr. C. J. Mills, Mr. David R. Keith, Mr. Rendor, Lieut. Van Dyke.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. G. C. Brooks, sailing on Feb. 18.

For London : Mrs. Leverson, Mrs. J. E. Sandiman and child, Mr. Edward A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hillyar, Rev. and Mrs. Macnaught.

For Brindisi : Mr. F. W. Fuchs.

For Venice : Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mr. H. Goldstone, M.P.

For Suez : General and Mrs. Lucins Warren.

Per s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Feb. 25.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Mr. Keep, Miss Keep, Mr. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Bird, Miss Bird, Mr. Fuchs, Miss Property.

For Brindisi : Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, Mr. Price, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas.

For Venice : Miss Bainy.

For Suez : Mr. Donner, Mr. and Mrs. Stainton.

Per s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. E. G. Stead, sailing on March 4.

For London : Mr. W. Bull, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. J. Grant, Duke of Manchester, Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montague, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lark, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Mr. Acklom, Mrs. DeNicville, Mr. E. W. Gregors, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wicks, Mr. Hollway, Miss Hollway, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. E. Tayler, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Allies, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mr. Gregory, Mr. R. E. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Archer.

For Brindisi : Colonel J. Lindsay, R.E., Mr. H. Berners, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly and two children, Mr. J. A. Beith, Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. S. Gawon, Mr. Cass, Mr. H. Brescott, Mr. E. D. Martin, Colonel A. Murray, Colonel J. C. Stewart.

For Marseilles : Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Green, child and infant, Major and Mrs. A. W. Baird and child, Mr. J. J. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. H. A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Roe, Major Savi, Mr. and Mrs. G. Yule, Mrs. Yule Smith, Colonel Stern, Colonel Cook, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. D. A. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. McNaught, Mr. Zygawras, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mrs. Duff Bruce, Mr. H. L. Irvine, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Gray, Mr. Tilston, Mr. and Miss Whitecomb.

For Venice : Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. C. A. Bird, Mr. Wild, Mr. John Tate, Mr. W. Lonsdale.

For Suez : Mr. Le Grand Cannon.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th. Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Euphrates..	—	—	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis ...	23 Feb.	—	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.
					8 Mar.
					22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Crocodile	—	—	—	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Jumna	12 Feb.	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

THE services of Mr. Baber and Mr. Warry, of the British Consular Service in China, have been placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Bernard, through the Government of India, for duty at Bhamo or elsewhere on the North-Eastern Frontier of Burma, as the Chief Commissioner may think desirable. Mr. Baber has had exceptional experience in China, and has made a study of the politics of the South-Eastern Provinces, so that he is peculiarly fitted to deal with matters connected with our occupation of Northern Burma on the confines of Yunnan. He is a man of approved ability, and quite recently was sent on a special mission to the Korean Peninsula, the affairs of which have received marked attention at the hands of the English Government during the past year or two. He is, we regret to hear, suffering from illness at present, but on recovery will proceed from China to Burma. Mr. Warry was told off to accompany Mr. Macaulay's Mission to Tibet, and is now in Calcutta. He is well acquainted with the Chinese language and with the habits of the people, so that he should be more than equal to the special work which he will have to do on the Burmo-Chinese border.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—January 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 90½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	101	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	200	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	Rs. 750
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	865
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	635
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	123
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr.ct.	860
Apollo ...	1,100	175	225
Bellary ...	400	nil.	430
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	135
Breslau & Co. ...	—	—	—
Colaba, Limited ...	125	0	140
Dholera Ginning ...	1,850	16	600
East India ...	all	180	1,325
Fort ...	1,000	150	1,750
French ...	8,500	45 p.s.	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	400
Khangam ...	—	—	360
Mercantile ...	—	—	95
Mofussil Co. ...	250	50	415
Munmar M. ...	all	0	230
New Berar ...	500	60	515
New Indian ...	400	0	112½
Prince of Wales ...	125	30	350
Sabapathy (Bollary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	90	1,225
Sind ...	500	70	650
Volkart ...	500	20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	620
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	80	455
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	30	380
Bombay United ...	100	20	800
Central India ...	500	35	635
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	635
D. Spinning ...	all	75	1,010
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	25	685
Empress Co. ...	all	25	200
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	20	200
Golam Baba ...	400	20	165
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	40	875
Hindustan ...	1,000	90	650
Hingunhat Mill ...	500	80	825
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	450
Imperial Cotton ...	500	70	1,410
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	25	620
James Greaves ...	500	40	200
Jaffer Ali ...	500	30	1,130
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	30	920
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	825
Khatu Mackungee ...	1,000	5	145
Leopold ...	100	160	2,800
Madras United ...	1,000	—	610
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	1,222½
Manockjee Petit ...	all	9	100
Mazgon ...	250	50	1,470
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	—	415
Nalgam ...	100	40	805
National ...	1,000	20	540
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	15	—
Oriental ...	625	—	145
Parrell ...	400	—	75
People of India ...	500	30	1,500
Prince of Wales ...	1,000	40	1,280
Sassoon ...	1,000	35	690
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	310
Soonderdas ...	500	20	255
Southern India ...	250	—	460
Southern Mahratta ...	1,000	85	780
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Western India ...	1,000	—	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New 220 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	850
Do. do. 65-7-3	do.	do.	80
Do. do. 1-13-1	do.	do.	26
B. E. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	830
New 218 Shares ...	—	do.	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	190
Bombay Tea Co. ...	600	118
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,775
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Tea Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Kurrachee Lining and Shipping ...	500	250

Kemp & Co. ...	175	326
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	107½
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	30	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,167½
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	13½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazgon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—January 24.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	14 to
4 of 1870 (1835) ...	—	95 8	to
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	105 0	to
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	100 0	to
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1835) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	—	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 8 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	90 8 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	94 8 to	95 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Alahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	850 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	103 to 105
National of India ...	£12½	110 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	101 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	230 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200
Gourepore ...	200
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	100
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerbohm Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seebore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terat (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amiecke ...	100
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terat (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dohra Doon ...	100
Dessat and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogram ...	10
Gielde (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob Assam ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72 to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	90 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	40 to	47
Indian Terat ...	500	495 to	—
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	—	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	—
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	38 to	38
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	18 to	—
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	90 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	80 to	—
Kurseong and Terat ...	100	198 to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	32 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	55 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	118 to	12½
Loobah ...	100	28 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£17½	60 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	19 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	15 to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	8 to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	—	—
Do. contributory ...	90	—	—
Moran (Assam) ...	100	100 to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	90	90 to	—
Do. contributory ...	—	—	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	200	—	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	125	—	—
Do. contributory ...	—	—	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	£10	130 to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	30	—	—
Now Mutual (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	85	30 to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	100	65 to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	—	—
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	100 to	—
Sapakati ...	56	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	100	80 to	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	60 to	61
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	87
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	10 to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to	63
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to	102
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	200	115 to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	£10	15 to	—
Upper Assam ...	—	—	—

LONDON.—February 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86½
3 India Stocks, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	100½ to 101
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	102½ to 103
4 India Enforced Paper ...	70 to 71
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	72½ to 73½
4 Do. do. 1898 ...	101 to 103
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	105 to 107
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	110 to 116
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	99 to 101
4 Do. ...	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to 8
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 to 4½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	161 to 164
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22½ to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	22½ to 23
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less ½) ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	117 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	144 to 147
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	120 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4½ to 5½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	22½	22½ to 23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	125 to 127
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	100 to 103
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	106 to 108
Do. do. ...	85	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	20½ to 20½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	10½	to	10½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	13	to	14
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1887	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1890	all	105	to	108
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	101	to	103
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	10½	to	10½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	104	to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1900	all	101	to	103
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1890	all	100	to	103
Indo-European Lim.	...	all	34	to	35

THE NORMAL COMPANY, Limited,

(Telegraphic Address "GELATINE," London.)



LONDON, 1885.

BOTOLPH HOUSE, EASTCHEAP
LONDON, E.C.



LONDON, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL EDINBURGH, 1886.

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ABERDEEN, BARRA, AND THE FAROE ISLANDS.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

EXTRACTS.

THE COMPANY'S EXTRACTS are manufactured on a new principle, which yields products of the very best quality.

"Normal" Food Extract is superior to most, if not all, other Meat Extracts, owing to its richness in stimulating and restorative properties. It contains, as shown by analysis, less ash and water, and more substances soluble in alcohol, and more nitrogenous compounds than the best known Extracts.

In 1 lb. Jars ...	7/- per lb. ...	84/- per doz. Jars.
" 1/2 " ...	7/6 " ...	45/- "
" 1/4 " ...	8/- " ...	24/- "
" 2 oz. Jars ...	9/- " ...	13/6 "
" 1 " ...	10/- " ...	7/6 "

"Normal" Vegetable Extract is a pure Extract of Fresh Vegetables. It imparts an agreeable flavour to Soups, Sauces, Stews, Gravies, Meat-Jellies, &c., while its stimulating properties are analogous to those of Meat Extract, making it a valuable addition to all diets and all but indispensable to Vegetarians.

In 1 lb. Jars ...	3/- per lb. ...	36/- per doz. Jars.
" 1/2 " ...	3/4 " ...	20/- "
" 1/4 " ...	4/- " ...	12/- "
" 2 oz. Jars ...	5/- " ...	7/6 "
" 1 " ...	6/- " ...	4/6 "

"Normal" Lobster Extract for flavouring Soups, Sauces, &c.

In 2 oz. Jars ...	1/6 per Jar ...	18/- per doz.
" 1 " ...	10d. " ...	10/- "

"Normal" Oyster Extract for flavouring Soups, Sauces, &c.

In 2 oz. Jars ...	1/8 per Jar ...	20/- per doz.
" 1 " ...	1/- " ...	12/- "

SOUPS.

THE "NORMAL" SOUPS are guaranteed to be manufactured from the very best materials, and besides being most palatable they are of high dietetic value.

The Company by using Jars and Patent Tins, avoids as far as possible the use of soldered tins.

"Normal" Clear Soup in Jars:

24 pint Jar ...	2/- per Jar ...	24/- per doz.
12 " ...	1/3 " ...	15/- "
6 " ...	9d. " ...	9/- "

"Normal" Pea Soup is supplied as follows:—

1.—*Half-concentrated.* Intended for immediate use, but will keep, unopened, for 14 days. This form is especially recommended for use in Public Institutions, Military Depôts, Workhouses, Prisons, &c.

50 pint Tins ...	...	...	7/6 per Tin.
25 " ...	...	...	4/- "
10 " ...	...	...	1/8 "

2.—*Dry, in Skins:*

6 pint Skins ...	9d. each ...	9/- per doz.
3 " ...	4½d. " ...	4/6 "

An additional charge for packing is made on all Export Orders under the value of £10. In ordering, please quote the Initial Letter of our List.

No Goods are genuine without the Company's Registered Trade Mark on the Label, which should also bear a fac-simile of the Signature of TH. NORDENFELT across the face in Red.

"Normal" Thick Gravy Soup in Patent Tins with unsoldered lids:

12 pint tins ...	2/- per Tin ...	24/- per doz.
3 " ...	8d. " ...	8/- "

"Normal" Clear Gravy Soup in skins and in patent tins with unsoldered lids.

This may be used as Clear Soup or converted into almost any other kind of Soup, such as Ox-tail, Hare, Curry, Julienne, Carrot, Tomato, or Cabbage, by the slight addition of substances ordinarily used for preparing such Soups. (Directions for making the various kinds of Soups may be had on application.)

12 pint Tins ...	2/- per Tin ...	24/- per doz.
3 " ...	8d. " ...	8/- "
12 pint Skins ...	2/- per Skin ...	24/- "
3 " ...	8d. " ...	8/- "

Extra quality, in Jars:

4 pint Jars ...	1/- per Jar ...	12/- per doz.
-----------------	-----------------	---------------

"Normal" Julienne Soup in patent tin with unsoldered lids:

12 pint tins ...	1/8 per Tin ...	20/- per doz.
3 " ...	5d. " ...	5/- "

SAUSAGES.

MANUFACTURED FROM BEST SELECTED RAW MATERIALS ONLY.

"Normal" Sausages fresh and smoked, in paper boxes, each containing:

6 Sausages ...	1lb. ...	7d. per box.
----------------	----------	--------------

The Fresh Sausages are also packed in tins, hermetically closed, holding 10lbs. and 25lbs. at 8d. per lb.

"Normal" Breakfast Sausage, extra quality, fresh and smoked:

Each 1lb. Sausage	10d.
-----------------------	-----	------

PREPARATIONS MADE EXCLUSIVELY FROM FISH

FOR USE DURING LENT AND OTHER FASTS.

"Normal" Fish Extract is similar in flavour, and quite equal in stimulating properties to ordinary Meat Extracts:

In 1 lb. Jars ...	6/- per lb. ...	72/- per doz. Jars
" 1/2 " ...	6/6 " ...	39/- "
" 1/4 " ...	7/- " ...	21/- "
" 2 oz. Jars ...	7/6 " ...	11/3 "
" 1 " ...	8/- " ...	6/- "

"Normal" Fish Soup (flavoured with Vegetable Extract) in Jars:

24 pint Jars ...	2/3 per Jar ...	27/- per doz. Jars.
12 " ...	1/6 " ...	18/- "
6 " ...	1/- " ...	12/- "

"Normal" Fish Sausages, fresh and smoked, in paper boxes, containing:

6 Sausages ...	(1lb.) ...	7d. per box.
----------------	------------	--------------

The Fresh Sausages are also packed in tins, hermetically closed holding 10lbs. and 25lbs. at 8d. per lb.

THE
ÆOLUS WATERSPRAY GENERAL VENTILATING
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CARRY OUT INSTALLATIONS OF ALL SIZES FOR THE

**ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC HALLS,
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3, 4, 10, & 11, ROYAL OPERA ARCADE.

FALL MALL LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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GINGER ALE, & LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

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(With Portrait of SIR JOHN KAYE.)
NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

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The object of the above work (originally published in
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of the distinguished men who have materially assisted
in building up the fabric of our great Indian Empire.
The London Press bestowed a considerable amount of
praise on the former little volume, the *Standard* re-
marking that it should have been twice the size; while
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should read" what a London journal styled "a deeply
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* The sketches have now been more than doubled.

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THE "VOICE OF INDIA."

A MAGAZINE THAT GIVES EXPRESSION

TO THE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE PEOPLE OF
INDIA.

There are in England large classes willing and anxious
to do justice to India, but they find it very difficult to
know how to act. They complain that Indian questions
are intricate; that the opinions of official experts are
contradictory; and that the people of India are dumb,
and do not give expression to their needs. This
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 4th February; from Allahabad and Madras to the 2nd February; and from Calcutta to the 1st February.

THE news by Overland Mail is chiefly concerning preparations for the Jubilee celebrations, particulars of which, having come by wire, will be found in our summary of latest telegrams.

THE Government of India in the Financial Department has addressed the Local Governments on the necessity of using all their efforts to collect the revenues falling due within the year.

THERE was an intention of holding a Legislative Session at Lahore for the two important Punjab Land Bills which were introduced last season at Simla, but this idea has been abandoned, as the Punjab authorities consider a single sitting will be sufficient to pass the bills in question.

A THOUSAND men are to be raised in the Bombay Presidency for service in the Burma police. The men will be recruited, it is understood, as follows:—400 from the Deccan and Concan, 400 from Central India and Guzerat, and 200 from Sind. Out of the 3,000 recruits required in Upper India, 1,800 have been already secured, and men are coming in steadily.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the formation of standing camps in the hills at Dalhousie, Chakrata, and Rauikhet, during the ensuing hot weather, similar to those of last year.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS starts for Peshawar, Kohat, the Derajat, the Bori Valley, Peshin and Quetta, the second week in March.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the estimate, amounting to Rs. 27,22,940, of the cost of constructing an extension of the Sind-Pishin State Railway from Quetta to the Kotal at the top of the Bolan Pass.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given for the preparation of estimates of the cost of doubling the present narrow gauge line on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

LORD REAY has signified to the Governor-General of Goa his intention to visit Goa shortly, and preparations are being made in the Viceregal palace in Pangim to give a fitting reception to his Excellency.

AT the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Hon. Forbes Adam, the chairman, gave a very satisfactory account of the prospects of the present year, the crops being everywhere abundant and the public health good.

THE Government has given its consent to the arming of the Bombay Mounted Volunteers with swords instead of sword-bayonets. Henceforward the corps will be known as the Bombay Light Horse.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Bombay for the establishment of an Institute for Young Women on the lines of the Young Men's Christian Association.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association the other evening, to decide as to the disposal of the Rs. 5,000 constituting the Fawcett Memorial Fund, only six gentlemen attended. No decision was taken.

THE Bombay High Court has enhanced the fine of Rs. 15 inflicted on Captain Hughes, of the Dublin Fusiliers, at Poona, for an assault on two Parsee gentlemen, to Rs. 50.

It is now reported that Mr. Girdlestone, Resident in Nepal, will succeed Mr. J. B. Lyall, for whom he lately officiated as Resident at Mysore.

SNOW fell at Katmandu and on the low hills in the neighbourhood on the night of the 20th instant, which is a very unusual occurrence. The weather is very severe.

THE Public Service Commission having completed its inquiry in Bombay has proceeded to Madras.

A BENGALI, who had given evidence before the Public Service Commission at Calcutta at variance with the orthodox Bengali views, has been burned in effigy.

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM has been granted furlough for fifteen months.

MR. CHARLES ELLIOT will probably go home on six months' leave when he has finished the Finance Commission's work.

THE Government of India offices will close in Calcutta on 19th March and reopen in Simla on 4th April.

Notes of the Week.

So far as outward and visible signs can be trusted, the demonstrations of loyalty and rejoicing on account of Her Majesty's Jubilee have been most enthusiastic throughout the whole of India, not only in those cities and districts under immediate and direct British rule, but in all the Native States and territories of independent chiefs. The news of such a mighty ovation offered by so many millions of people of differing races, castes, and creeds to the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, has been received with the greatest delight and satisfaction by the Queen-Empress, whose interest in and sympathy with the peoples of her Eastern Empire have always been great and sincere. A reverence for their rulers is one of the characteristics of Native subjects, even when the rulers have been cruel and oppressive; but a monarch who can win reverence, not by power alone, but by justice and generous deeds, has a power over the impulsive Oriental nature stronger than any which armed force could supply. Let it be hoped that such a power has been established in India now.

Of course there will be carping critics and cynics who will be ready to remind one that there can be loyalty on the lip with tendency in the heart, and that there is no place in the world easier in which to get up "demonstrations of delight" than in India, where the crowds will always throng to a festival where amusements and fireworks are provided for their delectation. But there is no reason to believe that the Jubilee rejoicings—the object of which has been clearly explained in every district—have been officially or artificially stimulated beyond the "gentle pressure" which it is absolutely necessary sometimes to use in order to make a beginning of any good or important work in the East. The Natives of India may look upon the whole affair as *Kismet*; but there they are always ready to accept *Kismet* when accompanied by sweetmeats, holidays, *tamâshas*, and fireworks.

BUT there is a more satisfactory view to take. It has not been a mere display of shows and rockets. Attempts to make the occasion memorable by instituting certain schemes or making certain arrangements which will hereafter be of real and lasting benefit to the masses have been everywhere encouraged. Much, of course, has been done towards these laudable ends in the presidential cities and towns and in the several districts where British authority rules and guides, but it is gratifying to learn how much has been done by the independent Native Princes and Chiefs for the benefit of their own subjects. A glance at the telegrams which we publish to-day will show what good works the Jubilee has happily inaugurated at their hands. Abolition of transit duties, remission of arrears of land revenue, the institution of dispensaries, libraries, and

works of public utility, are practical memorials which will commemorate the occasion in a wise and a befitting manner for years to come.

LORD DUFFERIN having telegraphed to Her Majesty of the enthusiastic manner in which her Jubilee has been celebrated throughout India by all classes of her subjects has been commanded by telegram to convey to the peoples of India the Queen-Empress's warmest thanks and her deep appreciation of their loyalty.

ON Saturday last a spectacle in connection with the Jubilee was witnessed in Bombay which must have astonished both the oldest and youngest inhabitant there. There was a school feast on the Esplanade. Eighteen thousand children of all races and creeds feasted together. The Duke of Connaught and the Governor were present. The children marched past with banners bearing the inscription, "Our Beloved Empress." The enthusiasm was unprecedented. A rich Hindoo has given a sum of money, so that each child present may have a commemorative medal.

THE list of Jubilee honours is a long and comprehensive one, but no doubt it may occasion comment, especially if the commentator be one whose name has been omitted from it. But it appears to have been framed in a very liberal spirit, and surely no one can deny the catholic character of a *Gazette* which clasps an Afghan Kazi, a Burmese Mounng, a steamboat company agent, the Vice-Chancellor of a University, a Commander-in-Chief, and a Political A.D.C. in its decorative embrace.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has made some admirable arrangements for the pacification of Upper Burma, and has shown much confidence in the Native police, who are to be entrusted with the charge of certain districts and held responsible for the good behaviour of the inhabitants therein. It would appear, however, that the inhabitants themselves have not the same confidence in the arrangements made, and are asking who is to be responsible for the good behaviour of the police? The report that the police are to be armed with Snider rifles, and that all the English and Native troops are to be withdrawn from the inland stations as soon as the police are posted, has caused much disquietude in the minds of orderly well-to-do people. But it is said to have had quite an exhilarating effect upon the dacoits, who have many friends and relatives in the new force, and who consider that the entrusting of firearms to them is an excellent idea. It is to be hoped that matters are not quite as stated, but that the Burman policeman will still be under the eye of a Punjabi superintendent, and that the Snider will be in the hands of the latter.

If a correspondent in the *Rangoon Gazette* is to be credited, the Postal arrangements at Minbu would appear capable of some amelioration. He writes:—"The Post Office is our great grief. It consists of a tin pot with a movable spout; you drop a letter down the spout, and it remains there, safe as the bank, literally for weeks. A sportive goat may knock it endwise, or a Native of inquiring turn lifts the spout off, stirs the letters round with a stick, reads a few postcards, and goes away. Then a crow looks in and calls his friends, and they drop trifles in until an idle Tommy Atkins heaves a brick at them. I have seen three steamers pass with letters lying undisturbed in our post-box for a week."

THE appointment of Sir E. Bradford to the office rendered vacant by the sad and untimely death of Mr. Augustus Moore was, perhaps, a surprise to many and a disappointment to some expectants. But Sir E. Bradford has done the State much good service, and will bring unflinching zeal and intelligent energy to his new work. One of the best of good fellows socially, he had always a host of friends in India, and his genial nature and pleasant manner of doing business will assuredly make him

equally popular at home in an office in which the duties are often difficult, delicate, and onerous.

RECTOR has lately, on more than one occasion, telegraphed from India to the London Press that the European troops in India are about to be armed with repeating rifles. If this were the case it might be thought that the news would first go from England to India; but as the troops at home are not yet armed with such rifles, it is a little premature to telegraph that the troops in India are to be so equipped immediately.

MR. J. DACOSTA, whose knowledge and experience of India have fitted him to treat most ably on questions of Indian Finance, has just issued a very exhaustive pamphlet on "The Financial Situation in India, as Exposed in the Budget Statement for 1886-87," which brochure shall have early attention paid to it in these columns. But we are at the moment so full of Jubilee notes that we are obliged to hold back much matter which would otherwise have appeared this week.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The main body of the Public Service Commission arrived at Calcutta on Thursday, and commences its sittings to-morrow. A number of the principal officials in Bengal and private persons will be examined.

The Commander-in-Chief leaves Calcutta this week, and goes first to Rawul Pindi and Peshawur, and then to Beloochistan, where he visits the new cantonments in the Bori Valley, Pishin, the Khojak Pass, and Quetta. General Chesney joins him at Pishin towards the end of March.

General Sir Frederick Roberts has issued a general order to the army expressing regret at the death of Sir Charles Macgregor, whom he describes as an officer of rare merit, distinguished in peace for administrative capacity, and yet more distinguished in war for his great military instinct, personal gallantry, untiring energy, and enterprising hardihood.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proceeds next week to Purneah to open a section of the Assam and Behar Railway, and then goes to Bhawalpore to open the new waterworks in that city. He will probably make over his office to Sir Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., early in April.

The report on the indigo season just closed describes it as one of special interest. The opening of the season was rather dull. Prices fell till about the middle of January, when they began to recover. A distinguishing feature was the large demand from America, which took about 10,000 chests. Russia, contrary to its usual custom, took very little of the best marks; France about as much as usual; Germany less; but London more. The decline in prices is attributed to the largely increased production of indigo in Java. As regards quality it is stated that many Bengal and Benares marks are decidedly inferior, but those from Purneah and Bhawalpore are about an average, while the produce of Behar and Oude is superior to the average.

BURMA.

MANDALAY, FEB. 20.

Sir Charles Bernard leaves to-morrow for Rangoon on the way to England.

The strength of the garrison for Upper Burma after the withdrawal of the troops under orders to return to India was fixed at 16,000, together with the same number of new police. General Arbuthnot considers this force sufficient to afford a fair amount of protection to the peaceable villagers, although not at once to put down dacoity. He believes the withdrawal of troops to India and the approaching hot season are certain to lead to a temporary increase of dacoity and possibly to a reformation of the larger bands recently dispersed. With an efficient military and police force of the above-mentioned numbers he sees no cause for anxiety. The police force is, however, but little above half its proper strength. There are not quite 5,000 police from Northern India and about 3,500 Burmese. General Arbuthnot considers that in these latter not much confidence as yet can be placed. The deficiency in the police force will be met by two additional regiments of Native Infantry from India, and by retaining the Goorkha regiment now on the Manipur frontier and a second regiment of cavalry. The strength of the mounted infantry will also be increased. From want of ponies it is now nearly 800 short of the strength fixed by Sir F. Roberts—namely 1,600.

Captain Gordon, of the 15th Hussars, formerly Adjutant of

Methuen's Horse, has come to Mandalay to advise about the equipments of the mounted infantry.

In General Arbuthnot's opinion the civil staff of Upper Burma ought to be largely increased. The present condition of Mandalay well illustrates the necessity for the increase. Mr. Burgess, Commissioner for Mandalay, has been absent for two months, and does not return for six weeks. The Deputy Commissioner leaves to-morrow for a six weeks' tour in the Shan States. The administration of Mandalay during their absence is entrusted to the police superintendent. Mandalay is left thus unprovided with officials at a most critical period, when attempts to renew incendiary fires and disturbances may be anticipated.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

At sunrise this morning an Imperial salute of 101 guns from the ramparts of Fort William announced the beginning of the Jubilee festival.

Soon after 8 o'clock the garrisons of Calcutta, Dum-Dum, and Barrackpore were drawn up on the parade-ground between the Fort and the Chowringhee-road in the following order:—A battery of field artillery, two garrison batteries, the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers and Mounted Rifles, a squadron of Native Cavalry, the Canadian and Derbyshire regiments, the Calcutta Rifle Volunteers, and three regiments of Native infantry. Thousands of spectators, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, surrounded the ground. At 9 o'clock precisely the Viceroy, wearing his insignia of the Star of India, attended by the Commander-in-Chief and a brilliant staff, and escorted by a bodyguard, rode up from Government House, Lady Dufferin and her family arriving in carriages. After the inspection of the troops the field battery fired an Imperial salute, the infantry a *feu de joie*, and the massed bands played the National Anthem. Then three cheers were given for the Empress, and the troops marched past. This finished the review.

The Viceroy afterwards, having entered a carriage with Lady Dufferin, drove in State to the cathedral. A short special service was held, after which followed the *Te Deum* special prayers, and an anthem.

The rejoicings were resumed this afternoon, the scene being the grand stand on the racecourse. Soon after 4 o'clock the grand stand and its temporary annexes were well filled with ticket-holders, as were also the adjoining spaces reserved for carriages, school children, soldiers, and sailors, while the plain beyond the course was covered with a dense crowd on foot. Facing the grand stand was a scarlet-covered dais, on each side of which were ranged seats for the delegates who were to present addresses.

The Viceroy, Lady Dufferin, their suite, and the escort arrived at 5 o'clock. They were received by the Lieutenant-Governor, who presented the members of the Jubilee Committee, and then requested the Viceroy to receive the gentlemen deputed by various public bodies to present addresses for transmission to the Queen. His Excellency having signified his pleasure to that effect the deputations were led up in turn, and introduced by the Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government. Each deputation as it came up handed its address to the Lieutenant-Governor, who delivered it to the Viceroy, while the delegates passed to their seats. Owing to the large number of public bodies represented the presentation of addresses occupied more than an hour, after which the Viceroy addressed the assembly, and the bands played the National Anthem. A display of fireworks, which concluded the proceedings, was received with great enthusiasm and delight by the crowds of Natives. It was nearly night before the assembly began to disperse.

Special thanksgiving services were held this morning in the Roman Catholic Cathedral and the Scotch Church here.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The scene at the race-stand yesterday was very striking. Ninety-two deputations, consisting of about 350 delegates, presented to the Viceroy loyal addresses for transmission to the Queen. The first deputation was that of the Calcutta Corporation. Next came the Asiatic Society and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Then followed a host of delegates representing the commercial and landed interests of Lower Bengal, and the municipalities, literary, and political societies, the Hindoo, Mahomedan, Armenian, and Jewish communities, &c. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his opening speech, called special attention to the fact that this was the first occasion on which delegates from bodies elected under the local self-government scheme were present in the metropolis.

After all the addresses had been presented the Viceroy made an eloquent speech, which was loudly applauded. He laid stress on the fact that in a land where official action was generally the prime mover, officialism had for once stood aside and had left the nation face to face with the Empress, to whom from the whole Indian Empire, he said, there had to-day gone up the incense of an honest, trustful devotion. He hoped that the great achieve-

ments of the Victorian era did but foreshadow even greater and happier times. While fully approving that natural ambition of the Natives for more extensive association with the administration of the country, he hoped it would not divert them from equally imperative duties lying outside the circle of political interests, such as improved agriculture, sanitation, education, industry, and art. He could say from personal knowledge that there was no section of the Queen's subjects whose interests [she] watched with more affectionate solicitude than those of India. Through the mysterious decrees of Providence the British nation had been called to undertake the government of that mighty Empire, to defend it, to rule it justly, and eventually to form it into a loyal, patriotic, and compact whole. When that result would be achieved was a secret hidden in the future, but meanwhile there was no resolve more fixed in the will of England, no wish dearer to the heart of Her Majesty and to the British people, than to faithfully, firmly, and boldly discharge those difficult and stupendous duties for the benefit of their Indian fellow-subjects and brothers. The speech was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.

Besides the thanksgiving services already mentioned [special services were held in the Baptist and Greek churches, in the Jewish synagogues, the Brahmin and Parsee temples, and in several English, Scotch, and Catholic churches.

The illuminations this evening were most successful. Calcutta is peculiarly adapted for such displays. This evening she surpassed herself, and presented a scene of fairylike beauty. The views from the open plan on the Maidan were especially striking. On one side was Fort William, the ramparts and the lines of barracks being lined with lamps, and each gate a blaze of fire. On the other side was the long line of mansions of the Chowringhee-road, all brilliantly lighted, the most brilliant being the Indian Museum. In front was Esplanade-row, a line of imposing public buildings, among which the Treasury, the Town Hall, and the High Court were decorated in a most tasteful and effective manner. Dalhousie-square also presented a magnificent spectacle. The Bengal Secretariat, which extends along the whole north side of the square, the General Post Office on the west, the Paper Currency Office on the east, and the Telegraph Office on the south were the most remarkable features, the last two being, perhaps, the most effective of the public offices.

Old Court-house-street, wherein the principal shops are situate, was lighted with great taste, especially the premises of Hamilton and Co., jewellers. The illuminations were for the most part as simple as they were effective, there being few transparencies and not many mottoes. Gas was not much used; the mass of the lights consisted of earthenware and small glass oil-lamps, interspersed with occasional coloured lights and Chinese lanterns. The night was very calm, with no wind or rain to interfere with the display.

The only drawback to the general completeness of the spectacle was that on the shipping there was for the most part little or no attempt to illuminate. There were, however, some striking exceptions, the most beautiful being, perhaps, the British India Company's steamer *Nowshera*. But the appearance of the ghats and jetties along the river bank, the Port Commissioner's office, and other buildings along Strand-road went far to atone for the darkness hanging over the river. The streets were densely thronged. The crowds, which were, as usual in India most orderly, showed childlike enthusiasm and delight. From the beginning of the festivities yesterday morning the Natives participated in them most heartily. To-night their enjoyment reaches the culminating point, and certainly no better means could have been devised to bring home the meaning of the Jubilee to the minds of the most ignorant.

The Viceregal party left Government-house at seven o'clock. They drove along the principal streets, followed by numberless private carriages and vehicles of every kind. The procession is still going on, and shows no signs of ending. It may safely be said that no one who has seen to-night's spectacle will ever forget the manner in which the Indian metropolis did honour to the Jubilee of the Empress of India.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

India is now quieting down to its normal state, but accounts of the rejoicings in more remote stations continue to pour in. These rejoicings for the most part are reproductions on a smaller scale of those of the capital—thanksgiving services among all religions and sects, processions, parades wherever troops are stationed, fireworks, and illuminations. Every district of British India and every Native State have been jointly celebrating the occasion, and the most humble demonstrations have been characterised by the same enthusiasm and loyalty as animated the magnificent displays of the great cities.

At Morshedabad there was a grand procession headed by the Nawab Bahadur and his family. At Benares a durbar was held, and the city was illuminated. At Agra the Taj was illuminated, and an exhibition of local industries was held. At Lucknow dinners were given to the poor. At Jhansi a subscription was opened to build a Victoria-gate to the city. At Ulwar the Maharajah presented 50,000 rupees to Lady Dufferin's fund and founded a women's hospital. At Sibi Colonel St. John held a durbar which many Brahui and Belooch chiefs attended. Sirdar

Asad Khan, C.I.E., and the leading Brahui chiefs presented an address. At Pishin the ceremony consisted in sending an engine for the first time over four miles of tunnels and viaducts which take the railway through Chuppar Rift and over Chuppar-bridge. The bridge is 600ft. long and 300ft. high. Thus the day was marked by a triumph over the greatest obstacle encountered by the Sind-Pishin Railway. At Bangalore the Maharajah of Mysore and the British Resident reviewed the troops. The Maharajah held a durbar, and the town was illuminated. To-morrow the East Indian Railway Company will celebrate the jubilee by the formal opening of the Hooghly Railway Bridge, a work the conclusion of which will be appropriately marked by the honour of knighthood being conferred on its designer, Mr. Bradford Leslie.

MADRAS, FEB. 20.

At Madras the Jubilee rejoicings began on Wednesday morning. At 7 o'clock there was a parade of troops and volunteers. Special services were held at most places of worship during the day. Large congregations, including the Governor, the Judges, and high officials, attended the Cathedral service, which concluded with the National Anthem.

At half-past five the Governor arrived in State at the banquet hall, where an address was read and presented by Mr. Hutchins, chairman of the central committee. The Governor made an excellent reply, after which the National Anthem was sung.

The Governor gave a State banquet in the evening, and at nine o'clock there was a grand display of fireworks on the island.

The Madras Presidency subscriptions amount to nearly 1,12,000 rupees, which will be devoted to a memorial address in a casket, to the Victoria Technical Institute, and to the Imperial Institute in London.

BOMBAY, FEB. 16.

The celebration of the Queen's Jubilee began here this morning with a parade of troops. Afterwards, at half past eight o'clock, the Governor drove in State to the Town Hall, which was brightly decorated, and received addresses from the Municipality, the University, and public bodies in all parts of the Presidency.

The scene was a striking one. The Governor stood, surrounded by the naval and military officers, the civil officials, and Natives of consideration, at the head of the lofty steps leading to the facade of the Town Hall, there being in front an open space kept by soldiers, sailors, and volunteers. The streets, windows, and roofs were crowded with Natives, who displayed great enthusiasm. The Governor made an eloquent speech.

The Queen's experience, he said, had in critical times, been of immense benefit to the nation. The characteristic of her reign was the activity of moral forces among the people. Industrial education, which had been initiated by the late Prince Consort, was the great want of India. The progress of India was largely due to the ability of the Civil Service. The pledges of the Queen's Proclamation had been redeemed. The relations between England, India, and the Colonies had never been more cordial, and it was the Throne which united Englishmen most.

At the conclusion of this speech the Royal Standard was unfurled, a salute was fired, and cheers were raised by the vast crowd. There was next a procession to the Cathedral, where choral thanksgiving services were held.

This evening Lord and Lady Reay met the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and a procession of carriages was formed, the Governor, with their Royal Highnesses and Lady Reay, occupying the leading one. The distinguished party drove through the principal streets, which were brilliantly illuminated with festoons and coloured lamps on the walls, gas devices, with the words "God save the Queen," "We are Happy," "England and India United," being placed over the windows. The arches of the Victoria Railway terminus were lighted with electricity, the effect being very fine. The University tower and hall, the Post-office, and the Secretariat buildings were adorned with coloured lamps, the whole constituting a highly picturesque spectacle.

The procession moved down to the pier and gazed on the ship-ping in the harbour, all lighted up—a veritable scene from fairy-land. The party afterwards drove to the fair on the Esplanade, filled with thousands of sightseers, and here the enthusiasm was the greatest. The Queen's statue was seen in a great arch, splendidly lighted up. The Governor, Lady Reay, and the Duke and Duchess finally drove to Government House.

The enthusiasm and rejoicing displayed by the people have never been surpassed, and no more striking or beautiful sight was ever seen in Bombay.

BOMBAY, FEB. 17.

The Jubilee celebration commenced at Poonah on Sunday with a special service. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught gave a State ball on Monday, the rooms used being superbly decorated. Their Royal Highnesses dined at the Club on Tuesday, when the Duke delivered a short but earnest address, which was much cheered. He held a grand parade of troops yesterday, and afterwards rode through the fair to the poultry show. The Duke and Duchess left for Bombay in the afternoon. Three thousand Eurasian and European children went in procession during the day to the fair, singing the National Anthem. A durbar was held in the evening, and the gardens and bridge were beautifully

illuminated. Fireworks were displayed on the river, and there was a general illumination of the city and the cantonments, which was witnessed by countless crowds. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A State ball is given to-night by the Governor to 3,000 persons of all races. The grounds are brilliantly illuminated. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are present.

BURMA.

In Rangoon and neighbourhood the whole population showed enthusiasm in celebrating the Jubilee. The proceedings commenced with a review of the troops in the early morning. The National Anthem was then sung by some 5,000 school-children assembled on the parade-ground, who at the suggestion of the Viceroy were given a "treat." Thanksgiving services in the Cathedral and other churches followed.

Commissioner Hodgkinson held a durbar in the afternoon, and received addresses from the various races for transmission to the Queen. He also announced the Jubilee acts of grace and the honours, which were received with much satisfaction. One month of all sentences on ordinary prisoners is remitted, but no rebels, dacoits, or robbers captured during the recent disturbances will be released until order has been completely restored. The erection of a permanent memorial, to include a statue of the Queen and a memorial-hall, has been decided on. Ten per cent. of the funds collected are to be devoted to the Imperial Institute.

At Mandalay there was much public rejoicing, in which the Natives largely participated. Numerous triumphal arches had been erected, and a large temporary building had been constructed to the south-west of the city moat, and gaily decorated in the Burmese style. At noon General Arbuthnot and Sir C. Bernard, accompanied by their staffs and a large number of officers, and escorted by cavalry, arrived at this building. A large crowd of the Burmese had assembled in and round the structure, all in their holiday attire, and in their dresses of brilliant colours they formed a striking spectacle, as they stood in dense masses, thick as standing corn, and gorgeous as a field of flowers. Among the spectators in the building were two sisters of the ex-King Thebaw, three Queens of the late King Mindone-Min, and a crowd of princesses who blazed with diamonds and rubies.

A salute of 101 guns was fired, and the combined bands of six Native regiments played the National Anthem. Sir C. Bernard then addressed the assembly, announcing that all sentences passed on the insurgents in Upper Burma would be revised, and remitted as far as possible. He also announced several appointments to the dignities of C.S.I., and C.I.E., including that of the Kinwoon Mingyee and another Burman official. Robes of honour were bestowed on four Buddhist bishops and two monks, and dresses of honour were presented to several persons on whom the Viceroy conferred honorary titles. Dances and dramatic performances were then given by Burmese, Shans, Brahmans, and Chinese.

NATIVE STATES.

At Indore the Maharajah laid the foundation stone of a library to be called the Victoria Library, and entertained the Governor General's Agent and all the Military and Civil Officers at a banquet. Prisoners were released, and food and money distributed to the poor. Prayers were said in the temples for the Queen, and there was a display of fireworks and illuminations in the evening.

At Bhopal there was a general holiday, with a parade of the troops, an Imperial salute, and an illumination of the city. The Begum gave a state banquet, and distributed food to the poor. The foundation stone of the new waterworks was laid.

At Gwalior the foundation stone of the Victoria College was laid, and a general holiday observed. After an Imperial salute, a review, and illuminations of the city and the fortress—for the first time since the Mahrattas have held it—took place. Prisoners were released. All arrears of the land-revenue—amounting to a million sterling—are remitted.

At Rewah the foundation stone of a dispensary was laid; a holiday was kept, and a parade of troops took place. In the evening there was a general illumination.

CAPTAIN R. TEMPLE, B.S.O., has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Mandalay.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Bombay paper:—Thirteen years ago I was present at the meeting in the Dome at Brighton, when, in the presence of 5,000 of his constituents, the late Professor Fawcett received his presentation from "the grateful people of India" of a cheque for the payment of his election expenses and a service of plate. To-night at the meeting convened for the purpose of deciding as to the disposal of the Fawcett Memorial Fund only half-a-dozen gentlemen presented themselves at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms. A sum of 5,000 rupees has been subscribed. They modestly declined to say what should be done with it, and adjourned the meeting forthwith. Is this all the "immortality" which attends upon those who have loved their fellow-men?

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF'S PARTHIAN SHOT.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The readers of Sir M. E. Grant Duff's reply in the *Contemporary Review* to Mr. Samuel Smith's "India Revisited" will be equally in doubt as to whether Mr. Smith was the most competent critic of British administration in India, or the ex-Governor of Madras was its most competent vindicator. Mr. Smith seems to have first come to India nearly a quarter of a century ago on a commercial mission which lays in Bombay and in the cotton-growing districts of the Western Presidency. His second visit had a more public purpose, but it gave him no larger opportunities of investigation than a cold weather tour gives to an intelligent and an inquiring traveller, and he appears to have been as rapid in coming to his conclusions as he was in moving from place to place. Sir M. E. Grant Duff's delicate taunt that he spent "nearly a whole day" in Madras is a suggestive comment upon the thoroughness of a part, at least, of the energetic tourist's inquiry, and is an adequate rejoinder to anything that Mr. Smith may have said about the condition of the Southern Presidency, and to much of his criticism of other localities. However, although Sir M. E. Grant Duff has spent more years than Mr. Smith has spent months in India, and, if we mistake not, has, like him, "revisited" the country, the exculpatory value of his reply is not a little reduced by the simple fact that he is—well, Sir M. E. Grant Duff. The supreme contempt which breathes throughout his article for all that to the unsophisticated Mr. Samuel Smith seemed evidence of the condition of the country and of the opinions and wants of its people will seem to many of his readers to seriously minimise the value of his reply. From a literary point of view it is, of course, crushing enough. But it is a little too merciless, and it crushes a good deal that might with no great disadvantage have been left alone. We are not all of us so easily persuaded as Sir M. E. Grant Duff seems to be that the whole of what we call public opinion in this country is an inflated body, without weight, substance, or coherency. Even a cold weather tourist who had his ears open would by chance come in contact here and there with a statement of grievances that was real and worth listening to. It is easy enough to set down in a phrase as "pert scribblers for the Native Press" the people who sit in congresses and who try to persuade new-comers from Europe that all is not going for the best in the body social and politic, and if Sir M. E. Grant Duff had no other purpose than that of imitating one of the most familiar phrases in Burke there was no particular reason why he should not caution us against "taking the voice of the frogs croaking in a back water for the opinion of all the creatures in the neighbouring river, from the smallest fish up to the crocodile." The chief objection to it is that it may tempt people to ask if Sir M. E. Grant Duff was more attentive to the voice of the crocodiles of the Madras Presidency than to the croakings of the frogs. His impartial contempt for every sort of public opinion when he was in the country seriously disqualified him for pronouncing which voice is worth listening to and which is not. Mr. Smith was doubtless long enough in India to hear something upon that point, and we do not suppose that he will take too seriously Sir M. E. Grant Duff's profound observation that the Natives whom Mr. Smith saw would have been ready to assure him that Lord Dufferin breakfasted every morning upon curried babies if they thought that the information would please him. It is an article of faith with him that the whole thing is a sham, and he only indulges in variations upon an easy theme when he tells us that a few Europeans are pulling the strings, that all the Western tricks of bogus agitation are resorted to, including enthusiastic public meetings, consisting of an orator and a reporter, and that the whole business is a mere repetition of the parrot cries of European mischief-makers, by busy and pushing talkers just clever enough to be ingeniously wrong on most subjects. Oddly enough the only exponent of Indian opinion whom he names as trustworthy is the Maharajah of Vizianagram. We do not forget that that worthy man gave him a dinner the day before he left Madras, and paid him the doubtful homage of a ridiculous encomium.

Parthian shots like these will doubtless find their mark somewhere, but they are not the most effective missiles that a defender of the British administration in India could choose. There are other ways than those which Sir M. E. Grant Duff has chosen of saying that that which passes for the public opinion of India is the voice of but an infinitesimally small fraction of the population, and that it might be dangerous to interpret it as an absolute and reliable indicator of the direction in which the promotion of the interests of the country is to be sought. We may caution Mr. Smith against too confident an appeal to what he calls the educated Native tribunal without pulling its judges from their seats and dancing over their prostrate bodies in their own court. Sir M. E. Grant Duff owes it mainly to his obstinate inattention to every expression of public opinion in this country that he credits pert scribblers and the retailers of parrot cries with the propagation of the theory that India is becoming a poorer

country instead of a richer. Everybody who looks around him knows that the mere talking politicians of India have never been attracted by economic subjects, and that those who have busied themselves with this matter are few and far between, that they are the reverse of "glib," and that they have thus far awakened far more interest among Europeans than amongst their own countrymen. It would scarcely be too much to say that the "Bankruptcy of India" and allied subjects have been far more eagerly discussed in England than in this country. The subject is fairly open to discussion, and we gladly accept, as a contribution to the brighter view of it, Sir M. E. Grant Duff's testimony to the increasing well-being of the districts with which he is best acquainted. He meets in a characteristically dogmatic way the very widely prevalent belief that this country is not always fairly treated in financial arrangements between India and England. "I don't agree," he says, and he enforces his disagreement by echoing on behalf of the English Government, Olive's famous "By God, I am astonished at my own moderation." All we need say is that the Government of India do not share in the astonishment. They altogether failed to appreciate the moderation of the Imperial authorities when England determined that her share of the cost of the Afghan war should not exceed five millions; they have never appreciated the moderation which imposes upon India the cost of the home depôts of British regiments serving in India, and in numberless cases they have had to submit to financial arrangements which to them, at all events, seemed inequitable and unfair. We more than half suspect, indeed, that upon this matter, as upon others, Sir M. E. Grant Duff has written with something less than an official knowledge of the facts that he has proposed to deal with.

CASTE PREJUDICES.

(Pioneer.)

It is a significant sign of the rapid strides of progress among the Natives of India during the last quarter of a century that, in the mass of evidence given before the Public Service Commission, the question of caste prejudices in connection with crossing the seas by candidates for civil employment is treated as of altogether minor importance. Thus of three Native witnesses examined a few days ago in Calcutta, one, a very old servant of the Government in the Uncovenanted branch, said the prejudice against voyaging to England still lingered among the higher castes, but was diminishing—"there was absolutely no insuperable barrier to a Hindu being re-admitted to his society and being of his family again after his visit to England." This witness added that the performance of certain expiatory ceremonies enjoined in the Shastras would be necessary on the part of the Hindu on his return to his own country, and by implication we should conclude that he would advocate such ceremonies being submitted to. Another witness, a Deputy Collector of eighteen years' service, would encourage candidates to go to England, and if they were young men would "insist" upon their going. "There were caste prejudices among some families, but they should not be listened to." A third, a zemindar of Hughli, would not compel candidates to go, but would encourage them to do so. Now, it is obvious from statements of this kind that the ever-widening circles made by the stone of education which we have cast into the still pool of Hinduism have reached and are obliterating the surface scum of caste prejudices which but a generation ago no one would have ventured to interfere with. Those prejudices were supposed to be so deep-rooted that nothing could destroy them. Had we attempted rudely to uproot them we might have failed, and failed dangerously; but imperceptibly and quietly they have died away, and we hear less and less of them day by day. It would indeed seem that India is furnishing a striking proof of the theory advanced by Tocqueville regarding the changes wrought when a religious belief is secretly undermined by doctrines which may be termed negative, since they deny the truth of one religion without affirming that of any other. "Prodigious revolutions then take place in the human mind, without the apparent co-operation of the passions of man, and almost without his knowledge. . . . In ages which answer to his description men desert their religious opinions from lukewarmness rather than from dislike; they do not reject them, but the sentiments by which they were once fostered disappear." In the liberal education which the State provides for the people of India religion has no place: there is no affirmation of the truth of Christianity, but the doctrines of civilisation with which the Hindu student is saturated none the less undermine, negatively it may be, the religious belief which he would otherwise have accepted as his fathers accepted it before him.

AN ARMY RESERVE FOR INDIA.

(Times of India.)

The present unsettled and stormy condition of European politics renders it more than ever necessary that the question of a reserve force for the army in India should be carefully worked out, and some reliable basis obtained upon which to act. Recent legislation on this point has been in the right direction and has created the nucleus of a reserve which may amount to thirty or

four thousand men, and which will save us a number of Sepoys who have been thoroughly trained, but who would otherwise be lost to the country owing to the fact that the state of their family affairs necessitates their taking their discharge and withdrawing from the active army. But thirty thousand men is little enough when we consider the enormous strength of continental armies, and the scheme requires to be pushed further and thoroughly applied to the whole of the forces in India before it can be said to have properly supplied our needs. Not only for the Native army but also for the whole of the departments should some system of reserve be introduced, for, during a serious war, the draft of sergeants from the regiments required to fill the departmental ranks would be more than could be met without serious injury to the fighting units. More especially is this the case with the Medical Department, where we lately saw the pensioners had to be drawn on for service in Madras to set free the requisite number of men for active service in Burma. This was the proper course of action under the circumstances, but the fact that such a call was necessary shows a certain amount of weakness in the system. If a comparatively small affair like Burma, where about 20,000 men are employed, cannot be arranged for without calling on pensioned apothecaries to provide for the duties of the Madras garrisons, how much more would a really serious campaign on a large scale deplete the medical resources of the province. Doctors can be procured in sufficient numbers, for the number of young men in England who have passed well, but have attained to but small practices, is very great, and the offer of even temporary employment would tempt hundreds. But the subordinate staff would be better recruited in this country, as in their case an immediate knowledge of Hindustani is essential in most cases. To provide for this steps might be taken to create a reserve of apothecaries either by forming a reserve corps to which men might go after twelve years' service, at a rate lower than the full active pay, or by allowing a certain number to take their pensions at an earlier period than that at which they would otherwise be eligible for it on condition that they should be liable to be called out as reserve men. Efficient apothecaries cannot be trained in a day, and a body such as we have described would form an efficient second line and enable the authorities to organise the medical arrangements of a campaign without any fear of running short of men. For the routine work reserve men would be much more useful than any outsiders, however well trained they might be, from a medical point of view.

Far more important, however, than any department is the question of a reserve for the Native army, for, under present circumstances, the number of men required to hold the various Indian garrisons would seriously cripple the sources from which an army could be drawn to operate beyond the frontier. Even for local expeditions, troops have to be drawn with great regard for the proportions left behind in various districts, and for a great war with a European Power, such as France or Russia, the country would have to be still more strongly held, as the discontented and turbulent spirits, of which there are plenty in our larger towns, would seize the opportunity and rise on their own account if the troops were withdrawn. It may be, as some enthusiasts urge, degrading to have to confess that we still held the country by the sword; but the fact remains, and must be faced. However great the care and attention paid to the health and sanitation of the troops, and in India such care is anxiously taken, it is inevitable that a certain proportion of every regiment will be found unfit to march with their battalion on service, and a still larger proportion will become ineffective during the first six months' campaigning. To meet this constant drain, and to keep the battalions up to full strength, notwithstanding losses from sickness and wounds, Government started a reserve, not to provide extra battalions, but to fill those already existing. This scheme would bring up about 30,000 men to the colours if applied throughout India, and that number, assisted by the number of recruits available, will be sufficient to keep the battalions on active service fully supplied. But this reserve is not enough for all the calls of a great campaign. Thirty or forty thousand men would soon be swallowed up in an army a hundred thousand strong, and would, at least, be insufficient to form additional battalions. What is really required is a source from which additional army corps can be drawn to swell our forces at critical times, and to take up those important irregular duties of reconnaissance and the guarding of the line of communications, which increase so enormously as an army advances into a hostile country, or even in a friendly country leaves its base.

No country in the world possesses so fine a reserve as India, if only Government would consent to use it, for it is a natural and ready-made reserve only requiring a few bold touches with the pruning-knife and a little training to render it the most formidable second line of modern times. The armies of the Native States, if properly taken in hand, with a few English officers scattered among them, would produce a splendid body of irregular troops. This would necessitate a considerable reduction of the total number allowed to each chief, but as the men dismissed would only constitute the rabble or tail which invariably accompanies every purely Native army, and as the remainder would be well drilled and well armed, the chiefs would probably much prefer the new arrangement. In some States, as, for instance,

Baroda, reorganisation has been commenced from within, but in others it would require the British initiative before the reform could be carried out. The present regular service consists of about 180,000 men, British and Native, though the late additions to the British forces and the new battalions may bring the number up to nearly 200,000 of all ranks. Of this number we could not, under present circumstances, keep more than 60,000 in the field for any length of time, and that only with considerable difficulty. It is calculated, however, that the armies of Native States, when remodelled, would aggregate about two hundred thousand. This vast force, if thoroughly trained, would enable us to take 100,000 of our regular army for service, their places being taken by the contingents, while an army corps of 30,000 might be taken direct from this source and employed on irregular duties. They might either be used by themselves under British generals, or added to the various divisions as light troops. It would even be possible to form, say a quarter of the whole force into a regular reserve, giving the commissions, except a few of the highest, and the staff appointments to Native gentlemen of good family. This would open out a career to the youth of the Indian nobility such as is at present denied to them, and by finding them work suitable to their tastes and inclinations, eliminate the slightly disloyal feelings which are, in most of them, only the fruits of idleness. The peculiar constitution of these armies would prevent their officers from clashing with those of the regular army in times of peace, and in war any difficulties might be easily arranged. The troops would, of course, require thorough remodeling on the irregular system, but we have plenty of officers fully capable of that, but a careful watch must be kept to see that too many British officers are not employed and that the reserve thus formed is kept as a career for Natives. The present is a very suitable time for the consideration of the subject, for we hope to see our regular army re-armed throughout within the next three or four years, and the weapons thus available could be issued to the new force. Some few men consider it an act of folly to arm such a body with breech-loaders, but it is, in reality, the truest wisdom, as Natives can find and use ammunition for muzzle-loading rifles, but could never manufacture the cartridges requisite for breech-loaders without establishments created on purpose. By keeping these in our own hands we ensure that none of the troops can be turned against us with any effect. The commissions in these regiments would, of course, be entirely in the hands of the chiefs, but arrangements might be made for a certain proportion, say one in five, to be placed at the disposal of the British Government, as a channel of promotion for deserving Native officers of the regular army. By these means, a gradual leavening of the mass could be effected, and, in a few years, the standard of efficiency would perceptibly rise. Such a reserve, being complete in all details, would be useful as the present reserve could never be useful, for it could act independently, without making any sudden call on the resources and the officers of the Regular army.

THE RAJPOOT STATES.

(Statesman.)

In acknowledging the receipt from the Foreign Department of the Government of India of the annual report of the political administration of the Rajpootana States for 1885-86, we are obliged to say that it is impossible to imagine a more useless or unsatisfactory record than it presents. If the Government really desires that the public should know by means of these reports what our relations with these States really are, we can only say that the effort is absolutely frustrate, and that if the purpose were to throw an impenetrable veil over their conduct, it could not succeed more completely than it does by these administration reports. They disclose literally nothing that the public desires to know, or feels the least interest in knowing. They consist of a series of disjointed, ill-arranged, and altogether unimportant notes as to facts in which it is impossible to take the slightest interest, while they are strung together with a perfunctoriness that is stamped on every page of them, and that has resulted in the present case in producing a confused mass of information concerning the States that it would require the most careful editing to make even intelligible. If we say that the report bears upon its face that it is produced only to conform with the rule that requires its production, and that its effect is to weary the reader instead of interesting him, we are not speaking too strongly. The report is a reflection upon everyone who has had any part in its preparation. It is not honest work, either in its conception or execution. The report is produced in conformity with the rule that requires it to be submitted, but as to serving any good purpose the idea has not entered the mind of its compilers. We know that these States are seething with life, and that they are the arena in which some of the most important problems of the empire are being worked out, while an impenetrable veil is thrown over the whole. So completely is this purpose achieved that a stranger to the country could not even gather from the report the simple facts of our relation with these States. It would surprise him to be told that the report was intended to describe the admiration of a series of independent States, that are supposed to be ruled by their own Native

princes. It is the Prince of Denmark, with the part of Hamlet omitted all through. Not one word is there about the Native princes themselves or their rule. All that we see is a series of moving pictures in which the only figures to be discerned are the Political Agent, the Resident, the Superintendent, the Vaccinator, the Engineer. The Native Princes never show at all. We suppose they are somewhere in the retirement of the background, but we have to guess at their existence even there. Never was there a more unsatisfactory state of matters. We know that the State are full of heartburnings and resentment at the practical exclusion of their Rulers from all real power in their own dominions, and a more unsatisfactory attempt to describe what is going on was certainly never made.

BENGAL.

THE price of glass lamps and other articles used for the purposes of illumination went up in Calcutta between two and three hundred per cent. The demand for small glass lights was enormous. It is stated that 100,000 of these lights were ordered for Government House, and for the East Indian Railway amounted to no less than seven lakhs.

It is proposed to commemorate the Jubilee in Patna by reviving the scheme of an industrial school which was first originated to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales. A lakh was subscribed by the Behar chiefs for the purpose, to which Syed Lofali Khan added another lakh for the purchase of tools and machinery for use in the school. The money subscribed was advanced to the Municipality as a loan at three per cent. interest, and with this fund as a nucleus it is proposed to place the school on a permanent and satisfactory footing.

THE experiments to improve the quality of the class of wheat grown in Bengal are, a Calcutta contemporary says, gradually attaining success, chiefly owing to the introduction of a better kind of seed. In the Birbhoom division experiments were first made by introducing seeds from Mozafarnagar and Delhi, the cultivators being ignorant of the fact that the very best wheat grown in India, called "Buxar No. 1 Club" is largely produced and exported from parts of the Shahabad district in Behar. So great was the difference in value between the Buxar wheat and that grown in the neighbouring division of Bhagulpore that the committee of the Calcutta Wheat Trade Association valued it at four annas per maund higher. The Bhagulpore cultivators at once introduced the Buxar seed, with such satisfactory results that the Wheat Association described the produce as "a splendid description of wheat, soft, mellow, bold, regular, and of good colour," and estimated it as worth six annas a maund more than the local Bhagulpore grain. As soon as this fact became known to the landowners in the Bhagulpore and other divisions, applications for hundreds of maunds of Buxar seed were sent to Behar.

A CONTEMPORARY says that there is one old soldier still living in India who paraded at Dum-Dum to "assist" in the firing of the salute which marked the accession of the Queen fifty years ago, and who was present, we doubt not, on the Calcutta Maidan on the 16th to see the salute fired in honour of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. Quartermaster-Sergeant N. W. Bancroft enlisted for the old Bengal Artillery at Dum-Dum in the year 1833, being then just nine years and two months of age, and consequently eligible for the band. At the age of eighteen he became a trumpeter in the Horse Artillery, and in 1845 elected to become a gunner. In the modest little book in which he tells the story of his soldiering (*From Recruit to Staff-Sergeant*: Calcutta City Press, 1885) we have vivid descriptions of the actions fought during the Sutlej Campaign, the writer having had the good fortune to share in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Alival, and Sohraon. He had seen, before this, the return of Pollock's avenging army from Cabul, when Lord Ellenborough met it at Ferozepore, and gave it that welcome which it had so richly earned. A severe cannon shot wound at Ferozeshah was the mark which Sergeant Bancroft carried with him from Sikh campaigns; but this did not prevent him from seeing more fighting in the Punjab from 1850 to 1864. In the Mutiny he saw more tough work, being engaged in the Meerut and Bulandshahr Districts, while the siege of Delhi was going on; sharing in the capture of Lucknow; and going through the campaign in Rohilkhand, where what are called minor affairs were most numerous. Four medals with eight clasps were his reward for his campaigning. Sergeant Bancroft took his discharge in 1866 on his 21. 3d. a day, and entered civil employ. He is now Superintendent of the Native Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipore, and has nearly twenty-one years of service under Government to his credit, in addition to his thirty-three in the Artillery. He is now sixty-three years of age, but has yet to serve four years for half-pay pension in civil employ; and, this being so, he may well be granted a small request he is making to the Government to be allowed to retire on half-pay should his health break down.

MADRAS.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to learn that Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, C.E., Superintendent of the Madras Harbour Works, has requested the Government to accept his resignation, as he is unable to ac-

cept the view entertained by the Harbour Trustees of his responsibility to their board.

MISS POOSON, Government astronomer, has received a cablegram to telegraph observations of a new comet which was discovered on the 18th ult. at Cordoba. It is expected to become very brilliant during the year with a tail two degrees long. The comet is now situated in the Crane constellation.

ON the 25th ult. a banquet was given at Pondicherry to M. de Lanessau, Deputy of the Seine, who has been charged by the French Government with a roving commission to inquire into the comparative condition of the English and French colonies throughout the world. M. Manes, the Governor-General of Pondicherry, presided at the dinner, which was attended by seventy-two of the principal officials and inhabitants of Pondicherry.

ALTHOUGH considerable doubts were at first thrown on the discovery of kaolin or china clay at Whitefield in the Madras Presidency, all doubt is now dispelled. Messrs. Arbutnot and Co. have taken a lease of the property, having entered into a contract with the Telegraph Department for the supply of insulators. They have also engaged a trained potter from Bombay, who has already begun operations. It has been decided to remove the works from Whitefield to Avady, which is within easy reach of Madras and has a good water supply. The necessary machinery and plant have been ordered from England.

THE rat threatens to be as destructive in the Neilgherries as the rabbit is in Australia. The hills are overrun by them. The fields of the ryots are honeycombed by them. On estates hundreds of tea trees have been uprooted by them, and bushels of coffee may be gathered that has been picked by them. Growers of potatoes and vegetables have had their crops destroyed by them, and residents and visitors have experienced what a pest they have become in the houses. It is suggested that the breeding of such birds as the eagle, the hawk, and the owl, which prey upon rats, should be encouraged. At present the Neilgherries Game Association offers rewards for the destruction of such birds.

BOMBAY.

IT has been settled that the office of the Examiner of Marine Accounts will be permanently transferred to Bombay.

THE Income-tax Act has been extended to the Cantonments of Baroda, Neemuch, Nowgong, Mhow and Deesa, subject to certain modifications which are set forth in a notification which appears in the last issue of the *Gazette of India*.

MR. LEE-WARNER, Acting Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political and Educational Departments, goes home on sick leave. Sir William Wedderburn, who is shortly expected to return from leave in England, will probably take up the appointment.

IT is understood that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy proceeds to England on the 8th April in the *s.s. Ganges*. His Highness the Maharajah of Ojoch Behar has taken his passage by the same steamer.

THE Very Rev. B. Linden, S.J., who was at one time Superior of the Jesuit Fathers in Bombay, and lately Rector of St. Xavier's High School at Poona, is to be shortly consecrated as Bishop of the new diocese of Poona.

MR. CANDY, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, goes to England in April for a year. The acting appointment has been offered to Mr. Crowe, Acting District Judge of Poona.

THE Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week show that there was slight rain in the Shikarpore and Upper Sind Frontier districts. In several districts the standing crops were slightly damaged by blight and frost. Fever prevails in parts of eleven, cattle-disease in parts of often, and small-pox in parts of four districts.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE Municipality of Agra have made a free gift of a site, valued at Rs. 8,000, to the Agra Female Hospital, of which the foundation stone has been laid by Lady Lyall.

THE Punjab Revenue and Tenancy Bills are not likely to come before the Legislative Council during the Calcutta Session, but will probably be taken up and passed as soon as the Council reopens at Simla. Colonel Davies, the member in charge, is going on furlough this spring; but as he does not start until well on in April there will be time for a final consultation at Umballa as the Government goes up country, even if he is not able to rejoin the Council and see the measures through.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Magistrates in the North-West Provinces under the Statute of 1870:—Pandit Ram Autar Pande, B.A., Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Benares; Syed Habibullah, Barrister-at-Law, of Allahabad; and Syed Mahomed Ali, B.A., of Aligarh. Pandit Ram Autar is described as an officer of proved ability, and the two other gentlemen are said to have had an excellent English education, and belong to families of known standing and influence.

It is reported from Umballa that a serious affray took place between a couple of soldiers belonging to the Queen's Bays and some Native villagers. The two soldiers went out for purposes of sport, to a village called Shahpore, about eight or nine miles out on the Umballa-Delhi-road, and while there, shot a pigeon, a proceeding which appears to have given the villagers great offence, for they showed their resentment by mobbing and actually ill-treating the soldiers. It is said that in the struggle, the gun carried by one of the men accidentally went off, wounding a Native in the groin. The attack was altogether unprovoked. The soldiers were severely maltreated, and both of them are at present lying in hospital, owing to the serious injuries sustained.

The orders of the Secretary of State have been received with regard to Mr. G. E. Wakefield, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, who attained the age of fifty-five last September, but was allowed to continue in the service, pending the result of his appeal to the Home authorities for an extension of service. Mr. Wakefield was, it appears, an Extra Assistant Commissioner at Peshawar at the time of the Mutiny, and was one of those who helped Edwardes, Nicholson, and the few resolute ones who maintained our authority there, when the position seemed so desperate that even John Lawrence, for once in his career, hesitated and gave counsel that might have led to the extinction of our power in India. For his services on that trying occasion, Mr. Wakefield was rewarded with an appointment in the Commission. "He is an officer of the old school," says the Lahore paper, "and governed his district well after the patriarchal fashion in vogue when 'equity, justice, and good conscience' rather than the strict letter of the law were the lights which guided Punjab officialdom. He was popular with the Natives, and carries with him into his retirement the good wishes of many. The times are changed since 1857; and the qualities which in the future seem likely to be regarded as the best title to advancement, are fluency in speech and writing, and a minute acquaintance with legal technicalities."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. J. WILSON and Surgeon R. J. D. Hall have been brought on the strength of the forces in the Bombay Command.

LIEUT. C. V. F. TOWNSEND, attached to the 3rd Sikhs, has been appointed a Squadron Officer in the 1st Regiment Central India Horse.

LIEUT. GEORGE BRODIE O'DONNELL, S.C., has been promoted on the completion of eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT M. J. SHEWAN, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year.

COLONEL C. GRANT, Bombay Cavalry, has retired from the service on a pension of £622 per annum. Colonel Grant entered the army in 1837. Since July 10, 1883, he has officiated as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch.

The following stations have been transferred from the Mhow to the Presidency Circle for medical administrative purposes, with effect from 1st April, 1887:—Deesa, Ahmedabad, Mount Abu, Surat, Bhuj, Rajkot, Baroda, Sadra, Dwarka.

The appointment of Colonel W. R. Elles, C.B., to the Adjutant-Generalship of the Army in India, in succession to Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., who takes a Divisional command, is notified. At the time when Sir Thomas Baker became Adjutant in 1884, Colonel Elles ran him close.

GENERAL CHAPMAN, Quartermaster-General, who has just joined at Calcutta, will not start for Burma to join the Commander-in-Chief, but will take up his office duties at Headquarters. Sir T. Baker is not likely to assume the command at Allahabad for some weeks, as a good deal of work has to be done when the Commander-in-Chief and his Adjutant-General reach Fort William.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and Staff arrived in Calcutta, on their return from Burma, on the 10th of February. Captain C. V. Hume, one of the aides-de-camp, remains behind in Burma for a short time. His Excellency will probably arrive at Amballa about the 25th prox., and will remain in camp there for a week, according to present arrangements.

PRIVATE JOHN TREMBLE, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, who was tried at Amballa in November by Mr. Justice Plowden, for murdering, at Sababthu, in May, Private Burns of the same regiment, has been convicted under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced by the Chief Court to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, commencing from the 15th November last. The case, it will be remembered, was reserved for hearing before a full Bench.

The Quartermaster-General in India has telegraphed to the

General Officer Commanding Upper Burma Field Force:—"All men belonging to the corps and batteries returning from Burma to India who were detained for an extra year will be permitted to go home if they arrive in time for embarkation in the troopships sailing from Bombay on 19th March or 2nd April. As all details are usually kept ten days at Deolali for completion of documents, it is most desirable that all such men should be sent to India as soon as possible, without waiting to accompany their corps or batteries."

THE Army List, by the way, already shows the twentieth century in its columns, as the date on which Major O. M. O'neagh, V.C., commanding the Merwara Battalion, will vacate his command is entered at 1902.

THE current year will, for the Bengal Native Army, be remarkable for numerous vacancies in the commands of regiments. The seven years' rule regulating the tenure of command and the age limit of fifty-two will make themselves felt in a marked way. Thus the following officers vacate their commands:—Colonel Copland, of the 19th Punjab Infantry, on the 24th ult.; Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, 16th Bengal Cavalry, on 3rd March; Colonel Venour, 5th Bengal Infantry, on 25th March; Colonel Collis, 21st Punjab Infantry, on 27th April; Colonel R. Smith, 8th Bengal Infantry, on 29th April; Colonel Chowne, 2nd Punjab Infantry, on 1st June; Colonel Minto, 76th Bengal Infantry, on 24th June; Colonel R. D. Campbell, 30th Punjab Infantry, on 27th June; Colonel Justice, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on 1st July; Colonel Rutherford, 33rd Bengal Infantry, on 4th September; Colonel Chapman, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on 10th September; Colonel Baker, 2nd Bengal Infantry, on 20th September; Colonel Way, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on 22nd October; Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, 17th Bengal Infantry, on 12th December; Colonel Battye, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, on 24th December; and Colonel Barnes, 10th Bengal Lancers, on 29th December. Of those sixteen commanding officers, seven (Colonels Copland, Venour, Collis, Smith, Chapman, Barnes, and Battye) come under the seven years' rule; and two (Colonels Ross and Fitzgerald) under the fifty-two years of age limit; Colonel Chowne vacates on attaining colonel's allowance; and the remainder have to go on attaining fifty-five years of age. There will be only seven vacancies next year, viz., 4th, 8th, and 17th Bengal Cavalry, 6th Bengal Infantry, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. In 1889 there will be only five vacancies, but 1890 will witness the retirement of no fewer than nineteen commandants. Even if there are no casualties or voluntary retirements, there will be a good flow of promotion in the Bengal Presidency during the next three or four years.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"The particulars we gave, the other day, regarding the amalgamation of the supply and transport branches of the Commissariat Department may be regarded as the beginning of the end; the end, that is, or rather the collapse of the great Transport Department, inaugurated with such a flourishing of trumpets some few years ago. The present measure, indeed, practically amounts to a return to the old system which prevailed previous to 1830. Since then the Transport Department has grown into a huge monstrosity; a danger in war, and in time of peace something very like a curse to all concerned with it. Regimental and Staff officers and Generals commanding are all loud in its condemnation; as are also all civil officers affected by its ramifications. District officers, for instance, are always complaining of the confusion, difficulty and complication of the whole business; and a corps scarcely ever marches out of cantonments without having to complain that no transport has been provided till hours or even days after it is required. In Burma the defects of our system of transport have been painfully apparent."

IN order to celebrate "in the most lasting and public manner throughout the Indian Empire" the Queen's Jubilee certain members of the Bombay Corporation wish to suggest for the consideration of Government "the desirability of a special coin being minted and circulated this year, the value of such coin being two rupees and a half, the use of which in this country would, it is believed, be as useful and convenient to the public as the half-crown piece is in England."

THE SUSSEX MILITARY COLLEGE (LIMITED).—Wyberlye, Burgess Hill, appears as a candidate for public favour, and if the promises made in the prospectus be faithfully carried out it ought to obtain it. The institution has hitherto been very successfully worked as a private one by Mr. J. F. Cornish, F.R.G.S., who has during the last five years passed a great number of pupils into Sandhurst, Woolwich and the Civil Service. It has been arranged to retain his services on the Establishment for a further term of years as Managing-Director of the Company, of which Dr. Hayman, late Head Master of Rugby, is chairman. Educationally and financially, the new Military College ought to be a success.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA FACE TO FACE IN ASIA.*

This book is not pleasant reading. It tells a tale of Governmental folly, of confiding simplicity, and, as a result, of national humiliation, which will occasion a blush of shame upon the cheek of every patriot who loves his country. Some time since a pamphlet appeared, entitled "Why am I a Liberal." Putting the question in the negative instead of the positive form it would suffice to answer, "Because I have read 'England and Russia face to face in Asia'."—a book which reveals, on the testimony of an eye-witness, such an amount of hopeless incompetency, of criminal indifference, and of childish trust, that no person endowed with sense of discretion could possibly—apart from party bias—continue to place confidence in the author of such ill.

It is well, too, that the memory of the public should be refreshed in regard to the various incidents of the "misunderstanding" regarding the boundaries of Afghanistan. Let it not be supposed, however, that the term just quoted accurately describes the circumstances of the case. Russia—"Holy Russia"—understood from the first the rôle she was to play. Sir Peter Lumsden was to be kept dangling his heels till it suited the convenience of the Muscovite agent to put in an appearance. This *insouciance*, if it had no other effect, would at any rate display before the Natives the sight of England dancing to Russia's piping. Then every attempt was to be made to stir up the passions of the Afghans and induce them to commence the fray; and if this failed, owing in part to the williness of the dwellers in the "land of stones," and in part to the wise counsels of the English diplomatists, no thanks are due to the Czar's emissaries and soldiers who did all that becomes the powers of darkness, and were not rewarded with success.

But if a lingering favourable notion should remain in the heart of a solitary enthusiast deceived by the guile of those who turn their eyes to heaven and play the hypocrite, one would think that the veil would be torn aside by the circumstance that the Russian General Alikhanoff offered a reward of 400 roubles for the head of every English officer brought into the camp (p. 356). But it is now as it was 1600 years ago. Some people will not be persuaded, "though one rose from the dead!"

Thoughtful and observant readers also will find ample food for reflection in the various remarks made by Mr. Yate as to the political aspect of the "Boundary" Question. There is much shrewd common sense—not too common a ware in high places—regarding Kandahar, Herat, and Kabul, regarding the Turcomans, their value to England, and the means of utilising their services, regarding an alliance with Persia and Turkey against Russia; and, finally, regarding the Czar's aims and objects in the plains of Central Asia.

If, as we have said at the commencement of this review, a perusal of Mr. Yate's most valuable work will occasion reflections upon our rulers, it is far otherwise as regards the officers who, amidst unparalleled difficulties, deserted, too, by those who ought to have supported them with all the weight of an united nation, yet managed to emerge from the crisis with as much power as was possible under the humiliating surroundings of their position—their action is the antidote, the feebleness of their rulers the poison. This, at least, is a consolation, the only one to be found in the black catalogue of folly and insensate misjudgment which our author proclaims in sentences of withering scorn and contempt.

POEMS OF MADAME DE LA MOTHE GUYON.†

The poems of Madame de la Mothe Guyon have much to recommend them; their earnest piety, their zealous ardour, their trusting confidence. These, each and all, touch chords of sympathy in many a bosom; but the verse lacks the inspiration of genius, and why? Mainly because, written in French, it is given to the world in English, and even a Southey cannot transplant the delicate plant of poetry to a new soil. Like the "sensitive plant" in nature, which resents the least touch, the outpourings of the heart must be proclaimed in the language of the soul which feels, the bosom which burns. What would be the utterings of a "Havergal" if rendered in French? Criticism, therefore, from the standpoint of poetry, might perchance condemn; but viewed by the light of sincerity, purity, earnestness, and piety, this little volume should find a response in many a heart. It is honest; it is welcome.

TALES OF THE CALIPH.‡

Few characters in Eastern history are more familiar to English readers than the Caliph Harun Al Rashid, who was wont, in company with a faithful henchman, to wander the streets of Baghdad in search of adventures. Many of his doings in these strange journeys have been recorded for the edification of the

* "England and Russia Face to Face in Asia." By Lieut. A. C. Yate. (Blackwood and Sons.)

† "Poems of Madame de la Mothe Guyon." (David Bryce and Sons, Glasgow.)

‡ "Tales of the Caliph." By Al-Arawiyah. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

public; but the supply is practically inexhaustible, inasmuch as imagination has free scope in a direction where there cannot by any possibility be a check upon truth. So "Al-Arawiyah" has added to the store with twelve more stories anent the "Commander of the Faithful." The adventures now recorded are interesting and attractive, the more so that they do not deal so largely in the marvellous, as is frequently the case in Oriental tales; but to not a few the account of the magic tube, which revealed to the astonished Caliph the events of future time, would better have been omitted. All the other stories might have been written hundreds of years ago, but this fiction could not have been penned prior to the discovery of steam and electricity—hence there is an air of unreality in the closing pages of a volume which has otherwise much to recommend it.

ALBUM OF INDIAN FERNS.*

It would not be possible to exaggerate the praise due to Mr. Baynes's "Album of Indian Ferns," reproduced in chromo lithography from original water-colour drawings; the plants seem to live again, so lifelike are they, so true to nature. As a work of art, and a handsome volume *de luxe*, this picturesque album might well find a place on the table of the *salon*, while, as a guide to the student of botany, it possesses charms which are not to be criticised by the canon of mere beauty.

"Darker than Night," by Henry Constable (J. and R. Maxwell), is a little shilling volume containing "A Weird Story," "A Sad Story," and "A Queer Story," all capably told by a writer who can hardly conceal his identity from Anglo-Indian readers under the name he has chosen to assume. The writing is powerful, the pathos natural, not artificial, and the book will do more than while away an idle hour; it will interest the reader and create a desire for further instalment from the same pen.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Modern Hinduism," by B. J. Wilkins (T. Fisher Unwin); "Royal Calendar and Index" (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia"; "Peggy: a Tale of the Irish Rebellion," by Mary Damant (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Through the Long Day," by Dr. Mackay (W. H. Allen and Co.).

POSTAGE RATES BETWEEN INDIA AND CEYLON.—It has been a standing grievance for a long time past that, while one may send a letter for half an anna from Peshawar to Cochin, or from Burma to Bagdad, it costs four and six times as much to have it conveyed over the small strip of sea which separates India from Ceylon. Added to this, the exasperating irregularity with which correspondence has hitherto been transmitted from the island to the mainland has been an unceasing source of complaint. However, these inconveniences are now to cease. An arrangement has been come to between the Ceylon and Indian Post Offices whereby correspondence may be exchanged between the two countries at the ordinary inland postage rates prevailing in either country. Thus a half-tola letter may be forwarded from any Indian post-office to Ceylon for half an anna; and similar rates apply to newspapers, packets, and the like. This concession applies to correspondence forwarded by the daily "land post" service and catamaran ferry between Point Calimere and Kankasanturai, and also to correspondence forwarded by the weekly steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company connecting Tuticorin with Colombo. The only condition insisted upon is the compulsory prepayment of postage on all articles forwarded by these routes. The transmission of correspondence by means of the P. and O. and French mail steamers will continue to be governed by the existing rules, and unpaid or insufficiently-paid articles will be sent by these vessels only. This lowering of the postage rates between India and Ceylon is an undoubted boon for which all classes of the public have reason to be grateful to the Postal authorities. It will be especially appreciated by the poorer classes of Natives in Southern India who have extensive connections with Ceylon, whither their brethren migrate in vast numbers. It is upon these people that the high postage rates hitherto prevailing have pressed most heavily; so much so that an illicit trade in the cheap conveyance of letters by means of Native craft plying between Ceylon and India has long been carried on with success. The Post Office money-order system has already proved an inestimable benefit to the labouring classes in Southern India and Ceylon, enabling them as it does to remit small sums safely and cheaply. The further concession now granted will be widely appreciated, and is sure to develop correspondence between the two countries to a large extent. It may be as well to add here, what is not perhaps generally known, that, under recent arrangements made by the Indian Post Office, there is now a regular weekly steamer service between Tuticorin and Colombo by means of the vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company. This weekly service will, in the course of time, prove of considerable utility, not only for the conveyance of mails, but also for passenger traffic between Ceylon and Southern India, since it affords an easy means of getting a few days' holiday trip to Ceylon.—*Pioneer*.

* "Album of Indian Ferns." By J. C. E. Baynes. (William Day.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1887.

THE JUBILEE IN INDIA.

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of British India, throughout all the Native States, and as far away as Mandalay in Upper Burma, the Jubilee of Queen Victoria has been celebrated with all magnificent display and ceremony. Only those who have been in Eastern lands can realise how grand and gorgeous the ceremonials have been in the cities where there has been no stint of money or labour in order to produce effects which delight Oriental eyes and are dear to Oriental natures. A *tamasha* is always a thing of beauty and a joy for ever to the Native of India, whether he be prince or peasant. His soul goes out in gladness to a holiday, and his spirit rejoices in fireworks and illuminations. On such an occasion as the present, when the cause of the rejoicing was one loyal expression of devotion to the *Kaisar-i-Hind*, in which the Government took the lead, the result could have been no other than the unanimous outburst of popular enthusiasm which the telegrams from India have recorded. All India has been *en fête*, and everything has been done everywhere throughout the land to render the year of Jubilee one to be remembered. It has been said, and said truly, that one hundred years is too brief an epoch in a nation's history for the purpose of commenting upon its growth or of attempting to forecast its destiny; but little more than one hundred years have elapsed since Warren Hastings, in vindicating his action for extending British power to a limited extent in Bengal, wrote of the growth of the East India Company :—

The seed of this wonderful production was sown by the hand of calamity. It was nourished by fortune and cultivated and shaped by necessity. Its first existence was commercial: it obtained in its growth the sudden accession of military strength and territorial dominion to which its political adjunct was inevitable. It is useless to inquire whether the Company or the nation has derived any substantial benefit from the change, since it is impossible to retrace the perilous and wonderful paths by which they have attained their present elevation, and to redescend to the humble and undreaded character of trading adventurers. Perhaps the term of the national existence in India may become susceptible of a shorter duration by it; but it is that state which it must henceforth maintain, and it must, therefore, adopt those principles which are necessary to its preservation in that state. I much fear that it is not understood as it ought to be how near the Company's existence has on many occasions vibrated to the

edge of perdition, and that it has been at all times suspended by a thread so fine that the touch of chance might break or the breath of public opinion dissolve it: and instantaneous will be its fall whenever it shall happen. May God in his mercy long avert it!

If the great Pro-Consul could have stepped as a living man out of the frame which encloses his picture in the Council Chamber of Government House, Calcutta, on the 16th February, 1887, he would have had good cause to marvel at the apology which he wrote on the 14th January, 1786. Yet in his apology there is something of a prophecy, for he believed in the extending influence of Englishmen in India, and although he wavered he never doubted. He felt that his country had the destinies of India in her keeping. How she has fulfilled that trust the story of to-day tells. The rejoicings of the multitudes, the processions, the addresses, all the glitter of the displays by day and night may be considered, if a cynic chooses to think so, of little account—being the necessary accessories to a *tamasha*—fireworks and nothing more. But there is much more to be thought of. When Warren Hastings wrote every region of Hindustan outside of Bengal “groaned under different degrees of oppression, desolation, and insecurity,” and even in Bengal a famine had just ended, “the remembrance of which yet dwelt on the minds of the inhabitants with every impression of horror and apprehension.” These are Warren Hastings' own words. To-day Lord Dufferin, speaking of India from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, is able to say, “The last half-century has endowed the land with peace, has brought justice to every door, has bridged floods and pierced jungles, has converted millions of barren acres into well-watered plains, has diminished the risks of famine and pestilence, and has placed Western learning and science within the reach of the humblest.” These are no small triumphs to boast of, even if they had been won only after centuries of toil and trial. But that they should have been won within the memory of living man is the proudest tribute which history can pay to the worth of British rule in the East.

But it is to be hoped that the Jubilee rejoicings will not be remembered as a mere holiday display, but as the occasion upon which fresh and permanent benefits were introduced for the benefit of the peoples of India. It would be foolishly sanguine to believe that there has yet been any breaking down of all the barriers which are between Mahomedans and Hindus, and between both and their Christian rulers, but a step has been taken towards creating a better understanding, a kindlier feeling, between the rulers and the ruled. In the speeches delivered by the Viceroy, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by all the representative English officials who addressed Native audiences throughout India on this occasion, the point most insisted upon was the assurance of England's real and warm interest in, and sympathy with, India. In his address at a preliminary meeting regarding the Jubilee arrangements for Calcutta, Dr. W. Hunter reminded his hearers that England and India have conjointly at this moment a unique opportunity. India has the cheapest labour in the world, England the cheapest capital. He would have India take a new industrial place in the world. “She appears no longer as a retailer of luxuries which only the rich could afford to buy, but as a wholesale producer of staples, of the crops which they feed and of the fabrics which will yet clothe other nations. In 1837 India exported about ten millions sterling worth of luxuries, for which she could generally get her own price. In 1887 India will export ninety millions worth of staples, but she will have to compete with the whole world, from California

to China, in finding a market. This great industrial revolution has taken place in India during the reign of Queen Victoria. It implies changes in the working life of the people which are felt for evil or for good in every homestead throughout this vast land." To meet this new situation the speaker insisted upon the necessity of technical education being encouraged, in order to enable India to hold a commanding place in the industrial world, and so reap victories of peace more renowned than war. He looked upon the Jubilee occasion as a providential opportunity for directing a portion of the national wealth to a permanent means of national progress:—

Illuminations, statues, memorial buildings, the feeding of the poor, are each and all fitting expressions of the glad heart of the people. But to enable India to worthily fill the new place which she has won in the industrial world during Queen Victoria's reign seems to my mind one of the noblest purposes to which the thank-offerings of a grateful nation can be devoted, for the last illumination will sputter out into darkness, and time will lay its defacing finger on the marble and the bronze. But the education of the people has within itself an inherent life which can never perish, and which will throw out new and ampler growths from generation to generation.

The Jubilee Year of Queen Victoria's reign finds India to-day far so advanced in peace and prosperity that new hopes and aspirations have been awakened pointing to further progress—before another fifty years have elapsed those hopes (which are no Utopian dreams) may be more than realised. So mote it be!



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 29.)

The following appointments are made to the Burma Commission:—
GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., Bengal Civil Service, to be a deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade.

JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., Madras Civil Service, to be a supernumerary deputy commissioner of the 4th grade.

HOUGHTON, Mr. B., Madras Civil Service, to be a supernumerary assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade.

SOPPITT, Mr. C. A., to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade, on probation.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. V., 14th Madras Infantry, is appointed, on probation, to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

OWEN—The services of Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.I.E., late medical officer, Afghan Boundary Commission, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W., assistant commissioner, 1st class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class from Dec. 18, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. DeP. Rennick, who reverts to his substantive grade of assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

REID, Conductor G. G., Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

HUDSON—HAWKS—The name of Colonel Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel T. S. Hawks, Madras Staff Corps (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army) on Dec. 5.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

TOKE, Lieut.-Colonel F. F. J., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Jan. 22.

EYRE, Captain V. G. L., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major from Jan. 22.

WILLIAMSON—POWELL—Lieut. C. V. W. Williamson and Lieut. C. H. Powell, to be captains from Jan. 27.

EDMUNDSON, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary J., Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to H.M.'s Indian Marine by the Secretary of State for India from the dates specified:—
MCARTHUR, Mr. A. W., 3rd grade officer, from Oct. 1.

ROWSSELL, Mr. C. R., 3rd grade officer, from Oct. 1.

VENN, Mr. E., assistant engineer, from Oct. 5.

WRAY, Mr. T. W., assistant engineer, from Oct. 5.

WISEMAN, Mr. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to Burma Provincial Establishment.

OWEN, Mr. T. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railway, engineer-in-chief of the Benares-Cuttack-Puri Railway Surveys, officiated as a sub-deputy engineer in the 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. F. B. Walker on privilege leave.

GARL, Mr. C. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been appointed as personal assistant to the superintending engineer, Central India, from Jan. 11.

SHAW, Mr. A. R., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of the Punjab Mines Division on Jan. 17.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Burma Field Force, for special service:—

MASON, Captain H. M., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

SORELL, Captain F. S., 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

DAVIES, Lieut. H. R., Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

BEATSON, Lieut. S. B., Bengal S.C., 11th Bengal Lancers, to be staff officer, Corps of Mounted Infantry, vice Lieut. G. V. Burrows, who has been appointed to the command of a police battalion in Upper Burma, dated 9.

FRANCOIS, Lieut. J., sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, 1st class, and officiating assistant commissary-general for Transport, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general for Transport, 4th class.

WILLCOCKS, Captain J., sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, 2nd class, and officiating sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, 1st class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, 1st class, from Nov. 26, vice Captain E. A. E. Wylly, assistant commissary-general for Transport, 4th class, resigned.

PICOT, Captain H. P., sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, 2nd class, and officiating sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, 1st class, from Jan. 1, vice Captain E. M. Nedham, sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, 1st class, resigned.

CLEMENTI, Lieut.-Colonel M., deputy judge advocate-general, to be judge advocate-general, vice Colonel J. C. Horne, who has vacated the appointment on succeeding to the colonel's allowance, dated Dec. 20.

SANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., deputy judge advocate, to be deputy advocate-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel Clementi, dated Dec. 20.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Colonel C. L., officiating deputy judge advocate, to be deputy judge advocate, vice Lieut.-Colonel Sanderson, dated Dec. 20.

McKAY, Lieut. T., Border Regiment, wing officer 40th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from April 27, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned officers of the Madras and Bombay Staff Corps are transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified:—

CARNEY, Lieut. P. M., Hampshire Regiment, wing officer 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, Madras Staff Corps, from Oct. 23, 1884.

CUSTANCE, Lieut. H. L., Royal Highlanders, wing officer, 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment, Bombay Staff Corps, from March 15, 1883.

MALCOLM, Lieut. P., Royal Fusiliers, wing officer 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, from March 12, 1885.

MASTER—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Lieut. S. R. Master, East Surrey Regiment, wing officer 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment, is transferred as a probationer from the Madras to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 31, 1885.

FURLONGHS.

HILLS, Lieut.-Colonel G. S., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 28th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

RYVES, Colonel H. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year.

BRISCOE, Captain H. M., Bengal Staff Corps, 42nd Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

GORDON, Lieut. P. J., Bengal Staff Corps, 14th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

SCOTT, Conductor W., Ordnance Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m.c.) for three months.

GORDON, Major-General T. E., C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, honorary aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, is permitted to reside out of India.

DAVIES, Lieutenant R. D. C., assistant cantonment magistrate, Mhow, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Jan. 24.

GRIMES, Mr. A. J. L., assistant superintendent, 4th grade, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for four months, from Jan. 23.

CUNNINGHAM, Hon. H. S., barrister-at-law, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for one year and three months from March 21.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WILLOCK, Lieut.-Colonel G. W., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, second in command, to be commandant, vice Mackenzie, dated Jan. 17.

READE, Deputy Surgeon-General J. B. C., C.B., having completed a tour of foreign service in India, is directed to proceed to England.

PLAYFAIR, Lieut. F. L., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Bareilly to Meeran Meer, and join O Battery, 4th Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

FURLONGS.

NOEL—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain G. T. Noel, 1st Battalion Burmah Light Infantry, dated Feb. 1, is extended to the date of the arrival of his battalion in England.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BASS, Lieut. P. de S., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

DOWNING, Lieutenant H. J., for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

SANDYS, Lieutenant C. U., 1st Battalion Irish Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HUDSON, Lieutenant W., West Yorkshire Regiment (officiating wing on probation, 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas), to Bombay for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 26.)

HARE, Mr. L., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in Burdwan.

WILKINS, Mr. C. A., district and sessions judge, Beerbhoom, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Bhagulpore during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. H. Verner.

BADCOCK, Mr. F. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. A. Wilkins.

REILY, Mr. H. A., is appointed to act as an assistant superintendent of police, and is posted to Dinagore.

BOILEAU, Mr. H. W., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dinagore, is transferred to Dacca.

BRADON, Mr. W. C., superintendent, Bhagulpore Central Jail, is appointed to be superintendent of the Buxar Central Jail.

MACRAE, Surgeon R., officiating civil surgeon, Sarun, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell.

LUSON, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Maherpore, Nuddea, is appointed to act as a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut.-Governor's control.

GLOWES, Mr. T. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Mahanuddy Division, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani on the 3rd inst.

FURLONGS.

GRAHAM, Mr. G. D., district superintendent of police, Beerbhoom, is allowed furlough for one year.

GRAWFORD, Mr. J., district and sessions judge, Nuddea, is allowed furlough for eight months.

VERNER, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, Bhagulpore, is allowed furlough for one year and eight months.

JONES, Mr. S. S., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Tipperah, is allowed furlough for one year.

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is allowed furlough for ten months.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., district and sessions judge, Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for two years.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 27.)

DAVIES, Lieut. H. S. P., assistant commissioner, on return from duty with the Government of India, is posted to Peshawar from Jan. 10.

BARTHOLOMEW, Major R., deputy commissioner, is recalled from leave and appointed to hold charge of the Umballa district, temporarily, from Jan. 17, vice Mr. A. R. Bulman.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., assistant commissioner, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as district judge of Rawalpindi, from Jan. 20, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Parker, transferred.

BULMAN, Mr. A. R., deputy commissioner, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Delhi division, from Jan. 17, vice Lieut.-Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., proceeding on leave.

LETHBRIDGE, Rev. W. M., chaplain of Muree, is appointed joint chaplain of Rawalpindi from Nov. 6.

DAVIES, Lieut. H. S. P., assistant commissioner, Peshawar, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar district.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Rawalpindi, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Parker.

SHAND, Surgeon G. J., officiating superintendent, Chenawan Central Jail, is confirmed in that appointment from Nov. 3, 1886.

The following acting appointments and other changes are made from the dates specified:—

Consequent on the death of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Tait, district superintendent of police, Dec. 18:—

WARD, Mr. W., district superintendent, 2nd grade, officiated in the 1st grade.

BROADWAY, Mr. P. N., district superintendent, 3rd grade, officiated in the 2nd grade.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 29.)

OLDHAM—NEWCOMBE—Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Oldham, R.E., and Mr. A. C. Newcombe respectively made over and received charge of the office of the examiner, P.W. Accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, on Jan. 1.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner, Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions from the dates specified:—

POLWHEEL, Mr. A. C., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Dec. 18, sub pro tem., vice Lieut. Thackwell, R.E., permanently transferred to State Railways.

HILL, Mr. C., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Jan. 11, sub pro tem., vice Mr. Greer, permanently transferred to the Punjab.

FAGAN, Mr. A. M., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Jan. 11, temporary, vice Mr. Greer, permanently transferred to the Punjab.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 29.)

VERTUE—MEIKLEJOHN—Colonel W. Vertue and Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., respectively made over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner, Chindwara, on the 19th inst.

POWELL, Mr. J. H., inspector, Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway Police, is transferred to the district police as inspector, 3rd class, and posted to Bilaspur.

CRAGGS, Mr. C. C., inspector of police, 3rd class, Bilaspur District, is appointed inspector, Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway Police, vice Mr. Powell.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 10.)

GODFREY, Mr. G., C.S., deputy commissioner, Lakhimpur, leave for eighteen months, from March 1 or subsequent date.

GELDT, Mr. B. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, Jorhat, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Lakhimpur, during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S., or until further orders.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 25.)

UNDERWOOD, Mr. W. G., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. Bird, on leave.

MACLEANE, Mr. C. D., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Nellore, during the employment of Mr. J. Grose on other duty, to join on expiration of his employment on special duty.

THOMPSON, Mr. J., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Ganjam, during the employment of Mr. Johnson on other duty.

MOUNSEY, Mr. C. H., is appointed to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Madura, during the employment of Mr. Winterbotham on other duty.

SCOTT, Mr. E., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Bellary.

PARTRIDGE, Mr. J. G. D., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Trichinopoly.

GOODRICH, Mr. W. W., superintendent of prisons, town of Madras, is appointed to act as superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, during the employment of Surgeon-Major O'Hara on other duty.

GRIMES, Mr. G. D., superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, is appointed to act as superintendent of prisons, town of Madras, during Mr. Goodrich's employment on other duty.

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., is appointed to act as superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, during Mr. G. D. Grimes's employment on other duty.

The undermentioned officers to be justices of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George:—

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. E. L., acting head assistant magistrate in the district of Bellary, and a magistrate of the 1st class.

GAULTER, Major H. E., cantonment magistrate of Poonamallee in the district of Chingleput, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

BUTTERWORTH, Mr. A., assistant magistrate in the district of South Canara, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be magistrates of the 3rd class :—

SCOTT, Mr. E., assistant to the collector and magistrate, Bellary.

PARTRIDGE, Mr. J. G. D., assistant to the collector and magistrate, Trichinopoly.

BLACK, Rev. J., M.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, on the departure of Rev. J. B. Trend on furlough, or until further orders.

JONES, Rev. A. J., is appointed to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral during the absence of Rev. J. Black on other duty.

The following transfer is ordered :—

VINCENT, Mr. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the I. Circle, Ganjam Division, to the II. Circle, for charge of the Buckingham Canal Division, on relief by Mr. H. E. G. Evans, executive engineer.

The following posting is ordered :—

EVANS, Mr. H. E. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to the I. Circle, for charge of the Ganjam Division.

The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made :—

LAWRENCE, Mr. J., to be supervisor, 2nd grade, from Dec. 20, sub pro tem.

TIMOTHY, Mr. J., to be overseer, 1st grade, from Dec. 20, sub pro tem.

MILITARY.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officers to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, from the date specified :—

HOUGHTON, Colonel R., Staff Corps, from Dec. 9.

TILLARD, Lieut.-Colonel G. H., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 8.

The services of the undermentioned officer are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief :—

MAYNE, Captain R., Invalid Establishment, European Veterans.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Jan. 28.)

ANDERSON—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Major A. D. Anderson, E Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been transferred to M Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, vice Major Mayhew.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department :—

SUTTON, Lieut. H. G., Staff Corps, 27th Madras Infantry.

SHEARME, Riding-Master F., Staff Corps, 12th Lancers.

PORTER, Lieut. H. E., 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, is directed to rejoin his regiment on the expiration of his leave.

FANNIN, Surgeon-Major J. E., Medical Staff, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on or about Feb. 12.

YULE, Major W. A., assistant quartermaster-general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is directed to proceed to Ootacamund, for duty in the office of the quartermaster-general.

ATKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel S. E., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is temporarily transferred from the Ceded Districts to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The duties of the deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, Ceded Districts, will be performed by the deputy-assistant adjutant-general.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed by the Lower Standard in Hindustani :—

SHADFORTH, Captain G. A., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

PARKER, Lieut. J., 3rd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GORDON, Lieut. J. R. P., 15th (King's) Hussars, to be aide-de-camp to Major-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., R.A., commanding Burma division, dated Jan. 16.

EVANS, Captain G. A. P., 7th Hussars, to be interpreter to the regiment, dated Dec. 24.

PORTER, Major J. E., wing officer 4th Madras Pioneers, to be wing commander (sub pro tem.), vice Clerk, who remains seconded for service on the staff.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following alterations amongst Royal Artillery officers :—

BURTON-BROWN, Lieut.-Colonel A., just promoted to that rank, has been posted to the Garrison Artillery at Woolwich.

HOTHAM, Major J., just promoted to that rank from I Battery B Brigade, has been posted to No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division.

RICH, Major C. C., No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, has been posted to the Depot Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division.

TILLOTSON, Major L., Depot Battery Eastern Division, has been posted to No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, vice C. C. Rich.

FAWCETT, Lieut. P. H., M Battery 2nd Brigade, has been transferred to B Battery 4th Brigade.

VANS-AGNEW, Lieut. F., has been posted to M Battery 2nd Brigade.

BUTCHER, Lieut. A. E. A., A Battery 4th Brigade, has been transferred to U Battery 1st Brigade.

The following orders are confirmed :—

CHERRY—By the General Officer Commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Colonel F. S. Cherry, 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, to command the station of Kamptee, from Jan. 12, during the absence of the brigadier-general commanding, on a tour of inspection at Hoshungabad.

HENRY—By the general officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Captain G. Henry, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to perform the duties of deputy assistant adjutant-general, from the 12th inst., during the absence of Major M. H. Wratishaw, on tour of inspection with the general officer commanding.

HITCHINS—By the officer commanding Cannanore, appointing Lieut.

C. H. M. Hitchins, 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Cannanore, from the 15th inst., vice Captain Gull, relieved.

FURLONGHS.

LUTTRELL—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Captain H. C. F. Luttrell, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, leave of absence from Dec. 3, 1886, to March 23, 1887, on medical certificate.

SMITH, Major A. R., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, substantive pro tem., is granted furlough, on private affairs, for one year, one month and fourteen days, from or after Feb. 17.

LEMAN, Mr. G. D., collector of Coimbatore, is allowed furlough for one year and one month.

AUSTIN, Mr. W., collector of Trichinopoly, is allowed furlough for one year and seven months.

SYMONDS, Mr. W. A., inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is granted an extension of two months and seven days sick leave, on medical certificate.

KEARNS, Mr. A. S., assistant inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is granted an extension of three months and eighteen days sick leave.

BOMBAY:

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Jan. 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PHAYRE, Lieut. H., squadron officer (aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor), to be 4th squadron commander 3rd Bombay Cavalry (sub pro tem.), vice Captain Butler, appointed 4th squadron commander 2nd Bombay Lancers.

GOTT, Lieut. G. A., squadron officer and adjutant, to be 4th squadron commander (sub pro tem.), vice Lieut. Phayre, seconded for service on the staff.

PAYTON, Lieut. W. J., C.M.G. (wing officer and quartermaster 4th Bombay Infantry), officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. Gott, appointed 4th squadron commander.

AVETOOM, Surgeon C. T., I.M.S., 5th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-karissala), to officiate in the medical charge during the absence of Surgeon K. H. Mistri, on field service, Burma, or until further orders.

DAVIDSON, Surgeon-Major G., M.B. (acting civil surgeon, Dharwar), to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Eaton, appointed assistant civil surgeon, Poona.

KEITH, Surgeon-Major R., Medical Staff, is placed on general duty, Poona Circle.

MATHIAS, Lieut. L. J., attached to the 9th Bombay Infantry, is directed to join the 16th Bombay Infantry, forthwith.

The undermentioned officers have been directed to rejoin their regiments as specified :—

WELSH, Captain F. G. T. (attached 20th Bombay Infantry), 25th Bombay L.I.

BECKHAM, Captain L. G. (attached 12th Bombay Infantry, and officiating brigade-major, Poona), 25th Bombay L.I.

ALPIN, Lieut. P. J. H. (commanding depot, 9th Bombay Infantry), 1st Bombay Infantry.

FANNIN, Surgeon-Major J. E., Madras Medical Staff, is detailed to proceed in the *Jumna*, sailing on Feb. 12.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 3.)

O'DONNELL—The services of Lieut. G. D. O'Donnell, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government in the Political Department.

FOOKS—The services of Surgeon G. E. Fooks, Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor for three months, commencing from Feb. 1 :—

GORDON, Captain A. W. B., A-2nd R.A., to be an extra aide-de-camp.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

WILLOUGHBY, Major J. F., General List, Infantry, from Jan. 27.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

BAILLIE, Lieut. R., Staff Corps, from Jan. 27.

ABUD, Lieut. H. M., Staff Corps, from Jan. 27.

QUENTIN, Lieut. W., Staff Corps, from Jan. 27.

ASHFIELD, Captain W., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from Feb. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

STACE, Major E. V., Staff Corps.

WICKHAM, Lieut. W. J. R., Staff Corps.

TERNAN, Captain H. B., Staff Corps.

ROSS, Colonel W. H., Staff Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

GRIFFITH, Colonel J. G. E., Staff Corps, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

STEVENS, Colonel G. S., Staff Corps, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months, on private affairs.

THOMAS, Major H. E. P., East Yorkshire Regiment, assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is allowed leave out of India for four months, on private affairs.

GEOHEGAN, Lieut. T. P., Staff Corps, 3rd squadron commander 3rd Bombay Cavalry; pension service, 11th year, commenced Feb. 12, 1886, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year, from date of being struck off duty.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN INDIA.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night publishes the following Royal Warrant, dated India Office, February 15th, 1887:—The Queen, taking into her Royal consideration the expediency of making certain changes in the constitution of the Order of the Indian Empire, as well by altering the designation of the Order as by adding thereto an additional class, so as to enable Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, to reward a greater number of persons who, by their services, official or other, to Her Majesty's Indian Empire, have merited the Royal favour, has been graciously pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the second day of August last, to revoke and abrogate so much of the Royal Warrant bearing date the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, by which the said Order was instituted, as limits the same to the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and one class of Members or Companions, and as is inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of the now recited Letters Patent.

And to ordain, direct, and appoint that the said Order of Knighthood shall henceforth be styled and designated in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings as "The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire."

And to ordain, direct, and appoint that the said Order shall consist of the Sovereign and a Grand Master and such Ordinary Companions or Members, to be divided into two classes, together with such Extra and Honorary Members as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall from time to time appoint.

And to ordain, direct, and appoint that Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, Kings or Queens Regnant of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, shall be successively the Sovereign of the said Order, and that the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being shall be Grand Master of the said Order, and shall in virtue thereof be the First and Principal Knight Commander of the Order.

And to ordain, direct, and appoint that the said members shall be divided into two classes, and that the first or higher of the two classes shall be composed of fifty members, to be styled and designated Knights Commanders of the said Order, and that the second or lower class shall consist of such members as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall appoint, to be styled and designated Companions of the said Order: Provided, nevertheless, and the Queen thereby ordained, directed, and appointed, that it should be competent for Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, to appoint at her or their pleasure any Princes of the Blood Royal, being descendants of his late Majesty King George I., as Extra Knights Commanders.

And to ordain, declare, and appoint that in all solemn ceremonies, and in all places and assemblies, the Knights Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately after the Knights Commanders of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, and that the Companions of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately after the Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

And to ordain, direct, and appoint that the said Order shall continue to be governed by Statutes and Ordinances to be from time to time made and ordained by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, Sovereigns of the same.

In pursuance of the power so vested in the Queen as Sovereign of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Her Majesty has also been pleased to issue new statutes for the government of the said Order, and therein to ordain, direct and appoint that it shall be competent for the Sovereign of the said Order to confer the dignity of a Knight Commander upon such persons who, by their services, official or other, to Her Majesty's Empire in India, have merited the Royal favour, and upon such distinguished representatives of Eastern potentates as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, may think fit, and the dignity of Companion of this Order on such persons as would, according to the before-recited provisions, be qualified for being nominated to the First Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order.

The Queen has been further pleased, in pursuance of the

Statutes aforesaid, to make the following appointments to the said Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:—

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Honourable Edmund Drummond, late Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Robert Anstruther Dalryell, Esq., C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

Maxwell Melville, Esq., C.S.I., Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Major-General Alexander Cunningham, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Thakur Sahab Bhagwut Singh of Gondal.

Rana Shankar Baksh Singh, Bahadur, C.I.E., Additional Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations.

Dietrich Brandis, Esq., C.I.E., late Inspector-General of Forests in India.

Sir Monier Williams, C.I.E., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford.

Maharaja Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Raz of Vizianagram.

Alexander Meadows Rendel, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the India Office.

Donald Campbell Macnabb, Esq., C.S.I., late Bengal Civil Service, and Commissioner at Peshawur.

Nawab Munir-ud-Daula Salar Jung, Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I., Special Assistant in the Statistics and Commerce Department of the India Office.

His Highness Raja Ranjit Singh of Rutlam.

Surgeon-General Benjamin Simpson, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner and Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

Albert James Leppoc Cappel, Esq., Director-General of the Telegraph Department of the Government of India.

Nawab Ali Kadir Sayid Husan Ali, Bahadur, of Moorshidabad.

Maharaja Lachmessur Singh, Bahadur, of Darbhanga.

Bapu Sahib Avar, Commander-in-Chief, Gwalior.

Donald Mackenzie Wallace, Esq., Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Alfred Woodley Croft, Esq., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Bradford Leslie, Esq., Agent to the East Indian Railway Company.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Carl Ludolph Griesbach, Esq., Indian Geological Survey Department, lately on Service with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Captain Frederick Duncan Raikes, Bombay Staff Corps.

Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Poona.

William Wordsworth, Esq., Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Captain Albert Frederick de Laessle, late Member of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Sirdar Shere Ahmed Khan, late Native Attaché on the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Sirdar Muhammed Aslam Khan, late Native Attaché on the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Henry Montagu Matthews, Esq., Engineer in Chief and Manager of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

Palle Cheutal Rao Puntulu, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Madras.

Colonel John Stewart, R.A., Superintendent of the Cawnpore Harness Factory.

Syud Ameer Ali, of Calcutta, Barrister-at-Law.

Henry Seymour King, Esq.

George Jamieson Swann, Esq., General Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

Thomas Beatson Christie, Esq., M.D., Medical Superintendent of the East India Asylum at Ealing.

William James Maitland, Esq., Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India.

Moung U Pe Zi Linkedaw Myo Wun of Mandalay.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The *Gazette* states that the Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao, Bahadur, Gaekwar of Baroda.

His Highness the Maharana Futtah Singh, Bahadur of Meywar (Oodeypore).

His Highness Raja Sir Shamser Prakash, Bahadur, of Sirmur (Nahun), K.C.S.I.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Charles Alfred Elliott, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Assam.

William Wilson Hunter, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service, Director General of Statistics.

His Highness Maharaja Sri Keshri Singhji of Idar.

Colonel William George Davies, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Colonel James Johnstone, C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, late Political Agent at Manipur.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Charles Gilbert Master, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Member the Council of the Governor of Madras.

Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

John Graham Cordery, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Resident at Hyderabad.

Kumarapuram Sheshadri Iyar, Dewan of Mysore.

Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Commissioner in Sind.

Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, additional Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations.

Frederic Russell Hogg, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Colonel William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, C.B., Bengal Infantry, Brigadier General, Commanding a Brigade in Burma.

George James Spence Hodgkinson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner in Burma.

Captain Charles Edward Yate, Bombay Staff Corps, late Member of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

William Rudolph Henry Merk, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, late Member of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Honorary Assistant Commissioner and Honorary Assistant Magistrate, Lahore.

James Wallace Quinton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Revenue Board, North-West Provinces.

Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Rao Bahadur Chattr Pati, of Alipura.

Moung Kinwun Mingyi, of Burma.

David Miller Barbour, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India.

(From the Gazette.)

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 13.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Major Edward Law Durand, Bengal Staff Corps.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 14.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto the undermentioned gentlemen, namely:—Alexander Wilson, Esq., Sheriff of Calcutta; Ramaswami Moodliar, Esq., C.I.E., Sheriff of Madras; Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay; Henry Leland Harrison, Esq. (Bengal Civil Service), Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta; Henry Meredyth Plowden, Esq., Senior Judge in the Chief Court of the Punjab.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 15.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Major William Hope Meiklejohn, Major Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, Surgeon Charles William Owen, C.I.E., and Kazi Mahomed Aslam Khan, for services rendered on the Afghan frontier.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 17.
ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. Y. Crommelin, S.C., Lieut. C. Le G. Justice, S.C., Capt. F. A. Blyth, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. C. Sargeant, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. P. H. Saulez, S.C., Lieut. W. F. White, prob. for S.C., Lieut. M. T. Shewen, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. G. Callins, H. Clifton, Col. L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. C. Sargeant.

Bombay Estab.—F. A. Dashwood.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. M. Fitzgerald, S.C., one year; Lieut. G. C. C. Shakespear, S.C. six months.

Madras Estab.—Col. D. W. Williams, Inf., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Quinn, eight months' furlough; G. D. McReddie, six months' furlough; W. T. Anstruther, six months' extry. leave.

Madras Estab.—E. W. Maltby, six months' a.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. Fishe, S.C., Lieut. T. H. Smith, S.C., Surg.-Maj. T. Moloney, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Col. T. O. Underwood, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. Baillie, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. T. Porter, S. S. Thorburn, Col. D. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., Capt. R. C. Temple, B.S.C.

Bombay Estab.—R. N. Coghlan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BLAXLAND—Feb. 10, at Highstead, Star-hill, Rochester, the wife of Major A. H. Blaxland, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a daughter.

BOYD—Feb. 14, at Pamflete, South Devon, the wife of Captain Boyd, Gordon Highlanders, of a son, stillborn.

BUSHE—Feb. 10, at Beaufort Lodge, Hounslow, the wife of Surgeon-Major Cecil Bushe, M.B., Medical Staff, of a son.

CAMPBELL—Feb. 14, at the Isles House, Padiham, Burnley, the wife of Major Donald Archibald Campbell, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Adjutant 3rd East Lancashire Regiment), of a daughter.

DOUGLAS—Feb. 10, at New Brompton, Chatham, the wife of Major J. D. Douglas, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

LAMBERT—Feb. 12, at 21, Portland-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Captain M. H. Lambert, 4th Battalion the Durham Light Infantry, of a daughter.

REAY—Feb. 6, at Frolesworth House, Lutterworth, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Reay, 13th B.L., of a daughter.

SMYTH—Feb. 7, at 3, Fairfax-road, Bedford Park, the wife of Lieut. M. H. Smyth, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLANCARD—TAYLOR—Feb. 9, at St. George's Church, Ramsgate, Surgeon J. T. Blancard, of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, to Edith Emma Mary, younger daughter of Charles Taylor, Esq., late of Ealing College, Ealing, W.

GEDDES—EDYE—Feb. 10, at St. Stephen's Church, Bayswater, William John, eldest son of William Geddes, Esq., of Liverpool, to Amy, only daughter of Captain Joseph Edey, R.N., C.B.

LANGTON—BARTER—Feb. 10, at St. Mary's, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Captain J. Langton, 2nd Border Regiment, son of Charles Langton, Esq., of Barkhill, Aigburth, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Barter, Vicar of Shipton-under-Wychwood.

MANLEY—SHAW—Feb. 15, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Lieut.-Colonel Manley, Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Augustus E. Manley, Esq., of Manley Hall, Staffordshire, to Edith Mary, eldest daughter of H. Cunliffe Shawe, Esq., of Weddington Hall, Warwickshire.

O'BRIEN—HILL—Dec. 18, at the Registrar's Office, John O'Brien, C.E., of Sydney, N.S.W., eldest son of the late Major-General O'Brien, H.E.I.C.S., to Gertrude Lena, youngest daughter of the late W. Hill, Esq., of Thorpe Lee, Egham, Surrey.

DEATHS.

ASKWITH—Feb. 9, at 119, St. George's-square, S.W., Lieut. Charles Hamilton Askwith, R.N., fourth son of General W. H. Askwith, Royal Artillery, aged 22.

BRADDON—Feb. 5, suddenly, at his residence, Ham House, Upton-on-Severn, Charles Braddon, M.R.C.S.E., aged 71.

BROWN—CONSTABLE—Feb. 10, at Cheltenham, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Brown—Constable, of Wallace Craigie, Dundee, county Forfar.

EDMEADES—Feb. 12, at Ashley House, Folkestone, Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Major-General H. Edmeades.

HAYNES-LOVELL—Feb. 10, at Barnstaple, N. Devon, Harriet Kendall, the beloved wife of Major R. Haynes-Lovell, aged 51.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CAHILL—Jan. 27, at Bhuj-Cutch, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. J. S. Cahill, 14th Regiment Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

CUNNINGHAM—Jan. 23, at Calcutta, the Hon. Mrs. Cunningham, of a daughter.

DIMMOCK—Jan. 28, at Sukkur, the wife of Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, Bombay M.S., of a daughter.

HARRIS—Jan. 28, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon G. A. Harris, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

HAZELTON—Jan. 31, at Trimulgherry, the wife of E. H. Hazelton, A.V.D., of a daughter.

LAZARUS—Jan. 30, at Hospet, the wife of Mr. H. S. Lazarus, D.P.W., of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—Jan. 23, at Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie, 4th M.N.L., of a daughter.

MASON—Jan. 25, at Midnapore, the wife of A. H. Mason, P.W.D., of a son.

NAILER—Jan. 28, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon H. A. F. Nailer, of a son.

WILLIAMS—Jan. 20, at Calcutta, the wife of A. B. C. Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRAID—PRICE—Jan. 26, at St. Paul's Church, Manora, Kurrachee, Arthur Reade Braid, Lieut. Royal Artillery, to Annie, eldest daughter of W. H. Price, M. Inst. C.E., Port Engineer, Kurrachee.

MINCHIN—ABBOTT—Jan. 27, at Ahmednagar, Frederick Falkner Minchin, Royal Artillery to Margery Emily Abbott, daughter of Lieut.-General H. D. Abbott C.B.

SKRINE—STEWART—Jan. 25, at Cawnpore, F. H. B. Skrine, Bengal Civil Service, to Helen Lucy, daughter of Colonel Stewart, R.A., of Ardvorlich, Perthshire.

DEATHS.

DEEFHOLTS—Jan. 29, at Entally, Melvina Caroline, wife of Mr. H. A. Deefholts, Assistant, Bengal Secretariat, aged 50.
HALDWELL—Jan. 10, at Bangalore, Mr. G. Haldwell, Retired Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, aged 79.
SLADEN—Jan. 28, J. Staden, Bengal Civil Service, Judge of Bareilly.
STUART—Jan. 25, at Calcutta, T. Stuart, late Head Assistant, Office of Pay Examiner, aged 57.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

"DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-INDIANS."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I regret to think that the notice of my book in your last issue tends to mislead the public by giving an erroneous idea of its purpose and contents. The able but rather self-satisfied critic might have avoided this error by a more careful perusal of the two prefaces; and, as your journal is so widely circulated among Anglo-Indians—from whom I must expect the chief patronage to my work—I would respectfully beg leave to make a few remarks for their sake and my own. After graciously admitting—as has been already done by some great authorities—that the "enlargement" has "added considerably to the value of the original work," it is stated that some of the memoirs are "too short," and that others should not have been inserted at all. The first objection may be easily disposed of by enlarging on the famous remark of William Pitt to a Member of Parliament, that where there was little or no material, or little or nothing to say, it was well to say little or nothing! In the present work, doubtless, two or three of the sketches are brief; but I gave all there was to say from the scanty materials afforded, without furnishing "airy nothings" of my own creation, as is too often the fashion in this wordy age. And these two or three meritorious Anglo-Indians could not with any justice have been omitted. On the first page of the "Original Preface"—showing the design of the work—it is written regarding the subjects of the "sketches":—"They are more or less distinguished; but there is certainly a goodly array." The "more or less" is simply a matter of opinion; and no one will deny that great actions have often been performed by men who have not yet gained the summit of "the steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar."

Immediately after the prospectus of my book appeared it was observed: "There are many Anglo-Indians omitted who should have been sketched in your pages." Very true. But if the friends of these Anglo-Indian historic worthies will only send in materials, why should there not be a second series of "Distinguished Anglo-Indians"? Twelve years ago, when the first eleven or twelve sketches appeared, as will be seen at the end of my new volume, they were highly commended; and it was not remarked that any of them should have been omitted. I presume to think there would be less cause for any omission now; and I would only like to add to the number of "mighty men" I have brought forward in the second instalment.

Your discerning critic asks: "What has Pollock's funeral to do with Sir Henry Lawrence's career?" Early in the "Biographical Study" it is alluded to incidentally, as both the renowned field-marshal and Sir Henry were Bengal Artillerymen. Sir George Pollock, as stated, belonging also to a family which carried out Bacon's fine expression of "achieving greatness"; and distinguished Indian artillerymen were among the pall-bearers. Lord Lawrence, Sir Henry's brother, who saved the Punjab, was also at this imposing funeral; and, therefore, it was right to notice it. In the new preface it is distinctly stated that where a memoir or a biography of a distinguished Anglo-Indian has appeared, he is omitted, as a rule, from the "Sketches." Then why the remark that the venerable field-marshal who revenged Cibal deserves "more than a cutting from the *Broad Arrow*." This article on Sir George's career is given in Appendix IV., simply to act as a key to the "Lines" on the field-marshal's funeral, at which I had the honour to be present. The Life of Sir George Pollock, by Mr. C. R. Low, was published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. in 1873, in which ample justice is done to the "venerable field-marshal."

What need I say more, except, perhaps, that a critic should be impartial and well-informed?—and it is well to bear in mind the concluding words of the famous Junius in his last letter, that, "really to inform the understanding, corrects and enlarges the heart."—I remain, sir, yours very faithfully,
London, Feb. 16.

THE AUTHOR.

The following officers have been granted leave:—Colonel H. H. Murray, Royal Artillery, fifteen months; and Colonel E. S. Walcott, C.B., Commissary-General, one year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 12, Pelican (s), Calcutta; Aston Hall (s), Kurrachee. —Inchgarrie (s), Bombay.—14, Governor (s), Calcutta.—15, Pekin (s), Calcutta; Roumania (s), Bombay.—17, Asia (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Feb. 12, Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.—14, Peshawur (s), London; Cairo (s), Hull.
CALCUTTA.—Feb. 15, Goorkha (s), London.
MADRAS.—Feb. 16, Australia (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 12, Henzada (s), Kurrachee.—16, Inventor (s), Calcutta; China (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Feb. 11, Verona (s), Suez.
CALCUTTA.—Feb. 12, Manora (s), London.—17, Australia (s), London; Anger Head (s), Aden; City of Edinburgh (s), Clyde.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Feb. 24; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 3; from Brindisi, March 7.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Willocks, Miss Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Carstenter, Mr. J. P. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Wheatley. From Brindisi: Colonel Mead, R.E., Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. C. F. Fitch, Mr. S. S. Thorburn.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Grigg and two children, Mrs. Angus and infant, Miss Spence.

For Colombo: Mr. Pereira. From Venice: Mr. P. E. Sewell. From Brindisi: Mr. Fox.

For Calcutta: Miss Henslowe, Mr. Gerdon, Mr. G. M. Ord, Major Thomas, Mr. Dorning, Mr. G. Dorning. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Webb.

For Malta: From Gibraltar: Mr. H. Gaussen.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. O. P. Lancashire.

For Port Said: Mrs. Wallis.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 10; from Brindisi, March 14.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Thonneman, Rev. and Mrs. Tucker.

For Bombay: Mrs. Oliver and two children, Mrs. J. W. MacQueen, Colonel and three Misses Madden. From Brindisi: Colonel H. M. Evans, Colonel Buller, Major and Mrs. Durand.

For Malta: Mr. Maitland.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 17; from Brindisi, March 21.

For Bombay: Dr. G. Watt, Miss Isabella Watt.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 17; from Brindisi, March 21.

For Madras: Miss Bell. From Venice: Mrs. Allison.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. Punnett.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. J. Thornett, Mr. F. H. Somes, Mr. C. R. Wilson.

For Colombo: Miss Barrows, Mr. Ellicott.

For Suez: Mr. W. J. Harris, Mrs. Harris and child.

For Malta: Mr. J. S. Robinson.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 17; s.s. *Siam*, from Venice, March 24; from Brindisi, March 28.

For Bombay: Capt. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan and infant.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, March 24; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 31; from Brindisi, April 4.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Tucker.

For Madras: Mr. H. J. Ross.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, March 31; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 7; from Brindisi, April 11.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Wall.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 14; from Brindisi, April 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hough. From Brindisi: Capt. Temple.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail March 3.

For Colombo: Miss MacCarthy, Miss Foster, Mr. Oliver Marks, Mr. H. A. Beachcroft, Mr. A. Anson, Rev. Sheldon Knapp, Mr. H. V. Bartlett.

For Madras: Mr. P. W. Brennand, Mr. Wm. Basham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail March 9.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. D. MacIver and three children, Miss Parker.

For Bombay: Mr. H. A. Sharpe, Mr. J. R. Cruickshank.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 17.

For Calcutta: Miss Handy.

For Colombo: Miss Beyta.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, to sail Feb. 26.

For Bombay: Miss Beal, Miss Temperate, Rev. A. B. and Mrs.

Watson, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. H. J. Hervey, Mr. Wilmott Bennett, Major and Mrs. Scott Kemm, Mr. Arthur King.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed Feb. 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hopkins, Mrs. Buchart and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lakemann, Mr. Collier, Mr. H. J. Augustine, Mr. Lusk.

For Colombo: Mr. D. Marshall, Mr. James Hogg.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail March 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. Thompson, Mr. L. White, Mr. W. H. Bryer, Mr. John Hodge.

For Colombo: Mrs. Devas and two children.

Per s.s. *Clan Macdonald*, to sail March 22.

For Bombay: Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Finnis.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. I. Reeves, Jan. 31.

From London: Mr. A. G. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Begbie, Mr. H. Wilzer, Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mr. James R. Dean, Dr. Chetti, Mrs. Dunn and infant, Mr. H. W. Patrick, Mr. F. A. Banyard, Mrs. Newman, Mr. George Clark, Mr. W. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. Angelo Short, Mrs. Watson and child, Mr. W. Hunt, Mr. T. Brooke, Colonel Birch, Mr. W. Green, Rev. H. Ackworth, Mrs. Peacock, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Troward and two children.

From Brindisi: Lieut. Colonel Morris, Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanger, Mr. C. Brock, Miss Bamfield, Mr. Oscar Kirchorn, Mr. D. J. Reid, Colonel W. F. Bartleman, Mr. J. B. Ferry, Colonel W. O. Baddam, Miss Baddam, Mr. John Cruddas, Mr. A. H. Davies, Mr. A. O. Frere, Mr. A. Gerbi, Mr. Padshah, Mr. G. K. Smith, Mr. C. Walton, Mr. W. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. Vittal Richard.

From Venice: Mr. J. Wedderburn, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. L. Winner.

From Suez: Mr. L. M. Tisti.

From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Goldimann, Mr. N. S. Symons, Capt. C. W. Harrison, Mr. G. Macfarlane.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. Cates, Feb. 13.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Messrs. J. P. and J. L. Cross, Mr. Thomson, Miss Hill.

From Bombay: Mr. Taylor, Private Betts, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. Dashwood.

From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn, Mr. C. Hadlow.

From Malta: Mrs. Vickery, Mr. L. E. Jones.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. G. W. Brady, left Bombay, Feb. 4.

For London: Lord and Lady Wynford, Mr. J. B. Royden, M.P., Mrs. Barrington, Mr. T. Elliott, Mr. Maudeley, Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. Clement Sharp, Mrs. Norman, Mr. Andreas, Miss McDowell, Mr. Evans.

For Brindisi: Capt. Stracey, Mr. and Mrs. John Hay Grant and child, Miss Maitland, Major Patch, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Thomson and two children.

For Marseilles: Lord Henry Paulett, Mr. Melville Macnaghten, Mrs. Melville Macnaghten, Mr. Koebel, Mrs. Addison, Colonel A. Dobbes, Mrs. Costello and child, Mr. Haviland, Hon. J. Baring, Mr. F. D. Gaddum, Mr. and Mrs. Skrine, Major-General T. E. Gordon, Mr. D. Keith, Mr. J. S. Elmore, Mrs. Molloy and child, Mr. and Mrs. Antrobus.

For Suez: Miss Lippincott and party, Mr. E. W. Fisher, Mr. L. G. McCormack, Mr. Brice, Rev. E. A. Lawrence, Mr. Ritter.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. Edwards, from London, Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Miss F. L. Farquharson, Mrs. Finch and child, Miss Haigh, Capt. Bower, Mr. T. and Mrs. Walsh, child and infant, Major Christie, R.E., Miss Scuter, Mr. John King, Mr. Chrystal, Mrs. Wyatt, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Burt, Mr. J. T. Dunsford, Mr. E. F. Gordon.

For Aden: Rev. W. J. Porter, Rev. C. J. Sparkes, Miss Townshend, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Mills.

For Suez: Mr. F. D. Thomas, Corporal Ford, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Walters, Hon. and Mrs. Luke White.

For Malta: Lieut. St. J. Meyrick, Mr. and Miss Bone, Viscountess Coke, Sergeant Anderson, Sergeant Simpson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, from London, Feb. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. Greening, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry and two children, Mr. W. K. Green, Mr. Alex. Rose, Miss Cazelet, Mr. L. G. Probyn, Mr. O. J. Bagran, Mr. G. M. Lenny, Mr. E. Ord, Mr. J. Connolly.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Mr. Radley, Mr. Charles Boyd, Mr. K. T. A. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. H. Corbett.

For Madras: Mrs. A. W. Brodie and child, Mr. D. M. Patten, Mr. E. Hopes Heelis, Miss Norton.

For Port Said: Mrs. P. Mackinnon, Miss Hall, Mr. J. M. Hall, Miss Brunton, Surgeon-General W. Munro, C.B., Miss Stack, Mme. Telhin.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Feb. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Gertrude Greville, Sister Martha, Miss Ida Chinnery, Lieut. Colonel T. A. Q. Clutterbuck.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Verona*, Capt. R. F. Bristoe, sailing on Feb. 11.

For London: Mr. Du Bois, Lieut. Colonel Fendale Currie, Mrs. W.

Mountgood, Professor Darmisteter, Mr. G. Subbarnapjee, Mr. Arthur Forde, Mr. Alexander.

For Brindisi: Lord and Lady Rosebery, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Lord Fife, Mr. Nugent Ogle, Mr. Fergusson.

For Suez: Rev. and Mrs. Geo. W. Knox and three children, Mrs. W. G. Knox, Miss Knox, Mr. C. J. Mills, Mr. David R. Keith, Mr. Rendor, Lieut. Van Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. Attwood.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. G. C. Brooks, sailing on Feb. 18.

For London: Mrs. Leverson, Mrs. J. E. Sandiman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hillyar, Rev. and Mrs. Macnaught.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. W. Fuchs, Mr. B. Fuchs.

For Venice: Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mr. H. Goldstone, M.P., Mr. H. Atkins, Mr. W. H. Moss.

For Suez: General and Mrs. Lucius Warren.

Per s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Feb. 25.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Mr. Keep, Miss Keep, Mr. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Bird, Miss Bird, Mr. Fuchs, Miss Probert.

For Brindisi: Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, Mr. Price, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mr. Appenzeller, Mr. T. Hindmarob, Mr. J. H. Gray, Mr. J. D. Tileston.

For Venice: Miss Baily.

For Suez: Mr. Donner, Mr. and Mrs. Stainton.

Per s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. E. G. Stead, sailing on March 4.

For London: Mr. W. Bull, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lark, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Mr. Acklom, Mrs. DeNiville, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wicks, Mr. Hollway, Miss Hollway, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. E. Tayler, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Allies, Mr. Gregory, Mr. R. E. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Archer, Miss Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bramall, Mrs. Pendelbury and child, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott White.

For Brindisi: Duke of Manchester, Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montague, Colonel J. Lindsay, R.E., Mr. H. Berners, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly and two children, Mr. J. A. Beith, Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. S. Gawon, Mr. Cass, Mr. H. Bescott, Mr. E. D. Martin, Colonel A. Murray, Colonel J. C. Stewart, Colonel T. Manderson, R.E., Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Ezra, Mr. Sheldermine.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Green, child and infant, Major and Mrs. A. W. Baird and child, Mr. J. J. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. H. A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Roe, Major Savi, Mr. and Mrs. G. Yule, Mrs. Yule Smith, Colonel Stern, Colonel Cook, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. D. A. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. McNaught, Mr. Zygaras, Mrs. Duff Bruce, Mr. H. L. Irvine, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Gray, Mr. Tilston, Mr. and Miss Whitcomb, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fulton and two children, Dr. Thomas, Mrs. Eardley Wilmot, Major Costello, Mr. Judah.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. C. A. Bird, Mr. Wild, Mr. John Tate, Mr. W. Lonsdale, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Fallow Gordon.

For Suez: Mr. Le Grand Cannon, Mr. Douglas, Mr. H. P. Douglas.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Euphrates.	—	—	—	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	8 Mar.
Serapis ...	23 Feb.	—	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Crocodile	—	—	—	—	24 Feb.
Jumna	—	23 Feb.	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

OBITUARY.

MR. FRANCIS BARROW.—The Calcutta papers announce the death of Mr. Francis Barrow, of Messrs. Barrow and Orr, solicitors of that city. Mr. Barrow's connection with Calcutta extends over a period of nearly forty years, and it must be nearly twenty years since he retired from business in India. Mr. Barrow came out again some sixteen years since to establish the Positive Life Assurance Company, which he had previously assisted to establish in the dominion of Canada. After starting the Company in India he returned home only to come out shortly afterwards to again take up the practice of his profession in Calcutta, where he found many old friends, and soon made many new ones. Mr. Barrow's health broke down some three months since, and for a time his life was despaired of, but he rallied and was sent down to Ceylon in the hope that the sea voyage and the mild air at Mount Lavinia would complete the cure. For the first fortnight this seemed likely, but within the last few days a change for the worse set in, and he rapidly sank, dying on Saturday morning, January 29.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—February 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 94½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	99	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	101	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	202	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. 10	pr. ct. ...	Rs. 750
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct. ...	865
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ...	635
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct. ...	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct. ...	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr. ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	860
Apollo ...	1,100	175	225
Bellary ...	400	nil	430
Bombay Cotton ...	all	—	135
Brault's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	140
Colaba ...	125	0	600
Dhollera Ginning ...	1,880	16	120
East India ...	all	130	1,325
Fort ...	1,000	150	1,750
French ...	8,500	45 p. s. ...	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	400
Khangam ...	—	—	360
Mercantile ...	—	—	95
Mofussil Co. ...	250	50	415½
Munmar M. ...	all	0	280
New Berar ...	500	60	520
New Indian ...	400	0	112
Prince of Wales ...	125	30	340
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	90	1,225
Slud ...	500	70	535
Volkart ...	500	20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ pr. ct. ...	630
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	455
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	104
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	80	880
Bombay United ...	100	20	800
Central India ...	500	35	635
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	635
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	75	1,070
Empress Co. ...	all	25	685
Francia Petit ...	1,000	25	655
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	185
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	375
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	650
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	825
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,410
James Greaves ...	500	25	620
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	80	1,130
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	920
Khatoo Mackungeo ...	1,000	20	825
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	610
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,230
Mazagon ...	250	9	180
Morarji Goudlass ...	1,000	50	1,470
Nalgam ...	100	—	67½
National ...	1,000	40	415
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	805
Oriental ...	625	15	540
Parrell ...	400	—	145
People of India ...	—	0½	75
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	1,500
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,280
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	690
Sunderdas ...	1,000	50	240
Southern India ...	500	20	255
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	480
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	760
Western India ...	1,000	50	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-9-0	5 pr. ct. ...	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do. ...	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do. ...	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do. ...	29
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	198-15-5	do. ...	830
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	600	118
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,775
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Kurrachee Lanting and Shipping ...	500	250

Kemp & Co. ...	175	326
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	53	107½
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,187½
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—January 28.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 95 3 to 95 4	
4½ of 1870 (1835) ...	99 0 to 99 4	
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	92 8 to 99 12	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 8 to 99 12	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Rs. Paid off	
6 of 1865 (1835) ...	—	
6 of 1866 (1836) ...	Do.	
6 of 1867 (1837) ...	100 4 to —	
6 of 1870 (1839) ...	102 8 to —	
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —	
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 6 to —	
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 6 to —	
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94 8 to 95 0	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	847½ to 850
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	103 to 105
National of India ...	£12½	110 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	101 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	280 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Co. ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200
Gourepore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murre Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerbroom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seebore Jute Manufactory ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuckie ...	100
Arctupore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£23
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Blahnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkhole (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endagram ...	10
Galle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob Assam ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	103	72 to —
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	90 to —
Hoolungore (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	435 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	36 to 38
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	18 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	90 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	80 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	82 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Loobah ...	100	118 to 120
Lower Assam ...	£7½	28 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to —
Mungledya (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	130 to —
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	80 to —
Punkabare (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Puttaraah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Sapakati ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbull and Murmah ...	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 87
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	10 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to 62
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to 102
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	115 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—February 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	85½ to 86½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	100½ to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	102½ to 103½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	70 to 71
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	72½ to 73½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	105 to 107
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	109 to 114
4 Do. ...	92 to 101
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. ...	100
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ...	100
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ...	100
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c. ...	100
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to 4½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 to —
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	161 to 104
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22½ to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	22½ to 23
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p. c. ...	—	117 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ...	100	144 to 147
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	120 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p. c. ...	4½	43 to 5½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	—	22½ to 23
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 ...	5	22½ to 23½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
South Mahratta Gua., L.I. ...	20	100 to 103
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. ...	100	106 to 108
Do. do. ...	35	— to —
West of India Port., L.I. ...	20	20½ to 20½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	10½ to 10½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	13 to 14
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1887	...	99 to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1890	...	104 to 107
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	101 to 103
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	108 to 10½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	104 to 107
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1900	...	101 to 103
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1890	...	100 to 103
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	34 to 35

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., 13 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '86, M.
Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '86, B.
Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 24, '85, Bo.
Alexander, Lieut.-Col. G. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 19, '86, B.
Aloes, Maj. M. A., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Col. J. W. M., S.C., 1 yr. 136 dya., fr. Nov. 6, '86, Bo.
Andrews, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, M.
Aweley, Lieut. J. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 2 yrs., fr. June 30, '85, M.
Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1 yr. 9 dya., fr. Mar. 9, '86, B.
Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.

Baber, Lieut.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Babington, Maj. S., S.C., 1 yr. 10 dya., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. F. J., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Banks, Surg.-Maj. O. B., 1 yr. 174 dya., fr. May 1, '86, Bo.
Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '86, Bo.
Beach, Surg.-Maj. L., 1 yr., fr. June 9, '86, M.
Beebie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.
Bennett, Surg. C. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '86, M.
Beresford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 227 dya., fr. Nov. 9, '85, B.
Birch, Col. A. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '86, B.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Blyth, Capt. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '87, B.
Bonavia, Bde.-Surg. E. M.D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.
Bonus, Col. J. B. E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo.
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 25 mos., fr. April 30, '85, Bo.
Bretton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Briscoe, Capt. B., S.C., fr. Apr. 25, '86, B.
Broome, Lieut. E. O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Brown, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '86, B.
Brynn, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.
Browne, Capt. G. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '86, B.
Browne, Lieut. W. S. U., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brownlow, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 2, '87, B.
Brownlow, Maj. C. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Budd, Col. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 16, '86, M.
Burton-Bennet, Maj. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '87, B.
Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.

Cama, Surg. R. H., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '86, M.
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, R.
Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 30, '86, Bo.
Castellari, Hon. Capt. R. F., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '86, B.
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 3 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.
Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 279 dya., fr. Aug. '86, B.
Channer, Capt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, Bo.
Chester, Col. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '86, M.
Clark, Major, S.C., R.E., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dya., fr. Feb. 25, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '85, M.
Colles, Lt.-Col. O. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.
Cologian, Lt.-Col. J. F., S.C., 1 yr. 276 dya., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Cooke, Lieut. W. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '86, M.
Corbyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M.
Cox, Lieut. C. L. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 18, '85, Bo.
Cripps, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 12, '86, B.
Crommelin, Lieut. C. Y., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '87, B.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
Cumming, Maj. W. G., R.E., 1 yr. 5 dya., fr. Apr. 10, '86, M.
Currie, Lieut.-Col. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, Bo.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '86, B.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. M.B., 1 yr. 65 dya., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.
De Free, Col. G. C., S.C., 134 mos., fr. Mar. 7, '86, B.
Diskie, Capt. J. E., R.E., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B.
Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 11, '86, M.
Dittmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.
Dobbie, Lt. H. H., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275 dya., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Duke, Surg.-Maj. O. T., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '86, B.
Duncan, Bde.-Surg. J., 18 ms., fr. April 5, '86, B.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 215 dya., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.

Edwards, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, Bo.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Evans, Col. H. M., S.C., 273 dya., fr. July 6, '86, B.

Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sep. 8, '85, Bo.
Faskon, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Fonwick, Maj. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, M.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, Bo.
Finden, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, Bo.
Firth, Col. F. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.
Fitzgerald, Lieut.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, B.
Fitzpatrick, Capt. C. M., S.C., 2 yrs., June 29, '86, B.
Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Col. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs. 6 ms., fr. Mar. 18, '86, B.
Ford, Lieut.-Col. W. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '86, M.
Fox, Maj. H. C., R.E., 1 yr. 121 dya., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B.
Francis, Capt. G. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 19, '85, Bo.
Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '86, B.
Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dya., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Gaitkell, Capt. H. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, M.
Galloway, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, Bo.
Garrett, Cap. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, B.
Glasgow, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 1 yr. 250 dya., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Goldmid, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '86, B.
Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.
Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 243 dya., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.

Gott, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 16, '86, Bo.
Grant, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '86, Bo.
Greig, Col. J. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo.
Gregg, Surg.-Maj. W. H., 1 yr., fr. July 7, '86, B.
Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo.
Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr. 97 dya., fr. Aug. 3, '86, B.

Haig, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Hailes, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hall, Hon.-Surg. F. W., 214 dya., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B.
Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dya., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.
Hall, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '86, B.
Hamilton, Lieut. C. de C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, Bo.
Hamilton, Surg. H., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harcourt, Col. A. F. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.
Harris, Lt.-Col. C. J. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '86, M.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, Bo.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.
Heath, Capt. H. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Heavyside, Maj. W. J., R.E., 525 dya., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.
Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.
Hodgeson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hole, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.O., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.
Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 2 yrs. 3 ms., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hooper, Lieut.-Col. W. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 13, '86, M.
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.
Houghton, Col. R. S., S.C., 120 dya., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 24, '86, Bo.

Ingills, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr. 116 dya., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Ir-monger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M.
Irving-Noble, Lt. N. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '86, M.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dya., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jameson, Surg. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Jameson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Jerome, Capt. H. J. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B.
Jouines, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Surg.-Maj. H., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Col. J., C.S.I., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Johnstone, Maj. W. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '86, M.
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dya., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.
Judge, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, B.
Jus 1:3, Lieut. C. Le G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '87, B.

Kerr, Col. F. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '86, B.
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G. C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kensington, Capt. C. H. M., R.E., 1 yr. 321 dya., fr. July 17, '85, M.

Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
King, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 9 May, '86, M.
Kirk, Lt.-Col. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.
Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Kunhardt, Capt. H. C., R.E., 1 yr. 273 dya., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.
Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 229 dya., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '86, M.

Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Le Mesurier, Col. A., C.I.E., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.

Leslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo.
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., B.
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 335 dya., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Loch, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.
Logan, Col. A. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 25, '86, M.
Lowndes, Col. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Lucas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 29, '86, Bo.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.
Macdonnell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.
Macdonough, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 347 dya., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.
McKenzie, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '86, Bo.
Mackenzie, Surg. A. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Macquabie, Surg.-Maj. G. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, Bo.
Macpherson, Maj. J. L., R.E., 273 dya., fr. May 21, '86, B.
Maquon, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.
Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 23, '85, M.
Mansfield, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Mardall, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, B.
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R.E., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '85, Bo.
Mawson, Surg. W. A., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '86, B.
Maxwell, Capt. H. St. F., 1 yr. 128 dya., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J. M. D., 1 yr., fr. June 15, '86, B.
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. W., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.
McCullagh, Maj. J. R., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 20, '86, M.
McDermott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McNelle, Col. J. M., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 16, '86, B.
Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Moklejohn, Maj. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Mellies, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, Bo.
Meuzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dya., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J. O.S.I., R.E., 19 ms., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.
Michell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 24 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.
Monteth, Capt. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '86, Bo.
Montessor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Moorerj, Surg.-Maj. F. N., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.
Moore, Col. H. C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Moore, Lt.-Col. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Morril, Maj. G. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 6, '85, B.
Moseley, Maj. J. E. F., S.C., 1 yr. 124 dya., fr. Jan. 29, '86, B.
Muir, Lt.-Col. W. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Munro, Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.

Napier, Maj. Hon. G. C., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '86, B.

Neave, Maj. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Neville, Maj. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '86, B.
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Newmarsh, Maj.-Gen. O. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Newham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
Newman, Surg.-Maj. J. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '86, Bo.
Newnam-Smith, Capt. E. D., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, Bo.
Nicholson, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo.

Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '86, Bo.
Noire, Col. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, M.
Nolan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.
Norton, Lieut. C. E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 7, '84, B.
Nutt, Lt.-Col. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 13, '86, Bo.

Olivier, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '86, Bo.
O'Meara, Capt. W. A. D.O., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.
Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B.

Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Passy, Capt. H. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 20, '86, Bo.
Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Peyton, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '86, B.
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.O., 2 yrs., from June 9, '85, Bo.
Pitt, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Powden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 80 dya., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Porcelli, Capt. A., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Power, Surg.-Maj. R. V., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Preston, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 31, '86, M.
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Ramsden, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Ratcliffe, Capt. A. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. L. M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, M.
Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reid, Lieut. C. C., S.C., B.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 2 yrs., from April 25, '85, B.
Riddell, Bde.-Surg. G. D., 1 yr. 4 dya., fr. June 5, '86, M.
Rideout, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '86, M.
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 176 dya., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M.
Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Rocheport, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Rogers, Maj. M. W., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '86, B.
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.
Rowcroft, Col. G. C., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr. 43 dya., fr. July 13, '86, M.
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.

Sandeman, Col. Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 217 dya., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Sanderson, Lieut.-Col. H. B., S.C., 14 ms., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 14 ms., fr. April 1, '86, Bo.
Sandys, Capt. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Sanlez, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '87, Bo.
Sargant, Maj. R. A., R.E., 1 yr. 124 dya., fr. Jan. 29, '86, B.
Sargent, Surg. A., Bo.
Scamm, Lt.-Col. T. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Seaman, Surg.-Maj. A. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '86, B.
Shakespeare, Lieut. G. C. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 23, '84, M.
Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Jan. 15, '87, Bo.
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M.
Simpson, Lt.-Col. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.
Simpson, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 22, '86, B.
Smart, Capt. W. R., S.C., 1 yr. 138 dya., fr. July 24, '86, M.
Smith, Col. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, M.
Smith, Maj. P. W., Inf., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 29, '85, B.
Smyth, Col. G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.
Sparks, Lt.-Col. B., S.C., 1 yr. 300 dya., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 9 mos., fr. June 30, '86, Bo.
Stevenson, Capt. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '86, Bo.
Steward, Col. C. E., Cav., 1 yr., 2 dya., fr. June 2, '86, M.
Stewart, Col. C. E., O.C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.
Stewart, Col. G. S.C., 1 yr. 209 dya., fr. Jan. 7, '86, B.
Stewart, Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs. 1 mo., fr. March 5, '85, B.
Stewart, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., B.
Stewart, Lieut.-Col. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 14 Sept. '86, B.
St. John, Col. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 14, '86, M.
Stretland, Maj. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Strook, Col. T. W. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 19, '86, M.
Strong, Col. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '86, Bo.
Sturmer, Surg. A. J., 18 mos., fr. June 30, '86, M.
Swanston, Lieut. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '86, M.
Swifta, Lieut.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '86, M.
Swin y, Col. J., S.C., 332 dya., fr. April 30, '86, M.

Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.
Temple, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.
Thompson, Maj. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, B.
Thomas, Lt.-Col. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 21, '86, M.
Thomas, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 1 yr. 95 dya., fr. May 7, '86, M.
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.
Thornhill, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '86, M.
Trall, Col. D. H., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 6, '86, M.
Trotter, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Turner, Maj. A. H., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dya., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.
Tyler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Vallings, Lieut.-Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '86, B.
Vanderzee, Lt.-Col. F. H., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '86, M.
Vanrenen, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 244 dya., fr. Oct. 3, '85, Bo.
Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Vyvyan, Lieut.-Col. B. G., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dya., fr. Feb. 25, '86, B.

Wace, Capt. E. C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. June 6, '86, B.
Walker, Maj. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Ward, Lieut. B. R., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '86, B.
Watson, Col. J. W., S.C., 10 mos., fr. July 20, '86, Bo.
Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dya., fr. May 25, '86, Bo.
Way, Lieut. H. E. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo.
Welchman, Capt. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 9, '86, B.
Weldon, Col. F. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
White, Capt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.
Wilmer, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '86, B.
Withers, Lieut.-Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 20, '86, Bo.
Wood, Lieut. C. R., A., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 1, '86, B.
Wright, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '86, B.

Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.

Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '86, Bo.
Noire, Col. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, M.
Nolan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.
Norton, Lieut. C. E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 7, '84, B.
Nutt, Lt.-Col. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 13, '86, Bo.

Olivier, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '86, Bo.
O'Meara, Capt. W. A. D.O., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.
Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B.

Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Passy, Capt. H. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 20, '86, Bo.
Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Peyton, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '86, B.
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.O., 2 yrs., from June 9, '85, Bo.
Pitt, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Powden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 80 dya., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Porcelli, Capt. A., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Power, Surg.-Maj. R. V., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Preston, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 31, '86, M.
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Ramsden, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Ratcliffe, Capt. A. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. L. M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, M.
Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reid, Lieut. C. C., S.C., B.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 2 yrs., from April 25, '85, B.
Riddell, Bde.-Surg. G. D., 1 yr. 4 dya., fr. June 5, '86, M.
Rideout, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '86, M.
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 176 dya., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M.
Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Rocheport, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
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Ross, Surg.-M

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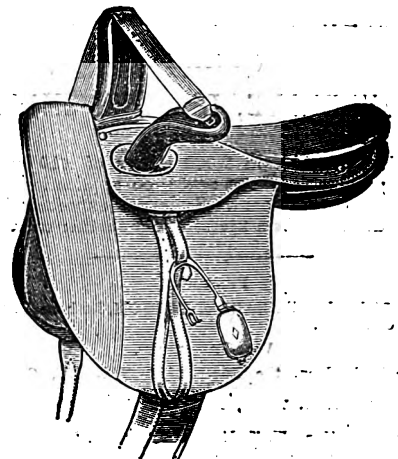
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 11th February; from Allahabad and Madras to the 9th February; and from Calcutta to the 8th February.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has returned from his tour in the northern districts. He has inspected the troops in garrison in Bombay, and has been entertained at a banquet at the Byculla Club. His Royal Highness has since been to Deolali to inspect the troops there.

A GOVERNMENT Commission is sitting at Ahmedabad to inquire into charges preferred by Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, Dewan of Cambay, against Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, Political Agent for the State, who is alleged to have made indecent proposals to Mr. Shamrao in regard to his daughter. The theory put forward by the defence is that the whole thing is a conspiracy.

DACOITY is still prevalent in several districts in Burma. Captain Gubbin's camp at Naungum, near Wunthoo, has been attacked at night by a band of between 300 and 400 dacoits. The attack was repulsed, but not before several casualties had occurred on our side.

LIEUT. ARMYTAGE, patrolling near Myagoucha, in the Minbu district, has encountered a gang of dacoits and defeated them with heavy loss. He took forty-six prisoners, among whom were five boys.

CAPTAIN VAUGHAN, 6th Punjab Infantry, Commanding at Hyaunhyat, has been murdered half a mile from the Ava fort.

THERE are, it appears, two Bo-Shwes in the field, and unfortunately the one recently captured is not the man who has given so much trouble about Minhla. The Bo taken is named Shwe Hwan, and he was secured by Lieut. Crealock north-east of Myotha, in the Ava district.

It is understood that the Field Force will not leave Burma so early as was arranged, on account of the great expense involved in taking up tonnage for the transport of so large a force at once.

GOVERNMENT has decided to spread the return of the troops over a period extending to the end of April. This will bring the movement to about the end of the Rangoon summer, as the rains there set in about the beginning of May.

THE troopship *Jumna* has been taken off the home troop-ing service in order to be employed between Rangoon and Calcutta.

CONSIDERABLE activity prevails at Jellalabad. Some movement is expected either against the eastern borders of Kuner or southwards against the Shinwaris.

THE new Governor of Herat has left Kabul for his post; and Saydar Abdulla Khan, ruler of Badakhshan, has been ordered to Kabul on duty.

A DISTURBANCE that may develop into an affair of some consequence is reported from the Afghan frontier. It seems that on the 22nd of last month the Turi Khel and Ghilz is raided down the Thul valley to attack their old enemies the Waziris, and did so with great effect. The Waziris admit that fifty of their men were killed, several wounded, some villages destroyed, and considerable plunder taken off.

THE Waziris are now preparing reprisals on the Ghilzais, and it is stated that 400 Waziri coolies, who were em-

ployed on the foundations of the new bridge over the Curram at Bannu, have gone off to the hills to join the hue-and-cry.

THE Bonerwal Jirga have made an unconditional submission, and surrendered the arms seized in their raid on Perzai. They have also paid the fine imposed on them last March, and an additional fine for contumacy. The blockade will now be raised, and the Bonerwal prisoners released.

LORD REAY, accompanied by Lord Rosebery and Lord Fife, has, been on a private visit to Goa and Rutnagherry in H.M.S. *Bacchante*.

AMONG the witnesses likely to be examined by the Public Service Commission in Calcutta are Sir Comer Petheram, the Chief Justice, and one or two other Judges of the High Court.

THE Governments of India will leave Calcutta somewhat earlier than usual this season, March 19th having been fixed upon as the date for closing the offices.

THE issue of the Budget this year will probably be about the date of the closing of the offices at Calcutta. The formal notification of the economies effected, and likely to be effected, by the Finance Commission will, it is supposed, then be made.

IN the Budget for the year 1887-88 the Madras Government estimate the cost of the movement of the Government offices to and from the hills at Rs. 28,750, but it is not stated whether this includes the travelling expenses of the Governor, the members of Council, and other high officials.

THE rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments is fixed at ls. 6d. for the year 1887-88.

THE arrangements in respect of the Punjab Land Bills have, it is understood, been modified. Colonel Davies, who was in charge of the Bills, will, after all, join the Council at Calcutta towards the end of the current month, and the Select Committee will sit there to complete their work. The Legislative Council will meet at Umballa about March 28th, so as to enable Sir Charles Aitchison to attend, and the Bills will then be passed into law.

THE Indian Marine Bill has been referred to a select committee, consisting of Hon. Messrs. Peile, Scoble, Whiteside, and Major-General Chesney.

THE Karachi Port Trust Act has received the assent of the Viceroy.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS has cancelled his year's furlough, and will return from England to resume his duties in the Calcutta High Court on the 21st prox., that being the date on which Mr. Justice Cunningham takes furlough.

THE HON. JUSTICE OLDFIELD, father of the Civil Service and Senior Civilian Judge of the N.W.P. High Court, leaves India on retirement on the 3rd March, and proceeds home by China, Japan, and San Francisco. It is understood that Mr. Syed Mahmood will succeed to the vacancy.

GENERAL HANCOCK succeeds Colonel Trevor as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, while Colonel Pemberton becomes Director-General of Railways.

MR. W. H. RATIGAN, D.C.L., has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, in succession to Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C.S., whose two years' term has expired.

MR. A. W. CROFT, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, and Mohendra Lall Sirkar are about to be appointed to the Legislative Council of Bengal.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON will be entertained at a service dinner in Calcutta in April by his fellow-civilians in Bengal.

THE total capital required for the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, including the cost of purchasing from Government

the existing narrow gauge section, is 650 lakhs; but it will only be necessary to raise a portion of this at once.

CAPTAIN DALBIAC, Royal Horse Artillery, who lately met with a serious accident while racing, has been recommended for leave to England by a medical board at Umballa.

THE Simla Bank Corporation, Limited, has suspended payment, and will go into voluntary liquidation. It is believed that the depositors will be paid in full. The event has been for some time expected.

THE annual income of the Bengal Asiatic Society now covers the ordinary expenditure, and a sum of Rs. 1,42,000 has been invested, Rs. 1,20,000 forming a close reserve fund, and the balance being available for extraordinary expenditure.

THE death of Mr. Joseph Sladen, District and Sessions Judge of Bareilly, from abscess of the liver, is announced. Mr. Sladen joined the Service in 1856, and had completed his residential term of twenty-three years.

NEWS has been received of the death at sea of Mr. Edward Stack, of the Bengal Civil Service.

It is reported as being no longer a secret that, owing to the arrears into which the Punjab Government has allowed the revision of its Land Revenue Settlement to fall, it has sacrificed about sixteen lakhs of revenue. This is said to be the explanation of the apparent severity of the Finance Committee in dealing with expenditure in that province.

MR. PARSONS, District Judge of Tanna, is appointed Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

MR. J. J. ALLEN, Government Telegraph Department, has, it is stated, successfully established quadruplex working on the telegraph line between Bombay and Madras, *via* Bellary.

Notes of the Week.

THE news from India brought by the present Overland Mail continues to be chiefly concerning the Jubilee celebrations which were to take place on the 16th and 17th February, the full account of which has already been published. Patna appears to have done the most practical thing in the matter of a Jubilee Memorial by the foundation of an industrial school. It is stated that this idea was first mooted on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to that city, but the suggestion was made years before by Mr. William Tayler, who elaborated a most comprehensive plan of technical education which fell through for reasons which are given in that gentleman's very interesting autobiography.

SIMLA stands where it did, and the much-condemned official exodus thither is to take place this year as usual—only earlier. The Viceroy is expected at Peterhoff about the middle of April. Lord Dufferin's health has been considerably tried in the plains and in Burma, and the sooner he gets into the bracing atmosphere of the Himalayas the better for himself and for the public business.

It is currently reported in India that the Duke of Connaught will return to England to take part in the Jubilee celebrations here. We gave this information some months ago, although some of our contemporaries were polite enough to contradict it. The rumour in Bombay is that his Royal Highness will be absent from his command for about four months, when he will return to carry out his tenure of office. It is on the cards that he does not return to India at all, in which case the opportunity will be afforded of carrying out the often-suggested arrangement of abolishing the Presidency Commander-in-Chiefships.

WRITING of the nomination of Mr. Lyall to the Governorship of the Punjab the *Pioneer* says that it may be pretty

safely concluded that of the Viceroy's three nominations for that province, Sir Charles Bernard was unacceptable to the India Office, and Sir Lepel Griffin to the Viceroy, and that Mr. Lyall was finally agreed upon as a mutually satisfactory compromise. Very likely; but it is hardly complimentary to the new Lieutenant-Governor to add, "The outcome of such a process might easily have been worse."

THE remark, however, is not intended to be read except as a compliment, for our contemporary allows that "Mr. Lyall is a shrewd, sensible, industrious man of courteous manners and kindly nature, and popular with his colleagues," and that "in that coming conflict with Russia, in which the Punjab must be so deeply concerned, the ruler who, if he have convictions, will readily subordinate them to the will of the paramount authority will best fit the occasion." This, after all, may be the real reason of the nomination.

THE general gaol delivery throughout India on the Jubilee day has exercised the ingenuity of members of Parliament and of the Press in a very remarkable manner, and even Lord Derby has failed to understand the meaning of the compliment to Her Majesty. Eloquent paragraphs have been written and speeches made to show the danger incurred of letting loose several thousands of convicted felons upon an innocent population, and the terrible question has been asked—"What would happen in England were such a thing done?" Something very remarkable, no doubt; but honourable Members and philanthropists may make their minds easy about the effect of the measure in India. A writer who has evidently sojourned in that country explains the situation correctly.

HERE is the explanation:—"When Bill Sykes heard the other day that 25,000 criminals had been released from gaol in India, as a compliment to Her Majesty's Jubilee, he probably gave his dog an extra kick, and muttered an extra curse at his own bad luck in not having had his lines cast in such a pleasant place as sunny India. But Bill does not know what all Anglo-Indians know—that no greater calamity can fall upon a Native criminal than to be turned out of an Indian gaol. The gaol is a haven to which he always sets sail when burglary, or perjury, or murder, or any other of his idiosyncracies becomes monotonous or unprofitable. It is his Ithaca, and, if he does not reach it over summer seas, it is a delightful Ithaca when he does. There he is taken every care of, fed, clothed, and allowed to do much as he likes, so long as he does not get sick or decrease in weight. If he does these he brings down the wrath of the Government of India upon the surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, who are responsible for his appearance and cheerfulness. He is seldom so ungrateful as to do this, and, consequently, as long as he honours prison with his presence, his stay is made as agreeable for him as European attention and the local municipal funds will allow. To be turned out of gaol is not only a disgrace—it is a misfortune to him."

TOUCHING upon the same subject a military contemporary makes a good suggestion as follows:—"There is a direction in which the Royal clemency has not extended, but might do so without running any risk of censure or other consequences. Would it not be possible to show some forgiveness towards a few of those foolish young soldiers who, tried in India for some hasty act of 'insubordination, accompanied with violence towards a superior officer,' are now undergoing at home the terrible punishment of years of penal servitude, according to the sentences passed by courts martial? Insubordination towards a superior officer is, of course, one of the gravest of military crimes, but in many cases the superior officer was simply a lance-corporal, who the day before might have been 'hail fellow, well met' with the private whom he placed under arrest the day following. Some free-and-easy chaff in a barrack-room, followed by a hasty word and then a blow, has been too often the programme leading to a general court-martial, and a sentence of five years' penal

servitude on the private for striking the lance-corporal, his quondam friend and comrade of yesterday. The court had not the power given to it to decree a slighter punishment if the verdict was guilty. Some Member of Parliament might call for a return showing the number of cases of this kind during the rule of the several Commanders-in-Chief since the close of the Mutiny. It would be found to be a very melancholy record."

THIS is a matter worth considering. The severe sentences have been going on since the Mutiny time, but the contemporary quoted vindicates the memory of the late Lord Strathnairn from the charge which we have heard brought unjustly against him of having been the adviser of the heavy penal servitude penalties:—"The blame for the severity of the sentences has been often, but unjustly, laid upon the late Lord Strathnairn, who, as Sir Hugh Rose and Chief of the Armies of India, was considered by many to be a martinet of the old school. But he was nothing of the sort, and no better friend to the soldier ever commanded men. That he was a strict disciplinarian is true, but he had, it must be remembered, a terrible task to perform after the mutiny of the Native troops had been put down—the task of stamping out an attempt at mutiny on the part of the European soldiers of the old Company's Army. He succeeded, but he had to have one offender shot and several others sentenced to long periods of penal servitude before discipline was re-established. Severe sentences for insubordination had then to be enforced. But better times have come, and, without any weakening of the reins of authority, it would surely be possible to reconsider the cases of some of the unfortunates in question who are now undergoing heavy punishment for hasty acts, taking each case, of course, upon its merits."

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S Jubilee fund in aid of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India is, we are glad to see, receiving wide and liberal support in India, and it is to be hoped it will be generously aided in England also. No more deserving cause has ever made an appeal to human sympathies than this, and the raising of an ample fund to carry out the intentions of the scheme will be, perhaps, the noblest Jubilee memorial of the year. We would remind our lady readers who are willing to become collectors of the sum of £5 or upwards that they can obtain a specially designed collecting card for the purpose on application to Demetrius Boulger, Esq., 46, Edwardes-square, Kensington, W.

WHAT has been done, asks the Lahore paper, to suppress the glaring scandal of purchasing Government stores through the India Office? During the first eight months of the current official year over 289 lakhs worth of stores were imported by Government from England; including 21 lakhs worth of apparel, nearly 5 lakhs worth of hardware and cutlery, 4½ lakhs worth of leather and leather manufactures, nearly 3 lakhs worth of stationery, 9½ lakhs worth of woollen piece-goods, and over 5½ lakhs worth of material for telegraph construction, to say nothing of all sorts of machinery and iron work. Put a stop to the perquisites of the India Office, to family contracts, and to jobbery in a hundred forms, and a large proportion of the stores now imported from England could be manufactured and obtained in India. With the impetus thus given to Indian industries technical education would become one of the requirements of the day, and not merely the idle dream of well-meaning but impractical theorists.

It seems something of pity, says the *Times of India*, that the beautiful and elaborate Indian screens, which formed so prominent a feature of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, were not brought back to this country, where they would have been appreciated, and where they could have at all events found a home in the different local museums. In London they were sold off at a terrible sacrifice, the only bidders apparently being the promoters of the forthcoming Glasgow and Manchester Exhibitions. The four screens that formed the Bombay and Baroda Courts were sold for £323. They cost Rs. 16,000. The others were disposed of at the same low prices, and thus a costly and unique collection of the various styles of Indian architecture has been scattered and broken up. We wonder some enterprising American did not purchase the lot. In New York, Boston, and Chicago, Indian wood-carving fetches fabulous prices, and some of the finest carved house-fronts of Ahmedabad are now the property of American citizens.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Accounts of the Jubilee rejoicings continue to drop in from the remoter districts, and some of them present points of interest. Mr. Ward, Chief Commissioner of Assam, he'd a durbar at Shillong, and delivered a long speech, reviewing the history of the province during the last fifty years. In that time he said its population and settled area had been nearly trebled. The first tea plantation had been started about fifty years ago. There were now 200,000 acres under tea, while the land taken up by planters, although not yet actually planted, amounted to about 400,000 acres. Again, fifty years ago the land revenue of five districts, comprising Assam proper, had been about four and a-half lakhs of rupees; it had grown to twenty-six lakhs. Then the journey from Gowhatty to Debrooghur had occupied a month or six weeks; now it took three days.

The Jubilee was celebrated with due ceremony in Cashmere. A salute of 101 guns was fired at Srinuggur, and food was distributed to the poor. The Maharajah gave a banquet to the European residents, and a dinner to 500 poor persons.

The Nepaulese Government was not behind those of other States in doing honour to the occasion. A grand parade of 11,000 men was held at Khatmandoo, after which the Minister, the Commander-in-Chief, and several high officials attended a durbar at the Residency, when the Resident handed to the Minister a complimentary letter from the Viceroy. In the evening the Residency was illuminated.

On Monday last the new Hooghly railway bridge, which forms a connecting link between the East Indian and East Bengal lines, was formerly opened by the Viceroy, in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor and a large and distinguished party of visitors, and at Lord Dufferin's suggestion received the name of the "Jubilee Bridge." At the luncheon which followed the Viceroy proposed the health of Sir Bradford Leslie, who, he said, after successive triumphs during a long and arduous career, had now crowned his work by the erection of the Jubilee Bridge, and whom he congratulated on the fact that the completion of the structure had been so happily timed as to coincide with the auspicious epoch then being so triumphantly celebrated. Among the honours which had been accorded by Her Majesty, none, he added, were better merited or better bestowed than that of which Sir B. Leslie had been the recipient. Sir B. Leslie replied briefly, and bore testimony to the valuable assistance given by the resident staff of engineers.

The Public Service Commission has been sitting in Calcutta during the past week, and has examined a number of witnesses, who appear to agree only on one point—namely, that the so-called Statutory Civil Service, as now constituted, is neither popular nor efficient. On almost every other point there were hopeless differences of opinion, at least among the European witnesses. Thus, Mr. Beveridge, additional Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, would recruit the Civil Service by open competition in India, and thought it inevitable that the European element should be altogether eliminated. He did not think this would endanger the country. Europeans were perhaps superior to Natives, but the latter could administer their own country better. To a question put by a member of the Commission, Mr. Beveridge replied that England should not give up India at once, as anarchy would follow; and to avert this he would keep the British army. Mr. Cotton, Secretary of the Board of Revenue, thought the time had come for re-organising the Civil Service, and admitting Indian gentlemen more largely, but he would appoint them only to the more advanced districts, and leave the others under the present system. The Hon. Mr. Reynolds, member of the Board of Revenue, said that the country was in a state of transition. It was essential to have European civilians in executive charge of districts, but district judgeships should be given to Natives. Mr. Beames, Commissioner of Burdwan, would leave the Civil Service as it was and restrict it to Europeans. He would make ample provision for Natives in other ways. In the course of his long experience he had often found the Natives wanting in pluck, tact, firmness, courage, and devotion. The great masses of the people would infinitely prefer to be governed by Englishmen rather than by Natives.

Sir Alfred Croft, Director of Public Instruction, said that Natives selected for the Civil Service should be sent for some years to England at the public expense. Mr. Charles, District Judge, expressed an opinion that Lord Ripon's orders, excluding Europeans from the uncovenanted Service, were altogether illegal. He quoted figures to show that while the Hindoos were little more than half of the population of Lower Bengal, they had almost an entire monopoly of uncovenanted appointments. Sir W. Petheram, the Chief Justice, would recruit the district Judges from the Bar by competition. The Hon. Mr. Paul, Advocate-General, did not object to the statute creating a native Civil Service, but said that the selection under it, with few exceptions,

showed favouritism. Mr. Ameer Ali would make such changes in examination subjects as would give Mahomedans a better chance, and would separate the executive and judicial services.

The Bengalee witnesses expressed themselves generally in favour of raising the limit of the age for admission to examinations for the Civil Service, and of holding the examinations in India, as well as in England. Most of them added that candidates selected in India should be sent to England, to undergo further training.

The Viceroy will leave Calcutta on March 16, and go to Durbunghah, where he is to remain about a week, proceeding then to Delhi, where a sitting of the Legislative Council will be held, for the purpose of passing the Punjab Land Bill. After spending three days at Delhi, the Viceroy will go for a fortnight to Dehra Doon, and will reach Simla about the middle of April.

Sir A. Colvin will remain here until the Budget has been published, about the 23rd of March. As no fresh taxation is to be imposed the Budget will take the form of a Minute in the Government Gazette.

General Roberts left Calcutta on Thursday for Bombay. He will go next to Umballa, and then to Rawul Pindi, Peshawur, Nowshera, Quetta, and Pishin, returning to India by the Hurnai route.

General Torno Shahjeer Jung Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, has gone to Madras, on a pilgrimage to certain shrines of Southern India. He will return to Nepal *via* Calcutta.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

Mr. Crosthwaite arrived here to-day, and will assume the Government to-morrow. Sir C. Bernard will leave for Calcutta by the mail of March 4.

Three large and destructive fires have occurred in rapid succession in Rangoon. Considerable alarm prevails, and the town is nightly patrolled by the military police owing to the prevalence of a report that attempts will be made to fire the town by dacoits. There is, however, no evidence that the recent fires were not of accidental origin.

At a public meeting held yesterday in the Rangoon Town-hall resolutions were passed censuring the inefficiency of the police and urging the necessity for reforming the force.

Yesterday a deputy-commissioner and an inspector of police with a body of armed policemen attacked a band of dacoits near Bassein. The inspector and a police havildar were wounded. Three dacoits were killed, and their heads were cut off and carried to Bassein. The practice of decapitating Shan dacoits and carrying their heads about the country is generally condemned, and ought to be forthwith prohibited. Some discontent exists among the Roman Catholic soldiers at Mandalay owing to the fact that the English-speaking Catholic chaplains have been removed and replaced by French priests unable to speak English. The military authorities are not to blame for this change; it is due to a dispute between the Roman Catholic bishops of Madras and Mandalay as to the right to nominate army chaplains.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

A Lahore newspaper states that the Afghan Ameer is distributing a pamphlet in which he describes his visit to Rawul Pindi two years ago, and also the movements of Russia on the northern frontier.

It is reported that he continues to prepare for a campaign against the Ghalzais, who seem determined to resist. A fight is said to have taken place near Thull, between the Waziris on the one side, and the Turis and Ghalzais on the other, the dispute being about certain rights of pasturage. There is, however, no authentic news on the subject.

DR. K. P. GUPTA, recommends, in a letter to the *Englishman* that the Jubilee should be commemorated throughout the mofussil towns of Bengal by the construction of works for improving their water-supply. "The opening of drinking fountains, tanks, and wells of good water," he says, "would be consonant with the religious instincts of their race." In the olden times, rich Hindus and Mahomedans built tanks and *dighees* (artificial lakes) for the use of the people. With the decline of their ancient faith and zeal the digging of new tanks for consecration has almost ceased, while old tanks are neglected on account of family disputes and the ruin of ancient houses. He suggests:—
1. That where tanks exist, one or more, according to the size and population of a town or village, should be cleaned and set apart for drinking water only; as the Maharanee Raj Rajeswari Jubilee memorial tanks. 2. That wells should be dug where there are no tanks, the number varying with the population of the villages, and protected from contamination by being paved and cemented, and no bathing or washing allowed. The wells to be designated Maharanee R.R. Jubilee wells of drinking water. 3. That drinking fountains and troughs for cattle should be opened in places where the people find it difficult to water their cattle and sheep. 4. On river banks, where the supply of water is abundant and good, bathing-ghats should be built and designated as Jubilee Memorial Ghats.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

LIFE IN THE NATIVE STATES.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The Bombay Administration Report, though as usual a formidable volume, and not by any means to be included amongst the light literature of the day, does not fall under the condemnation passed by the liveliest yet most serious of philosophers upon books of the "dry-as-dust" species. By a careful avoidance of the statistical tables and the semi-statistical abstracts in which it abounds it is possible to catch in its pages here and there a glimpse of the life and manners of the people over whose interest the Bombay Government watches, and to detect the signs of progress, or otherwise, which the most elaborate tables would only obscure. It is in the chapter which deals with the relations between the Tributary States and the Government of Bombay that these side views are most plentifully presented. If, for instance, we go almost as far north as the limits of the Presidency extend, to distant Khairpur in Sind, we find a State as backward in most respects as any that have political relations with the British Government, yet presenting no small interest to a student of the history of institutions. The Chief, Mir Ali Murad, who was born in Waterloo year, governs the sandy desert of Khairpur in truly patriarchal fashion. He and his sons are the dispensers of the law, and he is the sole Court of Appeal. The administrative connection between the Ameer's family and the State is equally close. The Ameer's sons hold the greater part of the territory in jaghir, and thus the government of the State mainly resolves itself into a careful supervision of a group of jaghirs. Obviously an administration so conducted must be of the loosest, and indeed the report speaks of it as being of a patriarchal character. This is explained in another paragraph, which informs us that each tharadar is independent and does what appears to him best, subject only to the general supervision of the jagirdar in whose jaghir he may be serving. Let not the scientific administration of the Paramount Power mock the humble irregularities of this primitive State. We could show them a more excellent way, but we could never be sure that they would walk in it, or if they did walk that they could walk well. Besides, Khairpur is a cherished survival of the rule of the Ameer of Sind, the independence which the Ameer retains being the reward which Sir Charles Napier confirmed to him for standing out from the Talpur Ameer.

It is not possible to find elsewhere in the Presidency anything so closely approaching the ideal of patriarchal government as this. But wherever we see the feudal system of the East in operation, even in States much larger than that of Khairpur, it tends to an independence of the central authority, which, unless checked by a strong hand, develops into a local autonomy not far short of anarchy. Thus in the State of Idar, where the relations between the Chief and the large landholders under him resemble those of a king in the Middle Ages to his barons, many of the Sirdars exercise independent jurisdiction on their estates, to the great detriment, the report says, of the police administrators of the superior lord. Complications of this kind constitute some of the chief difficulties in the administration of Kathiawar. The minute sub-division of its territory may be inferred from the fact that a province of twenty thousand square miles area, and a population of above two millions and a quarter, is divided amongst nearly two hundred chiefs, each of them with some power of jurisdiction. The writer of the report dwells upon the various and intricate land tenures, the petty jealousies of the different States, the frequent domestic quarrels within the families of the Chiefs, and the wild and reckless character of a large part of the population, as elements which retard the work of reform. "At present," he adds, "the province presents a curious picture. A railway traverses a country infested by outlaws whose existence would be more appropriate to the dark ages, and stories of reckless bloodshed and unpunished crime that would be deemed inordinate in the wilds of Tartary are carefully entered in the latest of printed criminal returns of the nineteenth century." The picture will bear reproducing in the report of the current year, and we fear that there will be no need to tone down its colours. The recent murderous attack upon Mr. Anderson in the neighbourhood of Rajkot would not have been out of place in "the wilds of Tartary." But besides irregularities arising from conflict of jurisdiction and disorders which occur in defiance of all jurisdiction, there are strange episodes in the history of some of the smaller States to which the author of comic opera may some day turn when the humours of European Court life have been exhausted. Look, for instance, at the short paragraph which is devoted to chronicling the history of the State of Pol, in the Mahi Kantha Agency, during the year. Here, again, we must be dealing with a State whose administrative organism cannot be very finely wrought, for we read of it "the Chief of Pol secluded himself in a frontier hill village during the year. Access to this village is most difficult. The State is badly administered." But why should not an Achilles, even though he hail from the Mahi Kantha, abide in his tent? In another of the small States in this Agency there has been a court comedy of a kind not altogether unfamiliar

in India. Of Mansa it is reported: "The Chief died during the year. An unsuccessful attempt was made to pass off a spurious child as heir." The report is laconic enough, but to people who know anything about the back stair influences at work in some of the petty Native States, it tells an interesting tale.

Dacoity, as we have seen, fills an only too prominent part in the history of many of the States. When we read that nearly half the police force of a first class State like Cambay were stationed during part of the year on the Eastern frontier to prevent the entry of the Kathiawar outlaw, Mowar Sadhwani, we get some idea of the burden that people of this class impose, not only upon the States upon whose territory they commit depredations, but upon those who have not yet made their acquaintance. Justice was vindicated in the capture of this supremely troublesome marauder during the year; but the institution in which he was so conspicuous still flourishes in Kathiawar and other territories. Ninety-nine dacoities in Kathiawar is an abundant record for the year. In these affrays property worth a lakh and a quarter was destroyed or stolen, nineteen persons were killed, eighteen were carried off as hostages, and ninety-three wounded. And although more than seven hundred people are reported to have been concerned in these outrages, only forty-seven were captured and convicted. There must be either much sympathy with crime, or much fear to inform against criminals for such a state of things to be possible. Where the Bhils are, we look for outrage as very nearly a matter of course. In the Mahi Kantha States they distinguished themselves in the year under report by crimes one of which, as described in the report, has a decidedly dramatic appearance. A dacoity takes place, and four men of the Idar police go to a Bhil village to make arrests in connection with it. The police are asked to rest in the village. This they do, until their rest is interrupted by the appearance of a crowd of Bhils from that and the neighbouring villages, who massacre them. The end of the story is, not that a dozen Bhils are hanged for murder, but that the village is deserted by its inhabitants, who fly across the border into Rajputana, and the scene of the crime becomes a waste place. "By this," too, as the story goes, "you may know the Bhil." Yet something must be done for him. There are other uses to put a man to than to hang him, say the opponents of capital punishment, and as he does his best to prevent us hanging him, we may in return do our best to prevent him from being in need of hanging. The Agent for Bhils is working well in this direction, and the Bhil Corps is not without its uses as a tamer and educator of the hitherto untamable. We can wish well, too, to the *Bhagat* who has invented a brand-new religion for the benefit of the Bhil, and who was visited by the Mahi Kantha Political Agent during the year. We must think none the worse of him because he professes to have a divine mission, and perhaps his endeavours to encourage habits of cleanliness amongst a people sadly negligent of the gospel of soap and water are as good a warrant for the claim as any other that he could put forth. A saint who undertakes to conduct two schools for Bhil boys, and who preaches a morality in which, as a leading feature, abstinence from crimes of violence, from abduction of married women, theft, and intemperance is insisted on, is a saint of the highest respectability, who ought to be sought out for Jubilee honours.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(Times of India.)

Our readers must be almost as pleased as ourselves to find that we have at last got rid of that terrible incubus, the Public Service Commission's report. Everyone, big or little, and whether he had anything to say or not, seemed to speak at the same inordinate length. It is almost impossible to deal fairly with evidence of such a bulky nature, and only by close and fatiguing study can any sort of analysis be obtained. We are, however, at last able to gauge public opinion pretty accurately on some of the more important points. The Statutory Civil Service has been universally condemned both by Europeans and Natives. The proposal to hold simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in England and in India has been emphatically negatived by the English and Mahomedan witnesses and by all except the extreme representatives of the party that style themselves "Young India." It was generally agreed by all the English witnesses that, as Mr. Justice West put it, "a British Government of India, the effective application of English ideas and principles, implies that the heads of the chief departments of Government shall be either English born or educated from childhood in England. This is especially true of the general administration. For the same reason there must in every great department be English enough to keep it well under view from the British standpoint to bring English ideas to bear on it, and to keep up an intelligent and sympathetic relation between it and the other great departments moved and controlled by the same central group of principles. . . . For such men we can look only to a Covenanted Service composed of Englishmen by birth or at least by education." On the other hand, the hardship inflicted on the Native candidates by the reduction of the limit of age was, for the first time, openly and fully acknowledged even by the extreme representatives of English feeling. Here Mr. Justice Bayley's evidence is

particularly valuable. "Natives of India," he says, "labour under great disadvantage from the age being so low as nineteen. I wrote strongly against such limit several years ago when consulted by the Government of India." And his words are echoed by almost every witness of standing. It was also very generally felt that if the test is equal Persian and Sanskrit should receive the same marks as Latin and Greek. The European witnesses pretty generally agreed that Natives, except in certain exceptional positions, should not receive the same salaries as Englishmen. Here we again quote that impartial witness, Mr. Justice West:—"A Native doing the work of a Covenanted officer is really overpaid if he receives half the usual salary. An Englishman would be overpaid at half the same salary were he working in his own country." Thus six important points seem to be already settled. This could have been accomplished much more easily if half-a-dozen questions had been asked instead of 184.

So far as we can venture to foretell the result of the Commission's labours, their recommendations will suggest the advisability of returning to the old system; that is, the limit of age will be twenty-three years as before, and Persian and Sanskrit will recover their old position in the examination. With this, from what we gather, the more moderate Natives will be quite content, and after this very general expression of public opinion, we do not see how less can be granted. Before leaving this part of the subject there is one point in which most of the Native witnesses require to be put right. They really seemed to believe that the limit of age had been reduced from twenty-three years to nineteen in order to shut out Native competition. This is an error pure and simple. There was no need of any safeguard against a sudden inroad of Natives. Under the old regulations, as under the new, the rate of Native admissions has been much the same, averaging scarcely more than one successful candidate every two years. The change was effected in the honest endeavour to get lads to compete direct from the public schools instead of through the professional "crammers," and then, having "caught them young," to give them afterwards the advantage of a university career. From an English standpoint it has been tolerably successful. From an Indian standpoint its operations now seem to have been harsh, but this has been entirely accidental. But over and above the increase in the limit of age and the restoration of Sanskrit and Persian to their old position some of the best men of the Indian extreme party, such, for instance, as Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, still insist that the examinations should be held simultaneously in India and England. But their arguments were admirably answered by Mr. Lee-Warner. He gives four especial reasons: "(1). My arguments point to a limitation of the Indian element in the Covenanted Civil Service as the condition on which we can alone exclude the English element from the superior public service of India. (2). I am familiar with Indian examinations, having examined for the Bombay and the Calcutta University examinations, and I am confident that we have not the power to maintain in India the standard of oral examination applied at home. (3). I regard the danger of acquiring knowledge of the papers and of cribbing in the Indian examination as a very appreciable danger. (4). A competitive examination is supposed to embody the attractive theory of *la carrière ouverte aux talents*, but in England competition is only a part of the whole educational scheme. That scheme involves a great expense for education, and that expense secures a limited competition from the ranks of persons of means. This class of society in England represents a high standard of social and moral fitness. We know what is meant by the word a 'gentleman.' In India the State gives an almost gratuitous education to the poor." In England no boy has a chance of success whose parents have not been able for some years to spend a hundred or a hundred and fifty pounds per annum on his education. This is a class test. In India the chief burden of education is borne by the State. Mr. Lee-Warner's arguments have given rise to much heated controversy. But it has, we think, been established in the first place that the boys who attend the local high schools are not of the same class as the boys who go to our public schools at home; and, in the second, that the educational organisation in India is not so perfect as it is in England. No young man of twenty-three who had been educated in this country would stand a fair chance among University men of his own age at home. The simultaneous examinations would be a failure from the first, and there is, then, no need to try a mortifying experiment.

Incidentally, Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, raised a side issue which has attracted more attention than anything else. He said that if Government desired the Natives to have a larger share in the administration of the country, that could best be done by admitting them to the judicial branch of the service. In this Presidency, he proceeded, all the "subordinate judgeships are held by Natives of this country, and his lordship thought persons of special merit might be promoted from their ranks to the post of District Judge. It was scarcely to be expected that young civilians who came out here and joined the judicial branch could know better than subordinate judges who had spent their lives in the service. His lordship was

understood to say that he thought the administration of justice suffered from appeals being sent to young civilian judges, whose knowledge was by no means superior to that of subordinate judges." He was, as far as we understand him, prepared to give over the whole of the civil administration to the subordinate judges, and he thought that in matters of fact subordinate judges are more frequently right than civilian judges. He spoke from an intellectual, not a moral, point of view, and only in reference to the civil side. "I suppose," he added, "that an European makes a better criminal judge than a Native, at least from an European point of view, though, perhaps, it may not always be regarded so from a Native point of view." The Chief Justice's evidence has been received with triumphant satisfaction by the Native Press, and has not been particularly palatable to the judicial members of the Civil Service. When Mr. Justice West was examined later on he explained that he was desirous of removing a false impression that seemed to prevail as to what the Chief Justice said. He was prepared to accept the subordinate judges as men eminently qualified for their offices, and if it were absolutely necessary to reduce the Covenanted Civil Service they formed a fund from which the Government might readily draw. But if any inference could be drawn from the Chief Justice's opinion that "the covenanted officers filling the post of district judges were found to be comparatively inefficient, much less if it were supposed that they were less qualified than the subordinate judges, that was an opinion in which he could not concur, nor did he think that it was the opinion of the most intelligent of the subordinate judges themselves. It was generally known that he had watched by the cradle of the existing Subordinate Judicial Service in this Presidency, and he should be very sorry to find it disparaged in its maturity." When two such high authorities differ—and they seem to differ fundamentally—we can scarcely presume to offer an opinion until a large mass of other expert evidence has accumulated.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.—I.

(Statesman.)

A great many persons, we believe, would be glad to know what "technical education" really means, and we confess ourselves to be of the number. We made some remarks upon this subject a month or two ago, that elicited strong approval in the North-West Provinces, while the *Christian College Magazine* at Madras reproduced them, with the remark that the Government of that presidency was attempting to learn "through Mr. Havell's inquiries, and by other means," exactly what we asked for therein. We know what technical education means in America, but are not so sure of the meaning attached to the words by the committee of the projected Imperial Institute at home, and are still more in doubt of their meaning in India. In America the meaning of the words is manual training in the common industries of the carpenter, turner, blacksmith, plasterer, &c. In Mr. Ham's book (Blackie and Son) technical education, as practised at the Chicago Manual Training School, simply means teaching boys how to use mechanical tools, the teaching being based upon the belief, in Mr. Ham's words, that "It is possible and practicable to let every child of fair capacity start in life from his school a skilled worker with the principal tools of all the mechanical employments, an athlete with the maximum of health possible to him, and thoroughly at home in science and literature." The *Athenæum* notices the Utopian character of these views, in so far as England is concerned, whatever may be the case at Chicago. "Considering the constitution of 'every child,' at any rate on this side of the Atlantic," says that journal, "we may dismiss the possibility which is here brought before us, for we are certainly not within measurable distance of its realisation. The Chicago school is a most admirable and useful foundation, containing well-appointed laboratories for carpenter's work, wood-turning, founding, forging, and the like, and in each of these, some two dozen bright, healthy lads are working hard under skilled instructors. Whether or not they are 'destined to lift the veil from the face of Nature,' as Mr. Ham expects, we are not inclined confidently to affirm; but there can be no doubt whatever that many, if not all of them, will become clever handicraftsmen, perhaps shrewd manufacturers, and certainly formidable competitors with European workmen."

Now, what we want to know is—whether this is what is meant by the cry for "technical education" in this country. Are we going to open schools of this Chicago order in India? And is it a demand for training schools of this kind that is being echoed on all hands? We doubt it, for what possible connection can there be between schools of this order and our Universities, or even the schools of art which are constantly named in association with the cry. Mr. Ham is almost hysterical in the rapture with which he describes the Chicago institute. "This," he exclaims, "is the school that Locke dreamed of, that Bacon wished for, that Rousseau described, and that Comenius, Pestalozzi, and Froebel struggled in vain to establish. . . . For if it be, as I claim, the true school it is destined to lift the veil from the face of Nature, to reveal her most precious secrets, and to divert to man's use all her treasures. Yes; it is to other schools what the diamond is to other precious stones—the last analysis of educational thought."

Is there not a tendency in India to this extravagance? At all events, we should be glad to be relieved of the uncertainty we are in as to what the advocates of technical education in India do really mean. The *Evening Standard* says it is "mischievous jargon," in which we are indulging on the subject, and irreverently applies the phrase to Lord Dufferin's comments at Madras upon Sir Grant Duff's utterances thereon. Before we go any further, would it not be as well to define our terms, and try to get a clear conception of the precise thing we propose to do? There is a good deal of confusion, we suspect, in the public mind in the use of the term "art" in this association. The purpose and pursuits of the various local "schools of art," as they are called, in Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, and elsewhere, are mixed up in the public mind with the industrial or mechanical work of what are the mere artisan classes. The *Hindoo Patriot*, in a late issue, quoted some incisive remarks of the *Standard* upon this movement in India, which may assist our readers to define more clearly what the special object of the movement is. "What," asks the *Standard*, "is this parade of a 'strong conviction of the importance of spreading art education among the people of India.' When this sort of thing is addressed to English children, or English adults, it does no harm, and may possibly do good. As our system goes, men in authority must say something upon any matter that turns up, whether they know anything or not. But to tell the people of India, in an age when we have just reached such an elementary acquaintance with art, as to recognise them as our masters, that they should go to school again, is a most disastrous utterance. For they will neither laugh nor rage, but simply will take the advice of the Sircar—such as hear of it—and lay down rules for the artisan. What is the purpose of our own 'art education,' for those who understand its meaning? To raise our dull and tasteless practice to the level, if it may be, which India attained centuries ago; to effect, by rule and dogma, those results which instinct taught her children to seek, and the patient skill to achieve. 'The Indian workmen,' writes our highest authority, 'from the humblest potter to the most cunning embroiderer in blue and purple and scarlet, is not the less a true artist. Dr. Birdwood might have gone very much further. These are the people whom we are to teach! Under the enlightened influence of the Maharaja of Oshmere, we have already trained a portion of them indeed; and the exquisite arts of that province, as the same gentleman declares, have been 'ruined by the improvement.'"

We brought this extract privately to the notice of an old civilian, who is perhaps the highest authority upon the subject at this moment in India, and he tells us that he is obliged to agree in substance with the views expressed therein, although the language is a little too impassioned. In India, as in all other countries, the higher classes think far more of fashion than of art. But our Native artisans themselves have inherited correct ideas, and if left to themselves, would be only too glad to put them in practice. We believe with Mr. Growse, that if the Government were boldly to abolish the department of Public Works, so far as district work is concerned, and allow the local Boards and Municipalities, to employ their indigenous guilds of artisans upon local works, all art industries would rapidly develop of themselves in India, and there would be no occasion for any outlay on schools. At all events, let us have an expression of more definite views on a subject that every one seems to think it necessary to talk about, but upon which no definite ideas seem to be entertained anywhere.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

(Pioneer.)

The Annual Report on the operations of the Indian Post Office for 1885-86 shows satisfactory work and steady progress. The number of articles conveyed through the post during the year was 239 millions, or 22 millions more than during the previous year. The largest share of this increase has been in post-cards, which went up 20.85 per cent., and in newspapers, which increased by 16.19 per cent. Although the number of parcels shows an increase of over 10 per cent., still there has been a falling-off of nearly a lakh of rupees in the revenue derived from the parcel service. This is attributed to the successful competition of the Railway Companies, who have drawn away the bulk of the traffic in heavy parcels, and have left the Post Office only the lighter parcels which, realising small postage and requiring the same amount of work as heavy parcels, are anything but remunerative. The value-payable system continues as popular as ever, upwards of 436,000 articles of the declared value of Rs. 45,32,803 having been sent through the post. The home of the value-payable system seems to be amongst the tradesmen of Calcutta, by whom nearly half the total number of articles were posted, and for whom 21½ lakhs of rupees were collected by the Post Office during the year. The introduction of value-payable *unregistered* book-packets, by which books and pamphlets may be sent value-payable without the expense of registration and without compulsory prepayment, has been successful in the extreme. More than 50,000 such packets were despatched during the first six months after the introduction of the scheme, and there is every promise of this branch of work developing considerably in the future.

The insurance system shows a large falling off and a loss of income of nearly Rs. 24,000 during the year. This is attributed to the withdrawal of the privilege of insuring articles exchanged between India and the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia—places between which immense quantities of specie, bullion, and valuables, principally pearls, have hitherto been transmitted by post. The money-order business, on the other hand, continues to make gigantic strides. During the year more than four million inland money-orders were issued for over 938 lakhs of rupees, and the Department realised more than 11½ lakhs as commission. These figures are highly satisfactory. The average value of each order was Rs. 22-8-7, and it is shown that this average value has diminished year by year, proving that the money-order business is supported chiefly by the poorer classes of the population, and does not therefore encroach upon the legitimate province of banks and private remitting agencies. Indeed, more than half the orders issued were for sums of Rs. 10 and under, and less than 20 per cent. were for sums above Rs. 25. Ninety per cent of the remitters were Native. However satisfactory the consciousness may be of thus doing good work for the poorer classes, the postal authorities would doubtless be far more gratified to see an increase in the money orders of larger values. The same amount of work exactly is imposed upon the department over a remittance of Rs. 5 as over Rs. 150, while the remuneration gained in the way of commission is in the latter case twelve times as much as in the former, and less trouble is entailed by the payment of large orders, which are payable at big towns, than in the case of small orders payable at villages whither cash has to be conveyed over long distances. Thus, from the departmental point of view, it ought to be highly desirable to secure such custom as would raise the average value of orders remitted through the Post Office. The system of paying money orders by postmen at the payees' addresses has proved thoroughly successful; and the honesty of the postmen has creditably stood the test of the temptations offered by the new system. The transactions in telegraphic money-orders also show an increase, 12,490 such orders for over 8½ lakhs having been issued during the year. The system of paying land revenue by means of money orders has made good progress, and is being widely developed all over the North-Western Provinces. It is proposed to extend it to Bengal.

The Post Office Savings' Bank work shows a very large increase due chiefly to the closing of District Savings' Banks, and the transfer of accounts therefrom to the Post Office. At the close of the year there were 155,000 depositors, with a balance deposited of 225½ lakhs, as compared with 122,599 depositors and a balance of 134½ lakhs at the close of the previous year. This branch of Post Office work is recognised by the Government as "a service of expenditure only," so far as the Department is concerned; and it can be readily understood that no small expenditure is entailed in the keeping up of 155,000 banking accounts. Mr. Hogg makes a rough calculation of the revenue, which ought to be credited to the Post Office on account of this branch of work, by estimating the amount which Government would have paid to Presidency Banks for similar work. These Banks receive a commission of 3 per cent. per annum on the annual balance deposited, besides a charge of eight annas on each active account; working on these rates, the Post Office revenue from its Savings' Bank work would be Rs. 1,11,706. Of course the Presidency Banks being able to invest the amounts of Savings' Bank deposits to the best advantage, may realise a surplus after paying the interest due to depositors. The system is quite analogous to that adopted in England, which might well be followed by the Indian Post Office. The British Postal Savings Bank invests the sums deposited with it in Government scrip, and the amount realised therefrom in interest is, after deducting the interest payable to depositors and the cost of working establishment, shown as the Post Office revenue from Savings Bank work. Some arrangement such as this would reduce the dead charge that is now imposed upon the Indian Post Office by the performance of this work.

The financial position of the Department shows an improvement on the previous year. The Post Office never has been a self-supporting department, but the deficit during the year under review is Rs. 15,14,978, as compared with Rs. 18,56,502. Economy has been gained to a large extent by the system followed lately, of introducing village post offices and employing extra departmental agencies, such as village schoolmasters, local traders, &c., to carry on Post Office work at unimportant places. It is estimated, too, that under the new contract with the P. and O. Company, to come into force on the 1st February, 1888, there will be a saving of £19,000 a-year to the Indian Post Office on its share towards the mail steamer subsidy.

Reviewing the Report generally, there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress made. The Indian Post Office has always served the public well; and, considering the vast area over which its operations extend, the physical difficulties to be encountered, and the exceedingly low pay received by nine-tenths of its staff, the administration has every claim to be congratulated. The thanks of the Government are given to Messrs. Hogg, James and Fanshawe for their successful administration of the Department. Acknowledgment is also made of the services of the late Mr. E. R. Douglas, C.I.E., of Mr. Kisch, Postmaster-General, Bengal, and Pundit Salig Ram, of the N.W. Provinces, for the

working of the land-revenue money order system, and of Messrs. F. B. O'Shea and Dorabjee Muncherjee La caca for the management of the Indian Field Post Office sent to Suakin. If the acknowledgments of the public also could be formally expressed, they would be tendered probably to the head of the office and to the headquarters establishment for the ability and activity which keep this important Department, in whose efficiency every man has a personal interest, so well abreast of the progress of the times.

MAHOMEDAN ACCEPTANCE OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

(Madras Mail.)

The Mahomedans in India have at times been blamed for their reluctance to cast down the ancient boundary marks, and for their preference for the ways of their victorious forefathers. Are they not rather to be commended for a loyalty and patriotism that induce them to shrink from aggravating the anxieties and burdens of their rulers, particularly at the moment when the Government is rousing itself to strenuous exertions to reduce expenditure and taxation, and to admit the Natives to a larger share in the administration of their own affairs? A great deal of nonsense has been written and said about Mussulman disaffection to British rule, and during the existence of the dynastic fiction at Delhi, such prejudices may not have been altogether unfounded in Upper, and perhaps in Central India. Since the complete downfall of the Meghal family—so long foolishly invested with the outward insignia of power and majesty—the Mahomedans have reverently bowed to the will of Allah and have accepted the new order of things in touching resignation. Happily for the Government they have not deemed it wise or necessary to break altogether with their glorious past. They disdain to cast away as false the pearls of Arabic and Persian literature. They refuse to give up their belief in Allah, or in the teachings of the Koran. They have no wish to become Revolutionists, Socialists, or Communists. They are born soldiers and administrators, and are willing and ready to render faithful and loving service to the State, without pretending to be enraptured by Burke's eloquence, or enlightened by the scepticism of a Gibbon or the vainglorious cynicism of a Voltaire. It is true that Mahomedan students in schools and colleges are not as numerous as Hindoos in proportion to their census positions. It is equally true that they do not carry off their arithmetical share of distinctions. But it is still more true that education does not deprive them of self-respect, or cause them to be disaffected to the Government that has placed within their reach the means of enlarging their stores of knowledge, and of strengthening and expanding their intellectual faculties. Their manliness also commands respect. They are not usually great talkers, but there is a pervading sense of personal responsibility about them that is of far more value than speech from the mouth outwards. They are essentially religious. The progress of civilisation, and the developments of science have in no way warped their belief in the faith of their forefathers. They "fear God"—they have it in them to "honour the King." Hence it is the experience of those European employers of labour in this country who are considerate in their dealings, that as a general rule Mahomedans are loyal and trustworthy. Not the least of the difficulties that will beset the Public Service Commission when it draws up its report will be that connected with the devising of means for enlisting more largely than hitherto in the service of the State worthy representatives of the fifty-two millions of Mahomedans in this country. *Divide et impera* is a maxim that should never be forgotten by the Government of the vast congeries of peoples that is called India.

THE HOME CHARGES.

(Statesman.)

The *Liberal* attributes the growing impoverishment of the cultivator, as many others do, to the immense annual remittance which India has to make to England to meet her annually recurring liability to the mother-country. Our contemporary says:—

"The central evil lies in the fact, that of the £70,000,000 raised annually in India, about half the amount is spent in England. Although proofs are not wanting that Natives are fast becoming fit to take a larger share in the administration of the country, thousands of offices are shut against them, and English youths are brought in large numbers to fill all the important appointments under the Government. That the remittances we are required to make to England, in addition to the Indian tribute, for these foreign employes amount to a fearful sum, is not known to every one."

The *Liberal* is so fair and honest a critic that we are sure it will wish to be set right on any question of fact. It is not correct then to say that about one-half of the public revenues of India are spent in England. We know now, approximately, that the real amount is about 20 crores of rupees, or say £15,000,000 sterling. The drain from India, however, is not nearly so large as this. As we have frequently pointed out, five or six millions of this amount are really drawn from China, and

do not touch the Indian taxpayer. We have at times strongly advised the Government to remodel the accounts, and to strike the revenue derived from opium out of the Indian balance-sheet altogether. It ought not to be there, if for no other reason than the fact that we are constantly obliged to correct, as we are now doing, the false impression which the balance-sheet, as now made out, must convey to every un instructed mind. The real amount of the revenues of India that goes to England is nine or ten millions sterling a year, reckoning the duty paid by China on Indian opium at five to six millions a year. It has further to be remembered that about one-half of the amount thus annually drained from India represents simply the interest upon the money we owe the English capitalist for the construction of our railways. That money we, at all events most of us, are disposed to believe was very wisely borrowed for the purpose. What would India be to-day if there were no railways in the country? and there can be no grievance in our having to pay annual interest upon the money we have thus borrowed for our railway lines. Striking, then, these two items out of the home charges, as we must, there remains the remittance of four or five millions sterling a year for what is not improperly called "tribute." We were the first of all our Indian publicists who called attention to this "tribute" and its economic effect upon the country. About seven crores of rupees a year go to England to defray the home charges properly so-called, and a very large part of that amount we have ever held to be an unjust and dishonourable exaction. Our own eyes were first opened to the fact by the late Sir George Wingate. When we first began to call attention thereto nearly thirty years ago we were asked on all hands what we meant by the home charges, and it was some years before the popular mind of the country came to understand what the term really meant. Our old friend, Dadabhai Nowrojee, was one of the first who took hold of the subject in earnest. The late Lord Sandhurst (at that time Sir William Mansfield) was another, but it was five or six years, at least, before the Indian public and our Indian publicists began to really understand the matter.

Now, for a good many years, we ourselves were under the belief that it was the annual exaction of this drain from India's industry that was impoverishing the agricultural masses of the country, but we have come to see more clearly, year after year since, that the cause is altogether inadequate to the effect. Impoverishing as such a demand is it is not sufficient, we have long felt, to account for the abject condition of the peasantry in so many parts of India. It would be therefore dishonest on our own part were we to say, as we used to say, and as the *Liberal* now says, that these Home charges are the cause of the national poverty. We have long been convinced that we said so ourselves in error, and that the true causes of the general poverty of the peasantry must be sought for elsewhere. We gravitate more and more steadily every year to the belief that it arises from two causes, and it is of the last importance to the people that we should know whether our conclusions are correct or illusory. We shall not enter upon their consideration here, but we would very earnestly bespeak the attention of the *Liberal*, and of the whole body of our contemporaries, to what we have said above as preliminary to an exposition of what we believe the causes really are. Of course, the Home charges will *pro tanto* impoverish the country, but their amount is altogether insufficient to account for the present state of the people, and it is with the real causes of their poverty we are concerned so deeply.

SOME matters of interest may well be made public regarding the Calcutta High Court and its work. Mr. Justice Norris, who obtained one year's furlough without pay, will return towards the end of next month, having obtained permission to cancel his leave. Mr. Justice Cunningham's furlough has been gazetted, while Mr. Justice Pigot has been granted an extension of leave which will carry him on until the Vacation. The present actual strength of the High Court is now lower than it has ever been; there are only four Benches on the Appellate side and two Judges employed exclusively on the Original side; and although there are three Judges absent (including Mr. Justice Mitter on the Public Service Commission), it is not in contemplation to add to the Court in the matter either of permanent or officiating appointments. The Secretary of State has refused to fill the vacancies caused by the retirements of Justices McDonnell and Field; and the present Chief Justice objects very strongly to temporary or acting appointments. Mr. Justice Mitter will return to duty presumably at the end of March, and as this will make the actual working number of Judges eleven, it is not impossible that in order to bring up the Appellate work, which is falling somewhat into arrear in second appeals, one Judge will be withdrawn from the Original side so as to make five Appellate Benches of the usual strength. The only vacancies likely to occur after Mr. Justice Cunningham leaves will happen towards the beginning of the rains, when, as usual, some of the Judges may take privilege leave in addition to the Vacation, the duration of which, by the way, or indeed its exact incidence, has not yet been considered by the Court, though from the dates fixed for the August Sessions it is supposed that it will be earlier than usual.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The split which Lord Randolph Churchill attempted, with indifferent success, to make in the Tory party, by resigning, on a question, on which he could hope for popular support, naturally occupies attention in the present number of the "National": the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer being placed in the pillory by Mr. Baumann, while the missiles aimed at him are—*tant soit peu*—warded off by Mr. Beckett. We are constrained to say that the attack overweighs the defence. Lord Randolph resigned, according to his own statement, on the question of economy in Military—in which we take leave to include Naval—expenditure. And his apologist maintains that, on this point, he has always been consistent. Consistent to what? His utterances are, that he would not object to expenditure in order "to create an overwhelming navy, adequate to the defence of our coasts, colonies, and commerce" (p. 19). Then, surely, it was his duty to co-operate with his colleagues in securing this essential object; in the attainment of which we regard, as we need scarcely say, as indispensable to the very existence, not only of the Empire, but even of the mother country. But, continues Lord Randolph, we have not got this perfect protection. We are assured that "our navy is impotent against" the most likely coalitions, such as France and Russia. Surely a statesman's conclusion—what would have been Pitt's—would be "make it, not impotent, but potent." What is Lord Randolph's? As we are imperfectly protected, we can be equally so at less cost (p. 19). (Why not push the argument further, and be unprotected at no cost at all?) But this is the ground on which a Statesman, professing Toryism—though, like his "dearest foe," pandering to a venal mob in order to earn a cheap popularity—thinks himself justified in doing his best to break up the only Government which, in the face of an impending tempest, domestic and foreign, is trusted throughout Europe, to steer the barque of English prosperity safe into port. Surely Lord Randolph can see that our expenditure, however heavy, is but an insurance; that, if we protect nothing, there will soon be nothing left to protect? First make your fortress impregnable, you will have time enough, while the enemy are contemplating abortive assaults, to consider, whether you cannot dispense with a gun, or a sentinel, here and there.

The Church question, *i.e.*, Disestablishment, in Scotland is the subject of an interesting Paper, the chief fault of which is, that it presupposes too much knowledge on the part of the readers. Few Southrons can follow with patience (not to say with attention) the numberless party watchwords which are to them as unmeaning and as incomprehensible as such terms as "know-nothing" on the other side of the Atlantic. That the would-be Liberationists were, after the promise of their support had been secured, thrown over (p. 51) (as every sect and party who has trusted him has been) by the Director of Hawarden, everyone knows; "dear old Scotland" has, too late, learnt *quid valeat Cleon*.

Londoners, whom the incidence of the Coal and Wine duties touches, will be glad to read an article on this matter by Mr. R. G. Welsch. We throw aside, as applicable to all trifling reductions of imposts, the argument, that the abolition of the duty might not reach the small consumer. The real argument, if any there be, for the retention of these duties, is, that they would be honestly devoted to public improvements. And it can hardly be denied that the *onus probandi* in this matter rests with the Corporation of London and with the Metropolitan Board, the recipients of the proceeds of the duties in question, neither of whom is usually considered quite immaculate in the expenditure of sums entrusted to them.

The burning question of Ireland is the subject of an article by Lord Courtown, which is valuable as indicating the circumstances which, at one time accentuating race antagonism in Ireland, have now added a war of religion to a war of races. The analysis (pp. 89-90) of the number of names of Teutonic, as compared with those of Celtic, voters, in Wexford (a county which is stated to offer especial facilities for the comparison) may be taken, apart from the interest attaching to it in other respects, as a fair specimen of the distribution of the Celtic and Teutonic races; out of 19,348 voters, we read that "9,681 bore Teutonic, and 9,667 Celtic, names."

"A Woman" writes very strongly regarding the effects of Civilisation on Women. Premising—probably on the principle that God made the country, and man made the town—that (p. 31) "the ideal existence of a wife and mother is an agricultural one," the writer tells us—*ex uno disce omnes*—that "the progress of civilisation in the last seventy years has been disastrous to the female sex." She insists—and most justly—on the fact, that certain pursuits, appropriated by men, are more especially adapted to the female; and it seems to us that her enumeration of these wrongly excludes almost as many as it wrongly includes. She is especially hard on male-midwives, and her language as regards poor Princess Charlotte of Wales ("one

* "The National Review," March, 1887. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

of the first to employ a male-midwife—she died—possibly in consequence”) deserves the severest animadversion. The Princess's medical man forgot, as is well known, Napoleon's counsel to Marie Louise's accoucheur, “think that you are attending on some poor thing (*une fille*) of the Faubourg St. Antoine,” and lost his head, as in a critical case, any *diplômés* might do. Has the “Woman” ever read, in the excellent *Indian Magazine*, or in the reports of Lady Dufferin's Fund, how many of her darker sisters annually fall victims to the ignorance of “female” midwives?

“That a great power, like British India, should have consented to sit, for so many years, under the sentence of exclusion” from commercial intercourse with Tibet, is undoubtedly one of those things which no fellow can understand; nor can it be doubted that, with cautious and conciliatory diplomacy at Peking, the abolition of the “sentence of exclusion” would long since have been procured. But a nation which flings an insult at the face of the Chinese Emperor by leaving itself practically unrepresented at Peking for nearly two years, can hardly be said to occupy a favourable position for asking what ought to be a great favour. Mr. Gundry's article on this very important subject will attract the attention of every Anglo-Indian reader.

A more languid interest attaches to the question, What were the relations of Plato's philosophy to the most ancient oriental form of what now, under the apostleship of Madame Blavatsky and Mr. Sinnett, goes by the name of Theosophy? On this somewhat recondite subject Miss Zimmern contributes an article which few ladies could have written.

We ought not to omit mentioning Mr. N. L. Cohen's valuable paper on “Free Registries, and the Marketing of Labour,” as containing many valuable suggestions.

GROWTH OF FREEDOM IN THE BALKAN PENINSULA AND THE BULGARIAN STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.*

A perusal of these valuable and interesting volumes will assuredly not tend to remove the veil of intricacy which drapes the Eastern question. The skein of diverse nationalities, diverse interests, diverse aspirations, seems entangled beyond all power of unravelling. The atmosphere is charged with conflicting sympathies and opponent confidencies; 'tis in very truth and deed political chaos. Take, for instance, nationalities. First there are the people of Montenegro—brave mountaineers, men to whom war is the very breath of their nostrils—a race upon whose soil the conqueror's foot has never trod, a people so honest that the traveller may journey unmolested from end to end of the land, while thievery is an unknown vice; and yet, withal, these high-minded martial sons of Mars when removed from the hills which shelter them, and the mountains which give them birth, become so degraded, so dead to all the better feelings of the human breast, that they rapidly degenerate into mere “Bashi-Bazouks,” and place the assassin's dagger at the disposal of the highest bidder.

Then there are Bosnia and Herzegovina, the most unsafe countries imaginable wherein a traveller can risk life and limb; lands seething with discontent, and only waiting a favourable and fitting opportunity to reopen the question of their independence—a question fraught with danger to the peace of Europe.

North-East of this region there is Serbia, a huge inland nation pinning for the acquisition of a seaboard to enable it to export the large surplus stock of cereals which a rich soil produces in abundant plenty—a nation whose independence is written in characters of blood, whose dust is rendered sacred with the bones of her sons fallen in the defence of the land which nurtured them—a brave, spirited, honest, and industrious people.

Bulgaria next demands a more than passing glance, for has it not produced one of the most remarkable men of modern times in the person of Prince Alexander of Battenberg—a name familiar in connection with the recent events which have profoundly astounded and shocked the sensibilities of Europe—a warrior, a statesman, and, far above all these, a patriot!

Lastly, there is the “extinct volcano,” Greece—with its splendid memories, its history, its failings, its vices—peopled by an unstable, intriguing, arrogant race, versed in the arts of crookedness and deceit, and yet possessing aspirations worthy of the classic days when her armies ruled the world, her fleets swept the seas, and her language and literature gave polish and culture to the barbarians of Europe.

What a strange medley of peoples and races! Scarcely less varied is the political picture which the Eastern Question presents to view. There is Austria, as eager to press down upon Salonika as Russia is ready to pounce upon Constantinople. Each of these Powers, jealous of the other, seeks at every turn to counteract the influence of its neighbour and foil its efforts. There are plots, counterplots, conspiracies, intrigues, assassinations, murders, depositions, and the like—a very kaleidoscope of horrors and

mysteries. Then there are the interests of Germany, of England, of France, which conflict at every turn, which bewilder, which confuse. Add to this “hotchpot” the natural instincts of the diverse races to which allusion has been made, and what a “bubble, bubble, toil and trouble!” is displayed! In the midst of this ocean of unrest one thing, and one alone, seems settled, conclusive and indisputable; it is the title of Russia as the most unscrupulous, designing, unprincipled power which has ever disgraced the annals of the world. There is no villainy too low, no guile too revolting, no underhand plot too mean, for the agents of “Holy Russia.” Major Von Huhn, a German with Russian instincts; Mr. Minchin, an Englishman, with all the love of straightforwardness and truth inherent to his race, both proclaim the same story of disgusting chicanery and sickening deception.

As regards the two works they may fitly be read as the complement the one of the other; they are both interesting, both contain valuable information, and both throw a flood of light upon the vexed “Eastern Question.”

THE FIRST EMPRESS OF THE EAST.*

Mr. Cameron Macdowall's “First Empress of the East” is the celebrated Zenobia of Palmyra, whose right of priority many will be inclined to dispute. Certain, however, it is that she ruled her husband, Odenathus (who is supposed to die before the date of Mr. Macdowall's story, and respecting whose relations with his fair consort Gibbon gives some amusing particulars), as well as her empire, with surpassing vigour and rigour.

Longinus, the celebrated author of “The Suolime,” is rather Court as her Secretary; and, just at the time of the advance of the Roman Emperor Aurelian, best known to history as the conqueror of Palmyra and founder of Orléans (Aureliana), was about to be married to a fair Athenian, Eulœe. The girl is spirited away by the priests of Moloch, in order to be sacrificed as a propitiatory victim for the safety of their temple and treasures; but is rescued by Zenobia in person. She exiles the priests, who go over to the Romans, and betray to them the city. Zenobia's flight, after the fall of her capital, is arrested by her own capture; she is brought before Aurelian, in whose presence Eulœe, who has been robbed in the vicinity of the city, dies raving mad, and who orders out Longinus for instant execution.

The story is well told, and the rhythm, on which the author has evidently bestowed much pains, is generally flowing. Some of the monologues would bear curtailment; but, on the whole, the production is creditable, and Mr. Macdowall may be congratulated on his performance.

TINNED MEATS, FISH, AND FRUITS.†

In country houses far removed from towns “canned provisions” are well-nigh a necessity, and we gladly welcome these instructive little books, which contain a vast store of information respecting the choice of “brands,” and the best methods of cooking them when selected. The receipts are plain, clear, and intelligible to the humblest intellect, suitable alike for the cottage and the mansion. Equally useful are the hints for “invalid” cooking, which, it may be surmised, embody the experience of many years. The books only cost a few pence, and should command a large sale amongst the thousands who do not disdain information because it is cheap, or despise advice because it is lowly.

Messrs. Allen's “Royal Kalendar and Index for 1887” maintains the high standard of excellence which has for so many years characterised this useful publication. Of course mistakes will occur in a work of this nature, but they are reduced to a minimum. The only improvement which could be made would be an alphabetical arrangement of the Government offices, instead of the apparently arbitrary sequence in which they now follow one another.

Hazell's “Annual Cyclopædia for 1887” is as usual good, trustworthy, and revised to date. As a compendium of general information it stands second to none of its contemporaries, it, indeed, it does not eclipse them.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—“Buddhism in Christendom,” by Arthur Lillie (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.); “Legal Facetiae,” by John Willock (London Literary Society); “Notes on South African Hunting,” by A. J. Bethell (J. Sampson, York); “The Age of the Avesta and Zoroaster,” from the German of Dr. W. Geiger and Dr. F. Von Spiegel, by Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana (Henry Froude); “Iranian Art,” from the German of Dr. F. Von Spiegel, by Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana (Henry Froude); “Civilisation of the Eastern Iranians,” from the German of Dr. W. Geiger, by Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana (Henry Froude).

* “Growth of Freedom in the Balkan Peninsula.” By J. G. C. Minchin. London: John Murray.

† “The Bulgarian Struggle for Independence.” Translated from the German of Major A. von Huhn. London: John Murray.

* “The First Empress of the East.” A story in dramatic form. By Cameron Macdowall. London: W. H. Beer and Co. 1886.

† “Tinned Meats, Fish, and Fruits, and How to Use Them.” “Cookery for our Sick and Invalid Poor.” (Simplin and Marshall.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

It is surely time that the public at home and in India should be told fully and frankly on official authority the truth, and the whole truth, concerning the case of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who has now found a temporary home in the French capital, from which safe

retreat he appears to be doing his best to create an agitation in the Punjab amongst such of the Sikh population as having nothing to lose hope to gain something in possible change or disturbance. To those who are not behind the scenes the spectacle of England's "show" Maharajah, who for so many years was held up to all other Maharajahs as a specimen of the miraculous results of Western culture and Christianity upon crude Native nature, posing now as an arch-rebel against English rule and as a pervert from the faith he was baptised in, is puzzling, to say the least of it. Nine people out of ten in both countries will hardly believe that so extraordinary a metamorphosis has been brought about by mere Eastern caprice or whim, and will, therefore be anxious to know what has happened between the British Government and the Maharajah to make the latter renounce all allegiance to the former and become its open and avowed enemy. For such he has now declared himself to be. His attempt to visit India for the purpose of stirring up strife in the Punjab was frustrated by his arrest at Aden, but it was a mistake upon the part of the English authorities to have permitted him to have gone so far upon a journey the seditious intention of which they were well aware of. Since his return he has taken up his abode in Paris, where he has been interviewed by the representative of a newspaper owned by a Bengali Babu and published in the French territory of Chandernagore, where its proprietor is beyond the reach of the Indian Penal Code. To this weekly organ of sedition the Maharajah contributes the following precious epistle through the medium of his interviewer:—

"I have no opinion to offer on the present situation and future of India, but shall frankly tell you what steps I have resolved on taking should certain events take place in the East. Most likely you are not aware that I have repudiated the Treaty of Annexation of the Punjab, which was extorted from me when I was a child of only some eleven years of age, by my guardians, the so-called 'Christian' British nation, and that I now take my stand upon a previous treaty, called the 'Bhyrowal Treaty' of 1846, under which solemn covenant England bound herself to maintain me on my throne till I attained my majority, and that, consequently, I am no longer a well-wisher of Great Britain, whose Government has been treating me so basely of late.

(Signed). "DHULEEP SINGH,

"The lawful Sovereign of the Sikhs, in virtue of the Treaty of Bhyrowal, 1846."

The editor of the print in question was, of course, delighted to receive such a mark of princely confidence in him, and has made the most of it in his comments on British injustice towards the Natives of India, especially towards those of royal rank. Nothing is extenuated, and everything is set down in malice to show that the heir of Runjit Singh, the Lion of the Punjab, was cajoled into signing a treaty which he did not understand, and was thus robbed of his territory and rights, besides being forced to adopt the religion of his persecutors. There is no hint of any shortcomings on the part of the Maharajah; all the blame for the breach which has occurred between his Highness and the British Government is placed to the account of the latter. Now, it is not likely that any letter from Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, or the comment of any Native editor thereon, will set the Punjab in a flame. The orthodox Sikhs would not accept him upon any terms, and were he in Lahore to-day trying to raise the standard of revolt his following would only consist of some of the *budmashes* of the bazaars. His friend, the Bengali editor, would hardly take service under the Khalsa banner which he would wish to unfold, but would remain in his safe hiding-place on the banks of the Hooghly and pen him commendations from Chandernagore. But this does not make the present state of things less of a scandal. Just now there is another Punjab noble in Paris, Suchet Singh

of Chambá, who complains also of unjust treatment at the hands of the British Government. The Chandernagore paper has taken up his case also, and publishes a letter from a London solicitor, bringing all manner of charges against the India Office in reference to his claims. The publication of these matters cannot be confined to Chandernagore. French editors may not take much interest in the grievances of Indian Princes, but they will be glad to find a text for abusing English rule in the East, and they will readily give the hint—"Russian papers please copy." It is quite possible that Russian intrigue might find a way to utilise the troubles of these Punjab chiefs when, as the Maharajah writes, "certain events take place in the East." The attempt no doubt would fail to weaken English authority, or to shake the loyalty of the people of Northern India, but before the experiment be tried it could do no harm were the people of India made fully aware of the action of the British Government in the whole affair—showing that there has been no breach of faith or harsh treatment on its part towards the complainants. Silence will be misunderstood, and what is already a grave scandal will be allowed to grow. It was given out some time ago that a Blue-book containing an exhaustive and correct statement of the relations between the British Government and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, from the time of his falling into British hands until now, would be given to Parliament and the public, but no such publication has yet appeared. It ought not to be longer delayed, in justice to the Government itself and for the honour of the good name of England in the East. The Native chiefs and nobles there should be allowed to learn that the complaints made of harshness or injustice are without foundation, as it is to be hoped they are. But so long as only one side of the story is made current that side will sooner or later find many to accept it as the correct version. The reticence of the Government will be put down to fear of telling the truth. Nearly thirty years ago the *Calcutta Review* published an article recommending the Government of the day to take a leaf from the book of Roman polity and practice in dealing with the upper ten thousand of Native Indian society by encouraging—nay, almost forcing Native princes and noblemen to visit England for the beneficial results which would follow in making them "wiser and better men." They would return, according to the writer, "to be firmer allies, truer and more active friends, more intelligent citizens, and more loyal subjects." And the article concluded by pointing proudly to the good effect which English influence had had upon one Native prince: "Dhuleep Singh is an intelligent and exemplary Christian." This was the text chosen by the Reviewer for his homily in 1858; the Maharajah's letter, which we have given above, is a strange commentary upon it in 1887.

ECCLESIASTICAL RETRENCHMENT.—According to a *Calcutta* paper, the Finance Committee has recommended a very considerable retrenchment in connection with the Ecclesiastical Department, and adds:—"The total grant is £208,000 a year, and this sum the Church of England shares with the Church of Scotland and the Church of Rome, the last named receiving no less than £63,000 as its portion. There are fifty-seven clergy in the Calcutta diocese, besides a large number of voluntary agencies. The Church Missionary Society is represented in the diocese by sixty-eight clergy, of whom twelve are Natives, and the S.P.G. by twenty-four, of whom ten are Natives, besides fourteen Native pastors in the Mission in Chota Nagpur. Here, too, as in the Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, and Lahore dioceses, an additional Clergy Society provides for the wants of stations unsupplied with Government Chaplains; while the Oxford Mission is labouring among the educated classes in the city of Calcutta and thirty-five lay helpers are engaged in evangelistic work. A Diocesan Council with four Boards for Church extension, finance, education, and mission, respectively serves as a central organisation for all these enterprises."



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 5.)

FITZPATRICK, Mr. D., C.S., officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is appointed to be a member of the Public Service Commission.

NEILL, Mr. J. W., C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces during the absence of Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.

PAUL, Mr. J. C., is admitted into the Uncovenanted Medical Service as a temporary measure, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

MCDONNELL—The services of Surgeon-Major J. O'M. McDonnell, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as civil surgeon of Mandalay.

Consequent on the return from the seconded list of Major E. L. Durand, political agent of the 3rd class, and lately assistant commissioner Afghan Boundary Commission, the following reversion is made in the graded list of the Political Department from Jan. 1:—

BAYLEY, Mr. C. S., from political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to officiating political agent of the 3rd class.

The following appointments are made from the dates specified below, consequent on the retirement of Colonel J. Miller, commandant, of the Bhopal Battalion:—

PEART, Lieut.-Colonel G. R., commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, and officiating commandant Bhopal Battalion, to be commandant from Nov. 4.

RANSFORD, Major C., officiating wing commander and 2nd in command Bhopal Battalion, to officiate as commandant Malwa Bhil Corps, vice Lieut.-Colonel Peart, from the date of joining.

TOWNSHEND, Lieut. C. V. F., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be squadron officer 1st Regiment Central India Horse, vice Lieut. L. Herbert, seconded, from the date of joining.

BIERNACKI—The services of Mr. A. Biernacki, Class II., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, are, on his return from furlough, placed at his disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

BROUGHTON, Mr. U., Class I., Grade I., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment from Jan. 3.

KEATINGE, Mr. S. A. J., taken over from the staff of the late Sind-Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, is appointed in Class IV. of the Superior Permanent Non-pensionable Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, from July 1.

GODFREY, Mr. J., accountant, 1st grade, in the office of accountant-general, Public Works Department, is promoted to the rank of honorary assistant examiner.

HOSKYN, Captain C. R., R.E., is appointed to officiate in the 3rd class of examiners while officiating as examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. H. C. I., R.E., temporary assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is transferred to the Punjab.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, from the dates specified:—

POSSMANN, Mr. J., from superintendent to engineer and electrician, from Dec. 23, vice Sir H. Mance, retired.

HARRISON, Mr. H. B., from officiating assistant superintendent to assistant superintendent, from Dec. 23.

REYNOLDS, Mr. C. H., superintendent, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as director, from Jan. 14, vice Mr. J. H. Lane, on furlough.

MICHELL—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev. F. R. Michell, senior chaplain, St. James's Church, Calcutta, to officiate as archdeacon of the diocese of Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of the Ven. Archdeacon Atlay, from Feb. 1. Mr. Michell is further appointed to be his lordship's commissary during the absence of the bishop from Calcutta.

ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Nusseerabad, from Captain A. M. Muir, and is invested, from Dec. 21, with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Ajmere district.

FURLONGHS.

PIGOT, Hon. J. O., B.A., barrister-at-law, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained an extension of furlough for three months and sixteen days in addition to the furlough for eight months and fourteen days granted him, dated Jan. 23.

DURAND, Major E. L., political agent of the 3rd class, and lately assistant commissioner Afghan Boundary Commission, is granted three months' privilege leave, from Jan. 1.

GORDON, Mr. E. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of seven months' furlough in continuation of the furlough previously granted to him.

MILITARY.

GALBRAITH, Colonel W., half-pay, H.M.'s Service, is appointed to the Brigade Staff of the army, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, officiating on the Divisional Staff of the army, dated Jan. 15.

BUCKLAND, Captain P. A., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 15th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be a brigade-major on the Establishment, vice Major J. G. Kelly, who has resigned that appointment, dated Jan. 21.

COWPER, Lieut.-Colonel H. H. P., military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as controller of military accounts, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Pritchard, who has been appointed to officiate as accountant-general, Military Department, dated Nov. 13. The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

LAWRENCE, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps from Feb. 4.

JONES, Sub-Conductor G., Ordnance Department, to be supernumerary conductor.

WAGSTAFF, Store-Sergeant G., to be sub-conductor, on probation, from Sept. 1, vice Conductor J. Rose, pensioned.

HENDERSON, Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. F., to be deputy commissary.

SPENCE, Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. J., to be assistant commissary, seconded.

FLOATE, Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. C., to be assistant commissary.

DEMPSTER, Conductor G., to be deputy-assistant commissary.

JONES, Supernumerary Conductor G., to be absorbed from Jan. 10, vice Deputy-Commissary and Hon. Captain H. W. Dunlop, seconded in succession to Deputy-Commissary and Hon. Captain W. Marshall, pensioned.

CHOOET, Assistant-Commissary and Hon. Lieut. G. (Madras), to be deputy-commissary.

GREVELINK, Sub-Conductor G. (Bengal), to be conductor.

MILLS, Sub-Conductor G. W. (Madras), to be conductor.

STEVENS, Sub-Conductor E. (Madras), to be conductor.

DARE, Sergeant W. H. (Bengal), to be sub-conductor.

JOHNSON, Conductor C., Ordnance Department (Madras), to be deputy-assistant commissary.

WHYMPER—REES—Lieuts. H. J. Whympere and W. O. Rees, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, resign their commissions.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

TOMKINS, Major W. P., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary superintending engineer, 2nd class, and secretary to agent of Governor-General, Biluchistan, p.a., for 237 days.

SMITH, Captain J. C., Bengal S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, p.a., for one year.

JAMES, Lieut. H., Bengal S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, p.a., for one year.

CRACROFT, Lieut. B. W., Bengal S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, p.a., for one year.

CAIRNES, Lieut. A. W., R.E., adjutant Bengal Sappers and Miners, u.p.a., for 182 days.

MONEY, Captain E. E., Bengal S.C., 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, p.a., for one year. Pension service, 20th year, commenced Dec. 18.

DAWSON, Captain H. L., Bengal S.C., 9th Bengal Lancers, p.a., for one year. Pension service, 14th year, commenced Nov. 12.

ROGERS, Colonel R. G., C.B., Bengal S.C., aide-de camp to the Queen, is permitted to reside out of India.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WALLER, Colonel J. E., second in command 19th Punjab Infantry, to be commandant, vice Copland, vacated, dated Jan. 24.

KELLY, Major J. G., wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be second in command, vice Waller, dated Jan. 24.

BARRATT, Lieut. W. C., officiating wing officer, on probation, 32nd Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 6th Punjab Infantry.

TURPIN—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Captain D. H. Turpin, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts, dated Oct. 5.

The officer named below has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed in the First Division of the Degree of Honour in Urdu:—

LAW, Lieut.-Colonel V. E., Madras General List, Cavalry.

(Jan. 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the following postings of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses to do duty at Hill Depôts during the summer season of 1887:—

MCARDLE, Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Murree.

BARRETT—MORROW—Schoolmaster G. S. Barrett, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, and Schoolmistress Morrow, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, to Cliffden.

ALLAN, Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress R., Royal Horse Artillery, Umballa, to Kasauli.

EELY, Schoolmaster J. F., Royal Artillery, Allahabad, to Landour.

FERGUSON, Schoolmaster W., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Naini Tal.

MARTIN, Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress F., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, to Darjeeling.

The undermentioned officers passed the examination in Punjabi on Jan. 10:—

BORRADAILE, Lieut. H. B., Bengal Staff Corps.

MINCHIN, Lieut. C. F., Bedfordshire Regiment, probationer Bengal Staff Corps.

(Jan. 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WHISH, Major J. T., wing officer 16th Bengal Infantry, to be station staff officer, vice Lieut.-Colonel Clutterbuck, proceeded on furlough, dated Jan. 12.

DUNCAN, Surgeon A., M.D. (officiating in medical charge 23rd Pioneers), to the permanent medical charge of the 14th Sikh Regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. O'M. McDonnell, M.D., transferred to civil employ.

SMITH, Surgeon J. C. C., to the permanent medical charge of the 16th Lucknow Regiment, vice Surgeon-Major G. A. Dundas, transferred to civil employ.

SMITH, Brigadier-Surgeon (acting deputy surgeon-general) P. B., M.D., medical staff, is posted to the administrative medical charge of the Allahabad division.

WHITE, Brigadier-Surgeon (acting deputy surgeon-general) T. H., M.D., medical staff, is posted to the officiating administrative medical charge of the Meerut division.

MAYNE—BAKER—Under instructions from Horse Guards, the names of Captain O. Mayne and Lieut. R. F. C. Baker, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, will be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts, dated Oct. 1.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard in Persian on Jan. 3:—

DE GRUYTH, Lieut. C. M., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

BAIRD, Lieut. J. McD., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.

O'LEARY, Lieut. T. E., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

DAVIS, Lieut. C., Bengal Staff Corps.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. F. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

At the examinations held on Dec. 8, the undermentioned officers qualified for the rank of major:—

PALMER, Capt. F. C., 7th Dragoon Guards.

BURTON, Capt. B., Royal Artillery.

TENNING, Capt. R. H., Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of captain:—

DITMAS, Lieut. E., 7th Dragoon Guards.

MONK, Lieut. R. P., Lancashire Fusiliers.

LOVETT, Lieut. A. C., Gloucestershire Regiment.

O'BRIEN, Lieut. H. M. S., North Lancashire Regiment.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. K. B., North Staffordshire Regiment.

COLLINS, Lieut. E. J., North Staffordshire Regiment.

GAGE, Lieut. R. S., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

DICKINSON, Lieut. E. A., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

DIFFUS, Lieut. G. S., Royal Artillery.

FISHER, Lieut. F. T., Royal Artillery.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BENSON, Lieut. R. P., Royal Artillery, No. 1 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

CARR, Quartermaster J., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for ten months, on private affairs.

MCALPINE, Major C. M., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

MARKHAM, Lieut. C. J., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

BLEWITT, Lieut. A., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel H. H., Royal Artillery, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

ANDERSON, Major A. J., Royal Artillery, No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, for twelve months, on private affairs.

GUBBINS, Lieut. R. D., Royal Artillery, No. 2 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, for twelve months, on private affairs.

CLOUGH-TAYLOR, Lieut. L. G., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for 12 months, on private affairs.

CLOSE, Lieut. C. B., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for 15 months, on private affairs.

BONOMI, Captain J. I., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for 15 months, on private affairs.

CHARLES The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major J. Charles, No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, dated Oct. 26, is extended to Aug. 31.

LINDESAY, Lieut. A. L., West Riding Regiment (wing officer on probation, 24th Punjab Infantry), to Rawal Pindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

HATTON, Lieut. A., Madras Staff Corps (adjutant Surma Valley Light

Horse), in India, on private affairs, for six months, from date of availing himself of it.
BROWNE, Captain A. G. F., 3rd Goorkhas, in India, on medical certificate, for six months.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 2.)

BOOTH—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. W. Booth of his commission as a lieutenant in the Dacca Volunteer Rifles.
D'O'LY, Mr. W. H., officiating magistrate and collector, Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for one year.
BEADON, Mr. H. S., magistrate and collector, Dinagopore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Durbhunga, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. C. Price.
MARINDIN, Mr. C. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Dinagopore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. S. Beadon.
HARRIS, Mr. E. B., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, is allowed furlough for one year.
THOMAS—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Lieut. C. W. Thomas of his commission in the Central Bengal Light Horse.
CORNISH, Mr. R., officiating magistrate and collector, Midnapore, is allowed furlough for nine months and ten days.
PARGITER, Mr. F. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a collector.
FIDDIAN, Mr. W., is appointed to be magistrate and deputy collector of Dinagopore, but will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.
GRIMLEY, Mr. W. H., is appointed to be magistrate and collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, but will continue to hold his present appointment of Income-tax commissioner.
D'O'LY, Mr. W. H., is appointed to be magistrate and collector of Sarun, but will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Durbhunga till relieved by Mr. H. S. Beadon.
HALLIDAY, Mr. F. M., commissioner of Patna, is appointed to act as a member of the Board of Revenue during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I.
BOXWELL, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Gya, is appointed to act as commissioner of Patna during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. M. Halliday.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 5.)

GORDON, Mr. L., assistant commissioner, Harda, is appointed personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner, as a temporary arrangement.
MCIVER, Mr. C. W., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, returned from the privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 31st ult., and is posted to the Betul district on his return from privilege leave.
MARTIN, Surgeon-Major D. N., M.D., made over and received charge of the office of civil surgeon, Chindwara, on the 15th idem.
CRUMP, Mr. H. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties at Jubbulpore on the 7th inst.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Jan. 22.)

MARTYR, Mr. P. H., relinquished charge of the office of the assistant commissioner of Tharrawaddy headquarters on Jan. 7.
HAWKES, Mr. R. B., district superintendent of police, Prome, has been appointed a member of the district committee of public instruction, Prome, vice Mr. W. N. Porter, transferred to Upper Burma.
The following transfers are ordered :—
BARBER, Mr. R. E., assistant superintendent of police, from Pegu to the charge of the police of the South Tharrawaddy sub-division.
CHEROIS, Captain D. L. de la, assistant superintendent of police, from the charge of the police of the South Tharrawaddy sub-division to Rangoon.
HOBSEN, Mr. C., who has been appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, on probation, in Burma, arrived on Jan. 17, and is posted to the charge of the Moulmein Town police.
HASTINGS, Captain E. S., is appointed to be a battalion commandant of military police, and is posted to Myingyan as commandant of the Myingyan police battalion.
WELMAN, Lieut. G. A., is appointed to be a battalion commandant of military police, and is posted to Ningyan as commandant of the Ningyan police battalion.
The undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class :—
HASTINGS, Captain E. S., police battalion commandant in the Myingyan district.
WELMAN, Lieut. G. A., police battalion commandant in the Ningyan district.
KENNEDY—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. F. C. Kennedy, C.I.E., of his appointment as a commissioner for the port of Rangoon.
SWANN—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. G. J. Swann to be a commissioner for the port of Rangoon in the room of Mr. F. C. Kennedy, C.I.E., who has resigned.
HALL, Mr. W. T., B.A., C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties in connection with supplementary survey and registration on Jan. 17.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 1.)

WILLOCK, Mr. W. A., is appointed to be principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, but to continue to act as commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue.
WYNCH, Mr. L. M., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate, North Arcot.
HAZLETT, Surgeon-Major H. J., civil surgeon, Salem, is appointed to be surgeon, Fourth District, Madras, in succession to Brigade-Surgeon A. Porter, M.D.
McMASTER, Mr. B., assistant commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, 4th grade, is appointed to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, from Jan. 26.

MILITARY.

McINROY, Colonel C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem.), to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.
FRANKLYN, Major W. H. M., General List, Infantry, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class (sub pro tem.), to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.
RAWLINSON, Captain S. R., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissary-general, 5th class.
SWANSTON, Lieut. N. S., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem., to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, vice Colonel H. P. Hawkes, promoted commissary-general, dated Dec. 20.
The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., R.A., commanding Burma Division :—
GORDON, Lieut. J. R. P., King's Hussars, to be aide-de-camp, dated Jan. 16.
The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—
LEONARD, Lieut. A. W., Essex Regiment, wing officer 24th Madras Infantry, from Nov. 13, 1885.
The undermentioned officers having completed 18 months from date of appointment on probation are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—
MAINWARING, Lieut. C. V., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, wing officer 4th Madras Infantry, from June 21, 1885.
MAUDUIT, Lieut. F. R. M. C. De R., 2nd West India Regiment, officiating squadron officer 3rd Madras Cavalry, from July 15, 1885.
The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India :—
FARRANT, Captain H. F., S.C., 25th Madras Infantry.
HUGGINS, Lieut. P. G., S.C., 21st Madras Infantry.
KEARY, Lieut. H. D. U., S.C., 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
WELMAN, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 13th Madras Infantry.
DOBBIE, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 26th Madras Infantry.
YOUNG, Lieut. A. T., S.C., 12th Madras Infantry.
RAINEY, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

FURLONGS.

CUMMING, Mr. C. L. B., for nine months and eleven days, from or after Feb. 10 next, on m.c.
FAWCETT, Mr. G. W., acting sub-collector, North Arcot, for one year and eight months, from or after March 1.
GLANVILLE, Lieut. F., Royal Engineers, company officer, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners (m.c.), for one year.
FULLERTON—The furlough for one year granted to Mr. J. Y. Fullerton, superintendent of police, Kistna, has been commuted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for eighteen months.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Feb. 4.)

PIPER—Intimation has been received from the Director-General of Military Education that Acting Provisional 3rd Class Army Schoolmistress Mrs. C. A. Piper, attached to the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, has been placed on the Imperial List from Nov. 22.
MAYNE, Capt. R., European Veterans, is permitted to reside and draw pay at Vellore.
WAT, Lieut. A. C., South Wales Borderers, wing officer on probation, 27th Madras Infantry, having failed to qualify for final admission to the Staff Corps, is, under instructions from Government, removed from his probationary appointment from Jan. 27, and directed to join the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, pending orders from the Horse Guards.
The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the Higher Standard of Hindustani according to the tests specified opposite their names :—
HEWSON, Capt. J. J., Royal Artillery.
ANDREWS-SPEED, Capt. H. S., Royal Engineers.

MAINWARING, Lieut. C. V., Staff Corps.
 BELLINGHAM, Capt. S. E., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.
 MAUDUIT, Lieut. F. R. M. C. De R., Staff Corps.
 BINSTED, Lieut. C. H. F., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Probationer Staff Corps.
 LAWLESS, Lieut. S. E. G., Royal Horse Artillery.
 The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the Vernaculars as indicated opposite their names :—
 EARDLEY-WILMOT, Lieut. H., Staff Corps, High Proficiency in Persian.
 LEWIS, Lieut. D. S., Staff Corps, Lower Standard in Persian.
 REPORTER, Surgeon M. E., Indian Medical Department, Lower Standard in Persian.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BACON, Lieut. A. H., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has been appointed a direct probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, on probation.

PORTAUS, Major J. E., wing commander (sub pro tem.) 4th Pioneers, to officiate as 2nd in command 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

BOURKE, Surgeon-Major G. D., on arrival from England, to do duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

ADAMSON, Surgeon H. M., M.B., on arrival from England, to do duty, Station Hospital, Bellary.

DEEBLE, Surgeon S. L., doing duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad, to do duty, Station Hospital, Wellington.

HOWARD—GOMPERTZ—Intimation having been received from the Secretary of State for War that an exchange on the Roster of Foreign Service has been sanctioned between Paymaster and Major W. Howard, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, and Paymaster and Captain A. C. M. Gompertz, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Captain Gompertz is posted to the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment and Major Howard is directed to proceed home on relief.

The following orders are confirmed :—

HOLMES—By the general officer commanding Burma Division, appointing Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Holmes, 16th Bengal Infantry, to act as station staff officer, Promé, vice Colonel Hayne, 15th Madras Infantry, proceeded to Rangoon, on m.c.

KEYSER—By the general officer commanding Southern Division, appointing Colonel F. C. Keyser, C.B., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to command the garrison of Wellington during the absence of the brigadier-general commanding, on inspection duty at outposts.

HERBERT—By the general officer commanding Southern District, appointing Captain G. C. Herbert, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to be station staff officer, Wellington, during the absence of the deputy assistant adjutant-general with the brigadier-general commanding.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Lieut. H., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Lancers, has obtained leave from Feb. 10 to April 9 to Bombay, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 10.)

CAMPBELL—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, C.S., acting collector of Bombay, to be commissioner for the town and island of Bombay, to dispose of petitions received and to exercise the powers conferred on a commissioner of a division, in addition to his other duties during the absence of Mr. J. H. Grant, C.S.

The following transfers are ordered :—

GORDON, Apothecary B., from furlough to general duty, Presidency Circle.

GORDON, Apothecary B., from general duty, Presidency Circle, to Civil Medical Department, temporary.

WEST, Apothecary W., from general duty, Poona Circle, to Civil Medical Department, temporary.

RODRIGUES, Apothecary A. (assistant), from Civil Medical Department (temporary), to general duty, Presidency Circle.

NEDON, Apothecary J. M. (sub assistant), from general duty, Quetta district, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

NEDON, Apothecary J. M. (sub-assistant), from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Sind Circle.

FURLOUGHS.

LEE-WARNER, Mr. W., M.A., C.S., has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from Feb. 5.

PULLOCK, Assistant Apothecary G. A., sixty days' privilege leave, from Jan. 22.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

BARR, Major D. W. K., Staff Corps.

YOUNG, Surgeon E. W., Indian Medical Service.

NEAY, Lieut.-Colonel E. R., General List, Bombay Infantry, wing commander 13th Bombay Infantry, for twelve months, on m.c.; pension service, twenty-seventh year, commenced Oct. 23.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from the date of being struck off duty :—
 OSTREHAN, Colonel E. S., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 1st class. Pension service, 32nd year, commenced May 25.
 TEED, Major T., Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, 2nd class. Pension service, 24th year, commenced Oct. 9.
 WALFORD, Rev. C., M.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, whose leave expired on Dec. 18, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service.
 FORBES, Rev. J. F., M.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. L. T. Bishop, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. Lecky, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. R. Seton, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. F. Guise, J. H. Lane, J. C. Thomas.

Bombay Estab.—J. S. Wood.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. E. Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., ten months; Capt. St. J. F. Michell, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. M. Kerr, Cav., till April 15, 1888.

Indian Marine Estab.—Engineer A. J. Miller, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Monies, six months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—S. H. Hawes, three months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—H. E. Watson, five weeks' furlough; A. S. Moriarty, six months' extry. leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Maj. W. G. Cumming, R.E.

Indian Marine Estab.—2nd grade officer A. J. G. Piffard.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Hough, F. G. Brook-Fox.

Madras Estab.—C. H. T. Norfor.

Bombay Estab.—R. S. F. Fagan.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th. Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Euphrates..	—	—	—	—	8 Mar.
Serapis ...	23 Feb.	—	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.
					22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Jumna	—	—	—	1 Mar.	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

H O M E.

BIRTHS.

BOYCE—Feb. 18, at Piercetown House, Newbridge, county Kildare, Ireland, the wife of Hugh Woolcombe Boyce, Esq. (19th Princess of Wales's Own Hussars), of a daughter.

BRANFILL—Feb. 19, at Burghstead Lodge, Billericay, Essex, the wife of Major-General Bridges R. Branfill, of a daughter.

GARDNER—Feb. 19, at Clifton, the widow of Edward Barton Gardner, Surgeon-Major I.M.S., late Civil Surgeon, Bareilly, N.W.P., of a daughter.

GRANT—Jan. 12, at Castle Mead, Manorbier, South Wales, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. William Grant B.S.C., of a son.

HUGHES—Feb. 20, at 48, The Common, Woolwich, the wife of Captain Arbutnot J. Hughes, Royal Artillery, of a son.

KNOX—Feb. 18, at H.M.'s Coastguard, Cahirciveen, county Kerry, Ireland, the wife of Commander Vesey Knox, R.N., of a son.

PLUMER—Feb. 21, at 5, Devonshire-place, Portland-place, the wife of Captain H. C. O. Plumer, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BARLOW—KEOWN**—Feb. 22, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Alexander Robert Barlow to Mary, second daughter of the late Henry Keown, Lieut.-Colonel North Down Rifles, formerly Captain 15th Hussars.
- HELLARD—DARBY**—Feb. 17, at Holy Trinity Church, Robert Charles Hellard, Captain Royal Engineers, to Maud Mary, younger daughter of the late William Henry Darby, of Leap Castle, Roscrea.
- MOLONEY—WALTON**—Feb. 22, at Greenwich, Surgeon-Major Moloney, I.M.D., to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late William Walton, of Blackheath.
- PEIRSE—CHAMBERS**—Feb. 21, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, William John de la Poer Beresford Peirse, Major Royal Berkshire Regiment, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Chambers, Esq., of Aberfoyle, London-derry.
- RYDER—CAUTLEY**—Feb. 17, at St. Mary's Church, Kensington, Commander Hugh Cuthbert Dudley Ryder, R.N., of Ickleford House, Hitchin, to Ada Julia, only child of the late Sir Proby Cautley, K.C.B., of the Bengal Engineers.
- WOOD—ARDEN**—Feb. 16, at Dunsford, Devon, Captain Charles Knight Wood, R.E., to Lillian, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. and Mrs. Arden, of Dunsford.

DEATHS.

- DUFFY**—Jan. 23, at Canterbury, from chronic diarrhoea, contracted at Mean-Meer, Thomas John, the dearly-loved son of First Grade Apothecary Dillon Duffy, Retired List H.M.'s Bengal Army, in his 11th year.
- DUKE**—Feb. 22, at 7, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, General Thomas Assheton Duke, aged 82.
- HOWES**—Feb. 21, at Balham, Major-General F. A. Howes, R.E., in his 52nd year.
- LUCAS**—Feb. 16, in London, suddenly, Major-General Charles Shaw de Neufville Lucas, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, in his 57th year.
- LUCAS**—Feb. 17, at the Vicarage, St. Austell, also suddenly, Egbertha Lucas, mother of the above, and relict of Major-General Charles Lucas, of Copdock, Suffolk, late of the Royal (Bombay) Artillery, aged 85.
- MORGAN**—Feb. 16, by a fall from a horse, Charles C. Tilson Morgan, Lieut. 2nd Brigade, Welsh Division, R.A.
- PREE**—Feb. 18, at Rozel Manor, Jersey, Colonel George Charles de Pree, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, Surveyor-General of India.
- STRAHAN**—Feb. 17, at Bournemouth, Sir George Cumine Strahan, G.C.M.G., late Governor of Tasmania, in his 48th year.
- WALKER**—Feb. 19, at Malta, Rose, the beloved wife of Major Edgar Holford Walker, Royal Artillery, aged 32.
- WILSON**—Feb. 21, at Shelley Lodge, Worthing, after a long and painful illness, Admiral William Charles Fahn Wilson, C.B., R.N.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

- BRIDGES-LEE**—Feb. 1, at Lahore, the wife of J. Bridges-Lee, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
- BINGHAM**—Feb. 3, at Bareilly, the wife of Major E. H. Bingham, 18th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, of a son.
- BROWNE**—Jan. 21, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. C. Browne, R.E., of a son.
- BROWNE**—Feb. 2, at Almora, the wife of Captain A. G. F. Browne, 3rd Goorkhas, of a daughter.
- NORMAN**—Jan. 30, at Mozufferpore, the wife of M. J. Norman, Executive Engineer, D.P.W., of a son.
- OGDEN**—Jan. 18, at Simla, the wife of W. Ogden, P.W.D., of a daughter.
- WALKER**—Jan. 31, at Ahmednagar, the wife of J. W. Walker, C.S., of a son.
- YOUNGSON**—Jan. 29, at Sealkote, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Youngson, of twins, son and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- FLEMING—NORMAN**—Jan. 29, at Sealkote, FitzJames Fleming, the Carabiniers, son of the Rev. Canon Fleming, Chaplain to the Queen, to Selina, daughter of Brigadier-General F. B. Norman, K.C.B.
- FLEMING—PEARCE**—Jan. 25, at Darjeeling, J. G. S. Fleming, of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Department, to Annie Mabel Alfrida Pearce, daughter of the late A. J. Pearce, E.I. Railway.
- GRANT—COLLINS**—Jan. 24, at Promé, F. A. Grant, to Laura Grace Collins, daughter of Conductor W. Collins, Madras Commissariat Department.
- FLOWDEN—BEADON**—Jan. 29, at Simla, H. M. Flowden, to Helen, daughter of the late Sir Cecil Beadon.
- TIPPETTS—HUBBARD**—Jan. 1, at Mercara, A. E. Hampden, son of Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. Tippetts, Esq., Barbadoes, to Isabella Louisa, daughter of the late G. Hubbard, Esq., South Coorg.

DEATHS.

- COTTON**—Jan. 30, at Calcutta, John Delves Lynch Cotton, son of W. G. Q. Cotton, P.W.D., aged 5.
- GLYNN**—Feb. 2, at Dehra Dun, Caroline Amelia, daughter of W. G. Glynn, late Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, aged 27.
- RODWELL**—Feb. 3, at Calcutta, L. Rodwell, aged 35.
- WOODSIDE**—Feb. 3, at Fatehgarh, N.W.P., Miss J. N. Woodside, daughter of the Rev. J. S. Woodside, American Presbyterian Mission, aged 38.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ASSISTANT Adjutant-Generals for Musketry will in future be allowed to sign railway warrants for their charger, two attendants, a peon, and office records when they proceed on tours of inspection.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT BOURKE, the Governor of Madras, has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles and Madras Guards.

THE 30th Madras Infantry Headquarter Wing having been ordered to Moulmein in relief of the 9th Regiment, the wing of the 7th Madras will now be located at Rangoon.

NATIVE soldiers of the Bombay army, after three years' service, will be allowed to claim their discharge in time of peace if their regiment is within ten per cent. of its establishment.

THE Coorg Volunteer Rifle Corps having been transferred from the Government of India to the Madras Government, has been attached for administrative purposes to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, and Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Pearse, Staff Corps, has been appointed Commandant.

COLONEL A. MCGOWN, Madras Staff Corps, has retired from the Service, and Lieut.-Colonel I. M. D. Lewes, 2nd Punjab Infantry, now at home, is about to return to the Service.

THE following appears in General Orders of the 27th ultimo:— "It has recently come to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that in a very large proportion of regiments serving in India a branch of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association is worked by non-commissioned officers and privates without the knowledge and countenance of the Commanding Officer. Sir Frederick Roberts wishes it to be understood that not only is the cause recognised by Government, but that he is himself interested in the good work being done by the Association and that he desires to see its extension and further success; but at the same time his Excellency considers it undesirable that any society should exist in a regiment, in however laudable a cause, without the cognisance and approval of the Commanding Officer. The Commander-in-Chief therefore desires that where branches of the association exist they should be fully recognised as regimental institutions; and should in future be worked through the Commanding Officer instead of in direct communication with the Secretary to the Association. It is also desirable that the books and accounts of the regimental branch should be periodically produced at orderly room for the Commanding Officer's inspection and signature. Sir Frederick Roberts hopes that Commanding Officers will as far as possible assist the branches of the association existing in their regiments by placing vacant rooms at their disposal, and by affording them such other facilities as may tend to encourage the movement."

It has been notified, with reference to Army Regulations, India Vol. VII. Dress, that five years from the date of I.A.C. clause 161 of 1886, are allowed for the introduction of any new articles of dress or equipment laid down by those regulations.

THE destination of the 3rd Regiment Madras Light Infantry, has been altered from Secunderabad to Madras.

COLONEL H. G. SAUNDERS, Military Accounts Department, who proceeded on leave from Bombay, has, on return to India, been posted to Madras.

MAJOR W. A. YULE, A.Q.M.G., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, has been ordered to Ootacamund for duty in the Office of the Quartermaster-General, and Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Atkinson, D.A.Q.M.G., has been transferred from the Ceded District to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force as a temporary arrangement.

LIEUT. J. R. P. GORDON, 15th Hussars, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General G. L. Gordon, C.B., R.A., Commanding Burma Division.

LIEUT. F. C. BOEHMER, 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Madras Railway Volunteers.

CAPTAIN PEACOCKE, Royal Engineers, Intelligence Branch, Afghan Boundary, has been allowed to detain his departmental rank of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General while employed on the reports made by him when with the Mission.

OFFICERS of Royal Engineers, who have elected or who may hereafter elect for continuous Indian service either in a civil or military appointment, will be eligible only for non-regulation passages in troopships. Subaltern officers are, however, not disqualified by their election for continuous Indian service from passages at public expense or passage-money on proceeding to England on medical certificate.

OFFICERS of Royal Engineers are not eligible to join the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.

THE Duchess of Connaught studies Hindustani with a Moonshee two hours every day, and now speaks the language possibly well. When visiting Ahmedabad the other day, with H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, the Duchess was enabled to talk with some Native ladies in their own tongue.

BENGAL.

A FAREWELL DINNER is to be given to Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., by the officers of the Public Works Departments, at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta.

THE second Membership of the Bengal Board of Revenue will be vacant this hot weather, as Mr. H. J. Reynolds takes six months' leave from March 25. The officiating appointment will probably not be determined until after Sir Stuart Bayley's arrival in Calcutta.

THE Government of India are inviting tenders for a steamer service once in four weeks from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Nancowry (Carmorta) and back *via* Port Blair, Rangoon and Port Blair to Calcutta. The steamers may also be required to call at Cocca, and occasionally at the *Krishna* light vessel. The contract will begin on the 1st January, 1888.

THERE has been a notable improvement in the mortality in the jails of Bengal during 1886. The average jail population in 1885 was 13,483, and the number of deaths 826; while in 1886 the corresponding figures were 13,233 and 511. In the Hazaribagh Jail the deaths fell from 102 in 1885 to 14 in 1886, but this is partly accounted for by a decrease in the number of inmates. At Alipur the deaths fell from 109 to 44; at Rajshahye from 126 to 57, at Julpigoree from 20 to 6. In these instances the number of inmates was nearly stationary.

THE Mahomedans of Patna embraced the opportunity afforded by the recent visit of Sir Rivers Thompson to Dumraon to present a valedictory address to his Honour. The Mahomedans have special reason for thinking well of the Lieutenant Governor who is leaving them. Recognising that it is only by education that they can hold their place beside the other races, he has founded scholarships for them at the Calcutta University, has given grants-in-aid to the Anglo-Arabic School at Patna, and has appointed a commission to inquire into the employment of their educational endowments. He has shown his belief in their capacities by urging their larger admittance to Government service; and he has emphasised it by several appointments to good posts therein.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

CAPTAIN J. MONTGOMERY, Director of Settlements and Revenue Records in the Punjab, goes home on leave shortly. Mr. E. B. Steedman, C.S., now on furlough, will most likely officiate for him.

THE cultivation of cotton in the North-West Provinces and Oudh in 1886 shows a large increase over that of the previous year. The area cultivated was 1,861,122 acres, against 1,655,147 acres in 1885. This increase is attributed chiefly to the early setting in of the monsoon and a generally favourable season, but it is to some extent discounted by the fact that last year the crops over large tracts were destroyed by flood. The total output is estimated at about 45,000 tons, and, after showing allowance for local consumption, it is estimated that there will be 30,000 tons available for exports.

THE number of civilians in the North-West Provinces who are about to take leave during the coming year appears likely to be larger than usual. Two judges, Messrs. L. Upolt and Macmillan; seven magistrates, Messrs. Cornwall, Whalley, Fisher, G. Williams, Robinson, J. White, and Wells; and three joint magistrates, Messrs. Wyer, Rustumjee, and Macleod, have, it is stated, signified their intention of taking furlough. Already Messrs. Cornwall and Macleod have started on a year's leave, Messrs. Fisher and Williams take 20 months' furlough, Mr. Macmillan 17 months, Messrs. White, Wells, and Rustumjee 8 months, and Messrs. Robinson and Wyer 6 months. These temporary vacancies will give twelve officiating promotions, while the retirements of Messrs. Oldfield, Leeds, J. Smith, and Steinbelt will afford three or four permanent steps; so the juniors in the service may hope for some compensation for the income-tax and the eighteen-penny rupee. "Civilians under eight years' standing," says the Allahabad paper, "are already very well off; but those of from ten to twenty years' standing are still suffering severely from the over-recruitment of the earlier years."

MADRAS.

MR. F. N. THOROWGOOD, the Superintendent of the Madras Harbour Works, has requested the Government to accept his resignation. He repudiates the views entertained by the Port Trustees as to their control over his office.

ONE of the reductions to be carried out on the recommendation of the Finance Committee in Madras is the abolition of the Printing Department of the High Court, as it has been found that the work done there can be executed more cheaply by typewriting and typolithography.

THE people at Tinnevely have, through a local champion, Mr. Peter Pillai, been working up a grievance in the Press with regard to the restrictions caused by the Forest regulations on the pasturage of cattle in that district. Lieut. Colonel Walker, the Conservator of Forests, has, however, written to the papers to show that there is no truth in the charges that are made. In-

stead of any fresh restrictions having been placed on cattle grazing in the Tinnevely forest since the passing of the Forest Act, much greater liberty, it is stated, has been allowed, free of charge, the only condition imposed being that no fires should be lighted. But within three months from the date of the concession the forests had suffered from fires to the extent of many thousands of rupees. Still the concession has not been withdrawn, as the Madras Government is most anxious to do all it can to promote the welfare of the rayats in the neighbourhood of forests.

THE Madras casket which is to be presented to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee will be of ivory and gold—ivory being used for the framework, and gold for the panels, and other embellishment. The front is to be divided into five equal panels filled with gold *repoussé* work, beneath which are five smaller panels boldly carved in ivory. The ends are similarly divided into panels, two of gold and two of ivory. Above the gold panels is an elaborate cornice, supported by gryphons, carved in ivory. The lid is mainly of ivory, richly carved, and surmounted by a gryphon in gold. The casket rests on six gold tortoises. The dimensions are length 12½ inches, width 5½ inches, height 7½ inches. The cost will be about Rs. 4,000. The cover of the proposed memorial volume will be of sandalwood overlaid with *repoussé* silver wood. Five lotus flowers, conventionally treated, and connected with bands of mouldings, divide the surface into twelve panels. These are filled with various designs of birds, gryphons, and foliage, characteristic of South Indian ornamental work. The dimensions of the cover are, length 24 inches and width 18 inches, and the cost will be about Rs. 1,000. The volume will contain a narrative of the celebration of the Jubilee throughout the Madras Presidency, provided honorary secretaries of district committees are so obliging as to comply with the central committee's invitation for descriptions of the manner in which the event was celebrated under the auspices of their committees. It will be profusely illustrated with photographs of towns, buildings, and peoples of the Presidency.

BOMBAY.

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE arrived in Bombay by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Amphitrite* from Trieste.

THE Rev. W. E. Scott, Chaplain of Nusseerabad, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay during his lordship's forthcoming tour of visitation to Guzerat.

THE Municipal bye-election held in Ward A, in consequence of the absence of Dr. E. F. Underwood in England, resulted in a "walk over" for his brother, Dr. C. F. Underwood, who was proposed by Dr. Blaney and seconded by Mr. Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee.

THE Bombay season reports for the past week show that the reaping of late *kharif* and early *rabi* crops is going on in several districts. The standing crops have been injured by blight in some parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, and by frost and insects in parts of Hyderabad, Kurnachee, and the Panth Mahals. Fever and cattle disease prevail in parts of eleven, and smallpox in parts of five districts.

ON Wednesday afternoon the plant, machinery and the building of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company were put up for auction sale at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, Meadows-street. The bidding commenced at Rs. 8,00,000, which sum was eventually increased to Rs. 8,55,000. This sum was not considered satisfactory, and accordingly the solicitors of the company intimated to those present that the reserved bid had not been reached, and the matter of the sale would accordingly be referred to the High Court.

THE Bombay Corporation have decided to inform Government that they regret that the Municipal Act will not permit of them contributing to the proposed Imperial Institute, but at the same time expressing their firm conviction that the undertaking was one which was in every way worthy of the support of the citizens. On the motion of Mr. Doshihoy Framjee, it was also decided to take legal opinion as to whether it was in the power of the Municipality to make the grant of Rs. 80,000 towards the local technical institute in the way proposed. In the event of there being a legal barrier to making the gift in the way originally intended, it was pointed out that there were other modes of rendering the nascent institution the proposed assistance.

It is a curious fact, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that the gun and pistol-makers of Belgium should find it worth their while to send by post elaborate illustrated catalogues and price lists, giving wholesale and retail rates for military rifles, pistols and every variety of firearms, to Native dealers and artisans in our Lahore bazaars. If the free importation of these arms is permitted, it is surprising that a larger quantity is not to be found in the market. If the importation is forbidden, why are these dangerous goods advertised so extensively? asks our contemporary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 20, India (s), Calcutta.—21, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.—23, Surat (s), Bombay; Arabia (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Feb. 18, Clan Graham (s), Clyde; Lawada (s), London.—23, Assam (s), London; Cuba (s), Clyde.
CALCUTTA.—Feb. 22, Clan Drummond (s), Clyde.—23, Navigator (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Feb. 19, Clan Matheson (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 18, Dacca (s), Colombo.—20, Clan Mackenzie (s), Bombay; Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; Cyphrenes (s), Bombay.—23, Karamania (s), Calcutta; Merton Hall (s), Kurrachee.
BOMBAY.—Feb. 22, Britannia (s), Liverpool.—23, Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Feb. 21, Clan Forbes (s), London.—22, Cairo (s), Hull.
MADRAS.—Feb. 18, Manora (s), London.—20, Clan Macintosh (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, March 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 10; from Brindisi, March 14.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Thonneman, Rev. and Mrs. Tucker. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Kirkman, Mrs. and Miss Cash, Mr. and Mrs. Manning.

For Bombay: Mrs. Oliver and two children, Mrs. J. W. MacQueen, Colonel and three Misses Madden, Mrs. Cookman and family, Colonel Nairne, C.B., Mrs. and Miss Nairne, Mr. and Mrs. Inayatulla, Mr. Hill, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. A. Learmonth, Mr. G. Sim. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Buller, Major and Mrs. Durand, Mr. D. J. Bishop. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Speechley.

For Malta: Mr. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Dewhurst, Mrs. Reay, Lieut. Hochin, Nursing Sister Frencher, Capt. Dale, R.N.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 17; from Brindisi, March 21.

For Bombay: Dr. G. Watt, Miss Isabella Watt. *From Venice*: Mr. Dodda. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 17; from Brindisi, March 21.

For Madras: Miss Bell. *From Venice*: Mrs. Allison.
For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Punnett.
For Calcutta: Mr. A. J. Thornett, Mr. F. H. Somes, Mr. C. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Benson and two infants.
For Colombo: Miss Barrows, Mr. Ellicott.
For Suez: Mr. W. J. Harris, Mrs. Harris and child.
For Malta: Mr. J. S. Robinson.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 17; s.s. *Siam*, from Venice, March 24; from Brindisi, March 28.

For Bombay: Capt. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan and infant, Dr. D. Molony.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, March 24; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 31; from Brindisi, April 4.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Rev. and Mrs. Tucker.
For Madras: Mr. H. J. Ross.
For Calcutta: Rev. M. Kirby, Mr. Bryson.
For Port Said: Sir John and Lady Burgoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Gretton and two sons.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, March 31; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 7; from Brindisi, April 11.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 14; from Brindisi, April 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hough. *From Brindisi*: Capt. Temple.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail March 3.

For Colombo: Miss MacCarthy, Miss Foster, Mr. Oliver Marks, Mr. H. A. Beachcroft, Mr. A. Anson, Rev. Sheldon Knapp, Mr. H. V. Bartlett, Mr. Booth, Miss R. Booth, Miss Mosley, Mrs. Bagot and child. *From Suez*: Major-General Wilbraham Leunox, R.E.
For Madras: Mr. P. W. Brennan, Mr. Wm. Basham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail March 9.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. D. MacIver and three children, Miss Parker, Mr. Rogers.
For Bombay: Mr. H. A. Sharpe, Mr. J. R. Cruickshank.
For Aden: Dr. Mathieson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 17.

For Calcutta: Miss Handy.
For Colombo: Miss Beyts.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to sail March 8.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Archer and family, Miss L. M. Best, Miss McDonnell.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, arrived at London, Feb. 21.

From Madras: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stephens and two children, Mr. and Mrs. James Jenkins and two children.
From Colombo: Mr. Bell (*for Suez*), Mr. Sandford.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, from Liverpool, Feb. 20.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Buchart and child, Mr. E. R. Collier, Mr. H. J. Augustine, Mr. A. Lusk, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. W. F. Hesketh, Mr. Leach, Mrs. Leach and child.
For Colombo: Mr. James H. Hogg, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Lakeman and two children, Mr. Marshall.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail March 5.

For Colombo: Mrs. Davis and two children, Mr. Hume Purdie.
For Calcutta: Miss A. H. James, Mr. Thompson, Mr. L. W. White, Mr. W. H. Bryer, Mr. John Hodge.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail March 22.

For Madras: Mr. J. D. Milne.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. C. F. Preston, Feb. 7.

From London: Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Mrs. Moscardi, Lady Ramsay, Miss Ramsay, Professor E. S. Robertson, Mr. A. A. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Mr. A. E. Hewett, Mr. F. N. Hewett, Miss H. Grogan, Mr. H. Denby, Mr. J. H. Stretch, Mrs. Malcolm Stevens, Mr. C. J. Morse, Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. Walmsley, Mrs. Walmsley and infant, Miss Jane McDonald, Mr. J. Prout, Miss McGuinness, Mr. Harrington, Mr. J. Walford.

From Brindisi: Mr. Moore, Sir W. Wedderburn, Colonel Cadell, Mr. P. Edgelow, Major J. E. Broadbent, Mr. Galton, Mrs. Galton, Rev. J. Newton, Mrs. Newton, Rev. A. Rudolph, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Beckett, Mr. George Dickson, Mr. J. M. Reid, Mr. F. G. Bolton, Mr. Ram, Mr. McCarthy.

From Venice: Mr. W. C. Anderson, Mr. E. Mitchell, M.A., and Mrs. Mitchell.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. Symons, Feb. 14.

From Calcutta: Mr. G. J. Cooper, Mr. Pattello, Mr. Leith.

From Colombo: Mr. G. E. Kay, Conductor Walker, wife and infant.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. Nantes, Feb. 21.

From Bombay: Mr. Collingwood, Miss Morgan, Mr. Lindsay, Mrs. Townsend and child, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Alston, Colonel A. R. Seton.

From Aden: Mr. Sternberg.

From Suez: Mr. and Miss Beattie, Mr. Freer.

From Port Said: Capt. Newell, Mr. Day.

At LONDON, per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, Feb. 24.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Cawley's two children, Sister Christian, Sister Anna Francis, Mrs. J. Pearson and child, Mrs. J. Stewart and child, Mrs. Driver, infant and ayah, Miss Esplin.
From Colombo: Mr. W. E. Mathew.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and s.s. *Verona*, Capt. W. J. Webber, left Bombay, Feb. 11.

For London: Mr. Du Bois, Lieut.-Colonel Fendale Currie, Mrs. W. Mountgood, Professor Darmisteter, Mr. Arthur Forde, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Sladen and party.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Lord Fife, Mr. Nugent Ogle, Lieut. F. W. Repton, Mr. Zygaras, Mr. Eostern, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Donnor, Mrs. Kelly, three children and infant, Colonel Pratt, Mrs. Shannon and three children, Rev. Dr. Nevin.

For Suez: Lord and Lady Rosebery, Mr. Fergusson, Rev. and Mrs. Geo. W. Knox and three children, Mrs. W. G. Knox, Miss Knox, Mr. C. J. Mills, Lieut. Van Dyke.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. Symons, from London, Feb. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Willocks, Mr. and Mrs. Carstenster, Mr. J. P. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Wheatley, Lieut. Cosgrain, Lieut. Vaughan, Lieut. Grant, Major Vere, Veterinary-Surgeon Haslam, Lieut. Vernon, Lieut. Pitman, Capt. Percy, Lieut. Gwynne, Lieut. McRae, Lieut. Douglas, Lieut. Denny, Lieut. Pritchard, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. Baldwin, Surgeon-Major Heather, Capt. Kelly, Capt. Grant, Capt. Bromley, Lieut. Phipps, Lieut. MacArthur, Lieut. Sexton, Lieut. Horne, Lieut. Hefferman, Lieut. Knapp, Lieut. Cowper Smith, Lieut. Brewster, Lieut. Shortt, Lieut. Chesswell, Lieut. Break, Lieut. Phillips, Major Thomas.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Grigg and two children, Mrs. Angus and infant, Miss Spence.

For Colombo: Mr. Pereira.

For Calcutta: Miss Henslowe, Mr. Gerdon, Mr. Dorning, Mr. G. Dorning, Mr. Petrie, Mr. W. E. Burton, Colonel Engledue.

For Malta: Mr. Gausson, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Bentinck, Brigade Surgeon Chapman.

For Port Said: Mrs. Wallis.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, from Liverpool, Feb. 26.

For Bombay: Mrs. Nixon and maid, Miss Beal, Miss Temple, Miss Manners, Major and Mrs. Scott Kennedy, Capt. H. Finnis, Mr. Wilmott Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barker, Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. D. D. Y. Henderson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. A. King, Mr. H. L. Hervey.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, sailing on Feb. 18.

For London: Mrs. Leverson, Mrs. J. E. Sandiman and child, Rev. and Mrs. Macnaught, Mr. Subbamanjee.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. W. Fuchs, Mr. B. Fuchs, Miss Caraye, Mr. D. Brown, Mr. Leitnitz, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. D. H. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Attwood.

For Venice: Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mr. H. Goldstone, M.P., Mr. H. Atkins, Mr. W. H. Moss, Mr. C. A. Paterson, Major and Mrs. Moffatt and child.

For Suez: General and Mrs. Lucius Warren.

Per s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Feb. 25.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Mr. Keep, Miss Keep, Mr. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Bird, Miss Bird, Miss Proper, Mr. H. Dewhurst, Mr. J. S. Dewhurst.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, Mr. Price, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mr. Appenzeller, Mr. T. Hindmarob, Mr. J. H. Gray, Mr. J. D. Tileston, Mr. and Miss Phillips, Mrs. Hillyar, Mr. Palmer, Mr. McDaniel, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Thom.

For Venice: Miss Baily.

For Suez: Mr. Donner, Mr. and Mrs. Stainton.

Per s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. E. G. Stead, sailing on March 4.

For London: Mr. W. Bull, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lark, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Mr. Acklom, Mrs. DeNicville, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wicks, Mr. Holloway, Miss Holloway, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Allies, Mr. Gregory, Mr. R. E. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Archer, Miss Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bramall, Mrs. Pendelbury and child, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott White, Miss Taylor, Mr. Kinmond.

For Brindisi: Duke of Manchester, Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montague, Colonel J. Lindsay, R.E., Mr. H. Berners, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly and two children, Mr. J. A. Beith, Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. S. Gawon, Mr. Cass, Mr. H. Bescott, Mr. E. D. Martin, Colonel A. Murray, Colonel J. C. Stewart, Colonel T. Manderson, R.E., Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Ezra, Mr. E. Blathwayte, Mr. John Thompson.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Green, child and infant, Major and Mrs. A. W. Baird and child, Mr. J. J. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. H. A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Roe, Major Savi, Mr. and Mrs. G. Yule, Mrs. Yule Smith, Colonel Stern, Colonel Cook, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. D. A. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. McNaught, Mr. H. L. Irvine, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Tilston, Mr. and Miss Whitcomb, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fulton and two children, Dr. Thomas, Mrs. Eardley Wilmot, Mr. Judah, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. S. E. Voight, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Hogarth and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hayes and infant, Mr. B. Hammond.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. C. A. Bird, Mr. Wild, Mr. John Tate, Mr. W. Lonsdale, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Follower Gordon.

For Suez: Mr. Le Grand Cannon, Mr. Douglas, Mr. H. P. Douglas, Mr. A. M. R. Renny.

Miscellaneous.

THE JUBILEE.—The celebration of the Jubilee is the subject of an article in the *Hindoo Patriot* of a practical nature. Queen Victoria's subjects, says the writer, rejoice most cordially at this era of her glorious reign, and will manifest their feeling in the best way they can. "His Excellency the Viceroy very justly says, in his letter of instruction to local Governments: 'His Excellency in Council is assured that the executive authorities may on this occasion safely yield the initiative to the spontaneous action of Municipal Councils and of the community at large, and that the unanimous voice of the Empire will gratefully tender to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress a homage worthy of the noble charity of her life and the justice and benevolence of her reign.'" The *Patriot* points out that the advantage of this course will be that with unity of purpose there will be considerable diversity in the manner of its manifestation. "The mode of rejoicing for the masses should be manifest, sensuous, immediately beneficial, and exhilarating, or it will cease to be a rejoicing." The writer has nothing to say against the Imperial Institute, but would be glad to see it realised, only "there is a sense of incongruousness in calling for subscriptions in Bengal for an Institute in London, as subscriptions for 'public rejoicings' in Bengal, which we cannot readily shake off. We do not in the least object to our Indian chiefs and moneyed men contributing freely out of their superfluity to the aid of the Imperial Institute; nay, we would urge them to do so, for the Institute is deserving of every encouragement; but we demur to the amalgamation of the two objects, to call for subscriptions for 'public rejoicings,' and then to take away a good portion of them for a memorial in a distant country." Our contemporary thinks that three ideas being afloat, they should be kept perfectly separate and distinct. The "local rejoicings" at the celebration should stand apart altogether, both from the Imperial Institute at home, and any Indian memorial that may eventually be determined upon.

The *Gazette of India* contains a long resolution by the Governor-General in Council on the subject of provincial contracts. The Government of India after explaining its responsibilities, says it cannot give up its prior claims upon the revenues from which

they are to be met, and as it is obliged to consider not merely the circumstances of each province taken by itself, but the relative claims of all upon the common fund, it cannot undertake to make the demands of each Government the sole standard by which to determine the financial position in which the new contract should place it. Provincial Governments are, however, assured the amount needful to cover all assigned expenditure. "The Provincial Governments," the resolution observes, "enjoys the great advantage of being relieved from all consideration of questions of ways and means. The Government of India undertakes to provide the actual cash required from time to time to meet their drawings for expenditure. But the Government of India has to consider and make its arrangements at the beginning of each year, with reference to the estimates which it accepts on the proposals of the Local Governments, and it would be impossible to work under a system which allowed local Governments, at their free will, to set aside their own deliberate scheme of expenditure and to call upon the Central Government without any notice to furnish the money required for new and unprovided outlay.

MR. CHARLES DU VAL has completely recovered from the indisposition that brought his London season to an abrupt termination, and has reappeared in Dublin. He has made a great success in the Irish metropolis, and it has been found quite impossible to accommodate the large audiences which have nightly assembled there. Mr. H. Verne, late of Maskelyne and Cooke's entertainment, and the Lilliputian Magis are in the programme.

LIBERALITY OF A NATIVE GENTLEMAN.—An act of much generosity on the part of a Native gentleman is worthy of record. This liberal-minded landlord has resolved to utilize on works of public utility the *nuzurs* recently contributed by his ryots, supplementing the amount with a large donation from himself. In one mahal in this way Rs. 8,000 are to be devoted to digging eight tanks and building a mosque; in another Rs. 5,000 are to be applied to digging a tank, or building a mosque or dispensary, road, bridge, or ghat, as may be decided by the people themselves; in another Rs. 2,000, and another Rs. 1,500, are to be utilised in the same fashion; while three mahals are to be provided each with Rs. 3,000 for the same purpose. These benefactions will be heard of with the less surprise when it is stated that the benefactor in question is Nawab Ahsanullah of Dacca.

SIR EDWARD BUCK, B.S.C., has arrived in Madras on a special mission from the Government of India to inquire into the Survey and Settlement arrangement in the Southern Presidency.

MR. FITZPATRICK, acting Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, succeeds Mr. Crosthwaite as representative of the Government of India on the Public Service Commission.

THE reception which the Roman Catholic community gave the Papal Delegate at Calcutta on Friday was brilliant and enthusiastic. Special preparations were made at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The main entrances were decorated with triumphal arches. Mr. Woodroffe welcomed Monsignor Agliardi in the name of the community. The Delegate replied, and thanked all for the reception. He was sure his Holiness the Pope would be consoled in their sentiments of gratitude and thankfulness towards him for establishing the Catholic hierarchy in India. They might be sure that in consoling the Vicar of Christ would find favour and a blessing from Christ himself. The reception concluded by a solemn service. The Delegate stays for about a week, and leaves for China. An untoward incident happened at the close of the service. Festoons of small lamps were lighted about and around the grand altar, and one of the festoons hanging from the roof to the altar rail caught fire. The panic which ensued baffles description. A rush was made for the doors; women fainted; benches were overthrown and broken. Monsignor Goethals with great presence of mind came up to the altar rails, and sought the congregation not to be alarmed, as the matter was one of small import. Whilst making this request several of those about the altar managed to pull down the flaming festoons. No further damage was done.

MR. FORBES ADAM, the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has taken exception to the principle, or want of principle, suggested by the recent selection of Mr. Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, to succeed the late Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith in the Council of India. Like Mr. Adam, says the *Pioneer*, we would rather congratulate Mr. Hardie on his good fortune than cavil at the cause of it. Nevertheless there is much force in Mr. Adam's contention. If the appointment is, as it pretends to be, designed to secure a good representative of the commercial intelligence of India, the Chambers of Commerce, which are supposed to focus it, might advantageously be consulted about the selection. Were the various Chambers invited on these occasions to send up the name of a representative man, such a recommendation, sent through the Government of India, must at any rate carry considerable weight with it. We should be disposed to go even a little further, as a step in the right direction, and suggest that the importance of the Trades Associations of the three Presidencies, which often differ from the more distinguished organisations by dealing with public questions more energetically, might well entitle them to some notice in the same connection.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—February 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 95½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	96 7-16	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	101	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	193	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ... 730
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ... 803
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ... 635
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct. ... 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ... 110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr.ct. ...	263
Apollo ...	1,100	175	823
Bellary ...	400	nil.	430
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	140
Colaba ...	125	0	69
Dhollera Ginning ...	1,330	18	123
East India ...	all	130	1,325
Fort ...	1,000	150	1,750
French ...	8,500	45 p.s.	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	400
Khangam ...	—	—	560
Mercantile ...	—	—	95
Mofussil Co. ...	250	50	415
Munmar M. ...	all	0	260
New Berar ...	500	60	520
New Indian ...	400	0	112½
Prince of Wales ...	125	30	350
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	90	1,225
Sind ...	500	70	550
Volkart ...	500	20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	420
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	635
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	101
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	30	885
Bombay United ...	100	20	835
Central India ...	500	35	800
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	635
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,070
Empress Co. ...	all	25	630
Farjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	655
Golam Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	850
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	650
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	825
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,390
James Greaves ...	500	25	585
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,150
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	920
Khatoo Mackungoo ...	1,000	20	825
Leopold ...	100	5	139
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	560
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	—	1,220
Mazagon ...	250	9	185
Morari Goudlass ...	1,000	50	1,470
Naigam ...	100	—	67½
National ...	1,000	40	415
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	805
Oriental ...	625	15	540
Parell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	140
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	75
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	85	1,230
Soondorad ...	1,000	50	690
Southern India ...	500	20	210
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	255
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	460
Western India ...	1,000	50	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr.ct.	1,300
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-8	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	380

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000
Bombay Ice Co. ...	800
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100
Kurrachee Lanting and Shipping ...	500

Kemp & Co. ...	175	325
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	107½
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,030	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,170
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—February 7.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	2 to	95 3
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	95 3	to	95 3
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	99 8	to	—
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	99 8	to	99 10
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	99 8	to	99 10
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1868 (1886) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1873 (1898) ...	99 6 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1903) ...	93 0 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	94 8 to	95 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	845 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	103 to 105
National of India ...	£12½	110 to
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	103 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	280 to
Unconventanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Allpore Coal ...	100	120 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	145 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	62 to 63
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,560 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	11 to 11½
Do. D.-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½ to 8
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,200 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	88 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	295 to 300
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	58 to 59
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	50 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	145 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	70 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	105 to 106
Carow and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	105 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	40 to 42
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	103 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	32 to 33
Equitable Coal ...	250	120 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	10 to 11
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	210 to
Gourepore ...	100	69 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	83 to 90
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	63 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	95 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	93 to
Junding and Shipping ...	100	61 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	235 to 230
Murree Brewery ...	100	147 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	109 to 110
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	65 to 70
New Beerphoom Coal ...	100	98 to
Ramkisthore Press ...	100	55 to 56
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	52 to
Riverside Press ...	90	59 to 60
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
Seapore Jute Manufactory ...	100	42 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	32 to 33
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	62 to 63

TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
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The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it ... there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour. —*Statesman*, October, 1886.

... The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name. —J. W. KAYE, Athenaeum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophecy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims. —Address of the C-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 18th February; from Allahabad and Madras to the 16th February; and from Calcutta to the 15th February.

THE Queen's Jubilee has been celebrated throughout India with the greatest possible enthusiasm.

STATES have vied with states, provinces with provinces, and cities with cities in demonstrations of loyalty to the Queen, the rejoicings being as general and as heartfelt in the Native States as in British territory.

IN nearly every town and city the enthusiasm of the people has assumed a very practical form, and works of public utility, such as technical institutes, libraries, schools, industrial and art workshops, public parks and gardens, &c., have been inaugurated in honour of the Jubilee. In other places local taxes have been remitted or abolished, and the revenues derived from Municipal fees, &c., devoted to the purposes of permanent memorials.

REPORTS have reached Mandalay of the massing of Chinese troops just within Chinese territory, and of the despatch of Chinese emissaries to contiguous Shan States requiring their allegiance.

THE ribbon for the Burma medal will be a very distinctive one—probably old gold edged with dark red, which would be appropriate, as yellow is the royal colour of Burma.

THE Viceroy, as at present arranged, leaves Calcutta on the 23rd proximo. His Excellency may make one or two halts *en route* to Simla; but arrangements on this head are unsettled.

It is expected that a decision regarding the entrenched position in Peshin and the defences generally of that section of the frontier will be arrived at after the Commander-in-Chief's visit next month. Major Nicholson, Secretary to the Defence Committee, who is now on his way to Simla from Burma, will accompany Sir Frederick Roberts to Peshin.

LATEST accounts describe the state of affairs in Cashmere as satisfactory. The new Governor of Cashmere is said to be doing very well. He is a man of fair education, knows and speaks English well, and is firm and upright.

It is now positively announced that Mr. A. Mackenzie succeeds to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces; Mr. A. P. MacDonell being thereby confirmed in the Home Secretaryship.

CHOLERA has broken out among the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry in the Upper Chindwin Valley. Some thirty deaths have occurred.

THE Indian Midland Railway Company have decided to construct a line of about forty-eight miles from a point on the Great Indian Peninsula line to Saugor. The work will be commenced immediately.

COLONEL W. A. J. WALLAGE, R.E., and Mr. A. C. Cregeen, C.E., have just been prospecting the country from Saugor, through Damoh to Kutni, a length of about 116 miles, over which it is proposed to construct a line, and which the Indian Midland Company might be called on to make in terms of their contract. The professional report is believed not to be favourable to the project.

THE area of the Rawul Pindi cantonment will shortly

be considerably extended; and the next year or two will, in all probability, see the garrison increased to 10,000 men.

WITH regard to recent operations in Burma nothing of very great importance has transpired. There have been a few minor encounters between our troops and the rebels, in which the latter have, without exception, been defeated, but not with severe loss, as they have invariably fled on attack. From the North-Eastern Frontier, however, comes the intelligence of a brutal raid made by Kukis on the village of Monkoo, on the right bank of the Chindwin, about a mile from Kendat, in which eleven heads were taken, besides prisoners. The Chins also have committed a raid. They came down on Manshee, in the Chindwin Valley, and succeeded in carrying off some women and children. Subsequently they attacked Auksong, but were repulsed by our troops, under Captain Stevens, losing their chief.

IN the Viceregal Legislative Council held at Calcutta the Hon. Mr. Scoble moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act be passed. The Hon. Mr. Scoble also moved for and obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Courts in Lower Burma. He said the Government had decided to constitute at Rangoon a Chief Court similar to the Chief Court at Lahore, abolishing the Recorder's Court, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and Special Court, and constituting a new Chief Court as the Court of ultimate resort in India for Lower Burma. The Chief Court will consist of three or more Judges at least, one of whom must be a barrister of five years' standing. The Barrister Judge will be styled Recorder, and one of the other Judges Judicial Commissioner. The Hon. General Chesney moved that the Select Committee's report on the Bill to abolish Military Courts of Requests be taken into consideration. He said the inquiries made of Local Governments had satisfied the Select Committee that creditors would have sufficient remedy against debtors in the courts of the country. The Bill did not affect Native officers. The Bill was passed.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Benjamin Rice, of the London Mission, Bangalore; the Raja of Tekri, Gurhwal District.

Notes of the Week.

THE information which has been given "by authority" to the Press, to the effect that Her Majesty will lay the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute on the Jubilee celebration day here, will be received with much satisfaction in India, and will stimulate the energies of intending donors to the fund. But whilst the object of the proposed Institute is being fully explained for the benefit of Englishmen at home or in the Colonies, no harm would be done if an attempt were made to be as explicit in India as to the way in which it is proposed that that Empire should be represented, and as to how far the money being received from that country shall be devoted towards exhibiting and encouraging Indian industries which we all say we are so anxious to see developed. India should in the Imperial Institute have a definite assigned position; but in the speeches which have been delivered of late in London and in the provinces little or no mention is made of India at all.

REUTER and the *Times* correspondent seem to draw their Indian information from different sources. The former, in a telegram from Calcutta dated March 6th, states that "some criticism has been excited here by the fact that the evidence given before the Public Service Commission was almost exclusively that of officials. It is pointed out that neither merchants, traders, landowners, or others having a stake in the country attended the sittings of the Commission, the evidence before which was chiefly official, or that furnished by the Native literary class. It is, therefore, urged that further evidence should be taken, as it is thought that the results obtained by the Commission may lead to a premature introduction of a large Native element into the Government."

THE *Times* correspondent, telegraphing under the same date, gives the names of some of the leading merchants who have been examined before the Commission at Calcutta, and it is already on record that representatives of the classes named by Reuter as having been left out of the inquiry have tendered evidence which has been made no secret of. The dread of "the premature introduction of a large Native element into the Government" would appear to be the inspiration of some nervous official not quite sure of his own seat in the saddle.

THAT there must and will be an increase in the Native element into the local administrations is certain, but it will hardly be premature. The necessity has been recognised for a long time by all who have given the matter any thought free from race or other prejudice. But concessions which would only be fair and right need not be construed into radical changes, encouraging the idea that India is about to be handed over to Native rule.

A WRITER whose sympathies are certainly not against the Natives puts the whole matter simply and shortly that by no sort of process can the people of India be given self-government in the same way as the people of England. "We can do so by clearing out of the country and allowing them all to do as they please, but we cannot do it by staying there to maintain the distinctive benefits of our occupation, while declining the responsibility of enforcing the principles on which they depend. While we—and we alone—prevent India from being plunged into a mad struggle among diverse races and creeds for ascendancy, the Government of India must in all essentials be carried on upon English, not Native, principles, and by English, not Native, administrators. Those who insist on governing themselves must take the burden of defending themselves; and that is the last thing that enters into the conceptions of the noisy people who clamour in the Native Press for place and power."

COLONEL J. DREW-GAY, the well-known war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, and who has travelled in many lands, and knows from actual experience of what he is writing about, has been contributing lately some valuable papers to an evening contemporary on the defenceless state of Aden and Singapore, which ought to attract general attention. Sierra Leone, Trincomalee, Port Louis, and other places have had enormous sums spent on them for fortifications, and surprise is naturally expressed at the neglect which Aden and Singapore have experienced at the hands of the responsible authorities. "Of what use," he asks, "would all Egypt be to us if Aden were taken? And yet we throw money and blood to the wind for Egypt, and leave Aden to take its chance with Trincomalee, Santa Lucia, or Sierra Leone."

His remarks about the helpless condition of Singapore are still stronger:—

It lies at the foot of the Malay Peninsula, on which are situate the great Burmese appanage of the Crown, the very friendly kingdom of Siam, and the most valuable tributary State of Johore, which is already largely cultivated by Scotchmen and Englishmen. More than this, it is the central coaling-station for our navy and great mercantile marine steaming in Eastern waters. The long lines of coaling sheds that cover its wharves convey but a slight idea of its importance, vast as they are, for they are being constantly replenished by colliers from England and Australia. But when it is known that often three or four thousand tons of coal a day are put on board steamers going east and west some notion may be formed of its value as a coaling station. Were it taken from us there is no point between Colombo and Hong Kong on the one hand, or between either of these two ports and Australia on the other, where our ironclads and cruisers could replenish their coal supplies. And when it is borne in mind that such an ironclad as the *Impérieuse* carries but 450 tons a'l told, and that were she to steam rapidly for a few days this stock would be used up, the ordinary reader can see what the loss of Singapore would mean.

A question on this subject was asked in the House a few evenings ago, but the answer given was as unsatisfactory as the defenceless state of the place referred to.

If English manufacturers cannot turn out swords and bayonets which will neither break nor bend our military authorities had better go to the East for the supply of such weapons. Our contemporary *Iron* recommends applying to Japan:—

Neither Sheffield nor Birmingham, with all their skill, is able to turn out a sword blade which can be compared with the wonderful swords of Japan. For fineness of temper and keenness of edge they are unequaled in the modern world, and can scarcely be matched by the blades formerly forged in Damascus and Toledo. A common feat for a Japanese soldier is to cut a pig in two at a single blow; and bars of lead, and even of iron, have been divided by these weapons without a notch or imperfection being visible on the blade. While not possessing the marvellous dexterity of Sikh swordsmen the Japanese would be most formidable adversaries in hand-to-hand fighting. A sword of superior excellence is preserved as a heirloom in the Satsuma family, and with this blade a leaf floating on the stream has been cut in two by merely being allowed to drift against the edge. The fact is, the Japanese understand the tempering of sword blades better than any other people.

We can believe much, if not all, of what has been said about the inferiority of English swords, and the superiority of those of other countries, but the story of this Satsuma sword is, to quote Sam Slick, "a little hard to swallow, and requires some force of evidence to make it go down." It would take more than one Indian "joot-wallah" to beat it.

It is satisfactory to find that the well-known foundry and engineering works at Roorkee in the North-West Provinces have been made over to a Company to be carried on with new capital and energy. This act of the Government of India is an instalment it is to be hoped of that wise policy so often and so consistently advocated in the Indian Press of withdrawal by the State from competition with private enterprise. The valuable and extensive works ceded have been for many years carried on solely by Government funds under the Public Works Department; and, notwithstanding the many disadvantages of this connection, the profits were considerable and increasing. Freed from official trammels "the Roorkee Foundry and Engineering Company," whose prospectus is now before the public, takes the field under most favourable auspices. It has secured possession of the property under a fair contract with the Government of India, who will continue to it an independent support, while the local Government has promised to give all assistance in its power. The business is a great and growing one, and the possession of Roorkee means the possession of extensive and clear ground remote from any other competing establishment. The strong Board of Direction composed of Anglo-Indians well known and respected is a guarantee of the soundness of the scheme which investors will not be slow to recognise, and the figures at which anticipated profits are put down (6 per cent. on Debentures and 9 per cent. on Shares) are calculated at a very modest estimate. It is to be hoped that this is the harbinger of other undertakings which will attract English capital to India, where it will find in many directions a sure, safe and handsome return for its outlay, and India still be the gainer.

WE (*Bombay Gazette*) commend to the notice of Lord Randolph Churchill, or of any other member of Parliament who thinks that a good deal of money might be saved on our military and naval expenditure if only the laying out thereof were conducted upon common-sense business principles, a pretty little piece of wastefulness of which Indian waters have recently been the scene. Some weeks ago H.M.S. *Briton* broke down near Zanzibar, and had to be brought to Bombay for repairs to her boilers. The repairs were duly carried out, at what cost some inquiring M.P. may find it easier to discover than we can; and when they were quite finished, and all the money that the case required had been laid out, it occurred to someone that the *Briton* being twenty-six years old, the condition of her hull might be looked into. The results of the examination were not favourable, and the powers that be have decided that at the end of her commission, three months hence, she shall be brought back from Aden, whither she will proceed shortly after cruising about the Maldives, and sell in Bombay to whoever cares to buy her. We strongly suggest to inquiring M.P.'s that they should get Lord George Hamilton to produce the bill for repairs, so that we may know whether or not the hap'orth of tar was too dear for the ship whose career it was to prolong for three months.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The Public Service Commission completed the first portion of its labours on Friday. Sir C. Aitchison started for Lahore the same evening, and most of the members have returned to their own presidencies. The Commission, however, is not yet dissolved. It is understood that the secretary will spend the summer at Simla in arranging and analysing the evidence taken, while a small sub-committee will prosecute inquiries regarding various departments not yet touched, such as the financial, the telegraph, the postal, the forests, the public works, &c. The entire Commission will reassemble at Calcutta next winter for the purpose of considering and preparing its report.

A great mass of evidence was taken during the fortnight's sitting in Calcutta. As regards the Native witnesses, nearly all agree in condemning the existing Statutory Civil Service and recommending that greater facilities should be given to Natives for entering the Covenanted Service, either by raising the *minimum* limit of age for competition or by holding examinations in India, and generally in proposing that steps should be taken largely to increase the Native element in the public service.

The European witnesses examined last week, like those heard in the previous week, showed considerable differences of opinion. Mr. Prinsep, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, said that the Statutory Service was generally disapproved of because sufficient regard had not been paid to the educational qualifications of the persons appointed. He would retain the present system of holding examinations for the Covenanted Service in England and the present age limit. He would extend the statutory definition of "Natives of India" so as to include Eurasians and Europeans domiciled in India. He thought it would not be safe to increase the number of Native judges, since for some reason or other Natives were not successful as criminal judges or magistrates. He believed the people of India did not desire any extensive increase of Native officers or that large powers should be conferred on them. The pressure came rather from those who hoped to enter the Government service; but the real question was how far such appointments could be conferred with proper regard to the efficiency of the public service and the stability of the Government. He had always been impressed by the want of confidence in Native officials shown by their own countrymen, and he believed that the vast majority would always prefer to have their cases tried by Europeans. Moreover, it had been found necessary to change Native officials after a service of three or four years in one district because they acquired local ties which impaired their usefulness.

Mr. Finucane, Director of Agriculture, Bengal, said that after fifteen years' experience, with special opportunities of forming an opinion as to settlement officers and managers of Government wards' estates, he believed that more oppression of the Native poorer classes by the Native landholding classes had been committed in Behar during the past ten years than in Ireland during the last fifty years. He added that, notwithstanding this, not a single voice in the Press of Behar and not a single public association had ever said one word to denounce this oppression. Nearly all the Native officials either were, or hoped to become landlords. Their interest, therefore, were directly antagonistic to those of the cultivators. The Europeans had no such interest; hence he preferred European officials, and would view with alarm the wider employment of Natives in high offices.

Sir Alexander Wilson, Sheriff of Calcutta, and senior partner in the mercantile firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co., said that he had wide experience of the country, and he thought the present strength of European civil officers should not be reduced. He believed that the substitution of a cheap Native agency would result in much distrust, and tend to reduce the amount of English capital that was being invested in India. Speaking with reference to his own business, he thought the Natives did excellent work under European supervision, but when that supervision was removed the result was not satisfactory. Trade and commerce were almost entirely due to European energy. He found many Natives worthy of trust in pecuniary matters, but he failed to find the traits of energy and self-reliance.

Mr. James Henderson, partner in the firm of George Henderson and Co., said his firm did a large business in jute. He had some years before tried Native supervision, but the experiment had not proved a success. Europeans were paid more highly, but their actual cost was less, as fewer men were required and more work was done. During the thirty years in which the jute manufacturing industry had existed in India not a single Native had been found competent to take charge of jute works. Millowners would be glad to employ Native supervisors if qualified men could be found.

The Calcutta Health Society, a body founded three years ago, has again earned public gratitude by publishing a thoughtful essay on the sanitary condition of Calcutta. It points out that

during the last six years cholera alone has claimed 21,000 victims in the city and its suburbs, and that this result is directly traceable to the filthy condition of certain plague spots, to defects in the drainage system, to the want of proper control over the milk supply, and to the deficiency of the water supply in parts of the town and throughout the suburbs. It also draws attention to the enormous infant mortality which was mainly due to the ignorant and superstitious practices of the Native lying-in-room. Various other dangers to the public health are discussed at length. A meeting called under the auspices of the society was held on Wednesday, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. He and several other leading citizens addressed the assembly. The Lieutenant-Governor said that while something had been done much yet remained to be done, and he urged the Municipality to spare no effort to remove the causes which rendered Calcutta the home of cholera and a standing menace to the health of the world.

It is hoped that the Viceroy will, during his visit to Behar, open the railway bridge over the Gunduch, thus completing the railway connection between Tirhoot and the North-West Provinces.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday Sir T. Hope moved for leave to introduce the Scinde-Pishin Railway Bill. He said that the difficulties in the construction of the line were so great that if very strict regard were paid to the protection of the public the Government might hesitate to throw open portions of it for some time, but if the opening were postponed the people of Pishin and Quetta would suffer serious inconvenience and great loss. Therefore it was proposed to open the line, but meanwhile to extend to it only such portions of the Railway Act as were applicable in the circumstances, and to limit the liability of the Government for injury to persons and property carried by it. That was the object of the present Bill. The standing orders were then suspended, and the Bill was carried through all its stages and passed.

Some alarm has been caused in Nepal by reports concerning an alleged plot. It was stated that General Ranabir Jung, son of Jung Bahadur, who was a refugee in India, had assembled a large number of Nepalese on the British side of the frontier and was about to attack Khatmandoo. Ranabir has been arrested by the Indian police and imprisoned at Motiharri. He openly avowed his intention to fight for his rights; but it seems that his following was small, and that the reports which had alarmed the Khatmandoo Government were greatly exaggerated. Ranabir has now been taken to Patna and there released on the understanding that he is not to leave the city without informing a magistrate.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 6.

Sir C. Bernard left yesterday for Calcutta. The Rangoon Press, while bearing testimony to his high personal qualities and his zeal for the public service, severely condemns his career as an administrator, and dwells on the disorganised and unsatisfactory condition in which he has left Upper and Lower Burma.

Mr. Crosthwaite will leave on the 9th inst. for Mandalay, and on his way will meet the Commissioners and district officers of Upper Burma and confer with them. Mr. Crosthwaite will remain in Mandalay about six weeks, and will probably visit the Ruby Mines. Henceforward the Chief Commissioner will reside during a portion of the year at Mandalay.

A chief engineer has been appointed for Upper Burma, and Mr. Crosthwaite will carry out the policy of a liberal expenditure on public works, and especially roads, in Upper Burma. The civil staff will also be increased. One of the first questions which Mr. Crosthwaite will deal with is the settlement of claims against the Burmese Government.

Very important intelligence has been received to-day from Mr. Burgess. The Woontho Tsawbwa has submitted. He agrees to pay all the tribute demanded—30,000 rupees—and he has paid in the first instalment and delivered up some of the arms which he was required to hand over. This sudden change of attitude is due to the Tsawbwa's conviction that an attack in force on him would be no longer delayed. His submission is a most important step towards the pacification of Upper Burma. Mr. Burgess deserves much credit for the ability and tact which he has displayed in the negotiations with the Tsawbwa.

The Yau district is being rapidly reduced to order by General Low and Captain Eyre, Deputy-Commissioner of Pagan. Owing to the great exposure and hardships which Captain Eyre has undergone, he has had to apply for sick leave, and the Government will thus be temporarily deprived of the services of one of the ablest officers in the Burmese commission.

During the last few months 20,000 soldiers and followers and 10,000 baggage animals were transhipped at Rangoon for Upper Burma without a hitch. The Government of India and General Roberts have recognised the excellent services thus rendered, and have formally thanked General Gordon, commanding in Lower Burma, and Mr. Kennedy, C.I.E., manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. The zeal and ability displayed by Captain Saunders, R.A., Assistant Quartermaster-General in Rangoon, have been specially recognised by the Government and the Commander-in-Chief.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Among the latest reports from Cabul is one stating that the Ameer is trying to disarm the Ghilzais and is raising Durani regiments in the Candahar province. He is said to have secured several more Ghilzais with the object of keeping the tribe under control. The impression seems to be general that the Ghilzais will rise again during this month. It is reported that besides the pamphlet describing his visit to India the Ameer has published another calling upon the people to prepare for a Jihad.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA.

(Times of India.)

THE retirement of Sir Charles Bernard from the Chief Commissionership of Upper and Lower Burma brings to an end an eventful chapter in the history of the country. The new Chief Commissioner, Mr. Crosthwaite, will have a weighty responsibility laid upon him, but he carries with him a reputation that almost ensures that the united Province will be administered with tact and skill. A great deal of energy is always shown by the officials of Burma. An instance of this occurs in the issue of the Administration Report with promptness that would be phenomenal on this side of the country, and would cause an official thus distinguishing himself to be regarded with suspicion by his fellows, seniors and juniors alike. Zeal has not yet become the downward path of perdition in Burma. The Administration Report deals with Lower Burma during the year 1885-86, and with Upper Burma during 1886. Notwithstanding the occurrence of war beyond the frontier and the menaces of dacoits within the frontier the administration of Lower Burma went on tranquilly. Only two Acts applying exclusively to Burma were passed by the Imperial Legislature, and these were of minor importance, the intention of one being to amend an error in the Municipal Act of 1884, and of the other to relieve the Recorder of Rangoon of a part of his work. A point deserving of notice is the failure of the Burmese police to cope with the difficulties presented them by a slumbering revolt in certain districts. Disturbances broke out and the Burmese police vanished before the storm. It was then seen how necessary a trustworthy police force was to the proper maintenance of order, and accordingly efforts have been made, and are being made, to raise levies in India. This is a subject to which we shall again refer when dealing with Upper Burma. Sanguation was felt by certain of the administrative departments, such as that of Civil Justice and Registration. Municipal administration made some progress. Under this heading must be taken the adoption by Rangoon of a scheme of drainage. The Forest Department made satisfactory progress, for there was a net revenue from its operations of £92,291, or nearly double the revenue of the previous year. A much less favourable report is given of the mining industries. The oil-mining industry of the Kyaikpyu district made no progress during the year. A concession was given to work a coal-field in the Thayetmyo district, but operations have not advanced very far. There are other coal-fields, such as that in Henzada lately reported on by Dr. Romanis, the Chemical Examiner, but the roads are still of such a rudimentary nature and the communications so difficult that some time must elapse before coal-mining is carried on to any considerable extent in Burma. The experimental farms and gardens have been continued—at Alon under the charge of the Chemical Examiner, and at Mergui and in the Arakan Hill tracts. The Assistant Director of Agriculture has paid much attention to the raising of tobacco after the American methods, and seems to have met with fair success.

An unmistakable sign of the prosperity of Burma is the continuous increase of its trade. The total sea-borne trade, excluding Government transactions, reached a total of almost £18,000,000 as against £16,000,000 the previous year. The export of rice is the chief trade of Burma, and this steadily increases. An important feature of the rice trade is that Rangoon has been able to do more than keep its position relatively to the ports of Saigon and Bangkok. In recent years the French have been making great exertions to push on their pet port of Saigon, and these exertions have been pretty successful. But to show how artificial was the stimulation the exports from Saigon greatly diminished, while those from Rangoon greatly increased during the past year. And the prosperity of Lower Burma is shown in another way. Though there has been considerable extra expense caused by the war the contribution from Imperial funds needed to balance accounts was £77,823. The finances of Burma are arranged by five years contract, dating from 1st April, 1882. The total revenue receipts amounted to £2,732,654. And the cost of the civil administration was £1,537,936. There was thus left a surplus available for Imperial purposes of £1,051,775. The surplus last year was £900,611, so that in spite of the exceptional circumstances of the past year the surplus has increased by £151,164 during the year; which is eminently satisfactory. Yet the financial pressure was such that only a small portion of the total

revenue was devoted to expenditure on public works, and this expenditure was confined to the repairing of existing buildings and roads. During the year the Toungoo railway was completed, the last section of seventy-three miles being opened on the 1st July, 1885. The railway is now being extended to Mandalay, and must prove a most important means of opening up the country.

The most interesting, because the most novel, section of this valuable report is that which deals with Upper Burma. It deserves a much more extended notice than we can give at this time. The report commences with a geographical and historical description of the country, and then proceeds to give an account of the events which led to the downfall of the dynasty of Alompra. It is sad to read of the terrible misgovernment which Burma has suffered. Though there never has been a state of settled order, yet in recent times the lawlessness grew to frightful dimensions. With a very little care the disasters which overwhelmed the dynasty might have been avoided. Secluded in his palace the King knew nothing of what was going on around, and seemed to care as much. Certain intriguers pursued their unscrupulous way, and while they filled the ears of the King with flattery, they led him as well as themselves to ruin. Carried away with the idea that they could oppress British subjects with as much impunity as their own, and lulled in the fancied security that the British Government being pledged to respect the integrity of Native States would not interfere to stop the tyranny beyond the frontier, the Burmese Government proceeded to fine the Bombay-Burma Corporation. Then the limit of barbaric licence was reached, and the British Government was forced to stop the lawless career of the Burmese King. The annexation was not resolved on, as has been explained in the famous Minute of Lord Dufferin, until it was seen that there was no other course left. And the annexation of Burma being resolved on it was carried out with vigour. The country was cut up into districts, and civil officers were put in charge. But the calmness with which the Burmese regarded the coming of the British presently gave way to discontent. The pretenders found assistance from the dacoits, and the area of disaffection spread. The rebel bands terrorised over large districts, because the number of troops in Upper Burma was insufficient for the task given them. Then the second campaign was needed. And now that it has practically been brought to an end there is every reason to suppose that the pacification is complete. The rebel bands have been broken up. Most of the dacoit leaders have been killed or are captured. The two chief leaders, Boh Saway and Hla Oo, are in extremity, and the first named, indeed, is said to have been captured. So it is fitting that the troops should be recalled. Their place is to be taken by the police levies that are being raised throughout India. The conduct of the Burmese police has shown that they cannot be trusted in cases of emergency. The new levies are very large, yet little difficulty seems to be experienced in raising them. The Native troops in Burma are offered favourable terms on which to enter this police force, but many of them have been so long away from their homes that they show considerable reluctance to join. But the work of pacification seems almost complete, and it is fitting that Sir Charles Bernard, who has gone through with it in a most praiseworthy manner, should have his rest. It is to be regretted that his health has suffered, but we hope that his year's furlough will restore him to health. His successor, Mr. Crosthwaite, will have the less important work of keeping together the territory that has been won, and spreading abroad the blessings of civilised government among a people that have not known tranquillity.

THE JUBILEE—HOW IT STRIKES SOME PEOPLE.

(Pioneer.)

During the last few weeks a pertinent question has been going the round of the Vernacular Press, and if we may trust common report the same question is vexing the minds and puzzling the curiosity of many of our Native friends. It is known that the Queen this year has reigned fifty years, but why the year should be called a Jubilee is not obvious. What is this "Jubilee?" asked the grey-haired Hindu father of his young hopeful, who attends a Mission School and there imbibes a singular mixture of sacred and secular learning. Jubilee, replies the youth, was a year set apart in certain countries where the Christians live, for making everyone rich. In that year the *mahajan* made restoration to the poor man, the ryot got back what he had sold or mortgaged, and everyone had enough to eat. But that Jubilee was not *this* Jubilee, replies the puzzled father, for prices are very high, and the *baniya* has just foreclosed, and the Collector has sent round four subscription lists for Jubilee. "What is Jubilee?" is the question put in a small literary circle of Bengali clerks and writers which meets bi-weekly somewhere in Calcutta. The year of Jubilee, volunteers the member of the coterie last from college, is described by Gibbon as a recurring season instituted by a venal and impoverished Pope under the name of the Holy Year for the improvement of his finances. "It is true," continues the oracle, that the idea was borrowed from the Mosaic Law, which prescribed every fiftieth year the suspension of all care and labour, and the release of lands, debts, and servitude. But this in the great historian's opinion was only a theoretical edict of the priest—

hood, like many of the prescriptions in our own antiquated books of Manu. 'I should be glad to learn,' wrote Gibbon, 'that this ruinous festival was observed by the Jewish people.' It appears to me, therefore, that the Government has adopted the Papal rather than the Jewish notion of a Jubilee, reconciling in it 'the vices of ambition and avarice,' and making it, by a prodigious swarm of subscriptions for purposes which might be met from ordinary revenues, 'a ruinous festival' to the people of India." To which oracular sentence the coterie unanimously assents.

The personages in the above dialogues may be fictitious, but the sentiment put into their mouths is very general among a considerable section of Native society. There never was a time in India in which more schemes for extracting money from Native, and, we may add, European pockets, were afloat, or in which more amateur tax-collectors in the guise of subscription-seekers waylaid an embarrassed public. First there is Lady Dufferin's Fund which has long held the field, and which seems to meet one at every turn with some new want or some new device for capturing contributions. Next there is in every district the mysterious "Jubilee" Fund, which to the unenlightened mind appears to be a scheme for making people pay for fireworks who have hitherto seen them for nothing, or for founding town halls, dispensaries, and waterworks which are ordinarily supposed to be provided from municipal taxation. Then a hat has been sent round by the Prince of Wales and the Indian Governments for subscriptions to the Imperial Institute, and Native chiefs and Native gentlemen who want to know how a permanent fancy-fair in London can possibly benefit them, receive a significant hint that "the Prince" wishes it, and are told that his mother has reigned fifty years and that she has set her heart on this building. There are other subscription projects already among us or in process of birth, but the above are enough to prove that the Indian public, which is by no means affluent, and which still bitterly resents the Income-tax, is seriously pestered by this novel supplement to direct taxation, and its natural feelings of loyalty disturbed by these inroads on its resources. Of the object of Lady Dufferin's Fund it is impossible to speak too highly, and it is unfortunate that its promoters should find themselves driven by the presence in the field of other competitors to the occasional use of unseemly forms of solicitation. Of the Prince of Wales's Fund it is difficult to speak within the bounds of courtesy. The Imperial Institute will not do an iota of good to India, it is not believed in even at home, and the attempt to make India pay for the indifference of the English public indicates a great deal of moral cowardice on the part of the India Office. The municipal and district "Jubilee" Funds, if confined strictly to voluntary subscribers, might be pronounced unobjectionable. But in India it is extremely difficult without pressure and active canvassing to get subscriptions for any object, and the "Jubilee" Funds form no exception to this rule. People are practically obliged to pay, whether they like or not, and the main distinction between a subscription and a direct tax is that the former falls the more heavily on the two on persons of small or moderate means and good social position. This is one very cogent reason for the comparative indifference of the Mahomedan gentry and middle classes to the Jubilee arrangements.

In view of these facts the Government would do well while there is yet time to consider in what sense it proposes to treat this year as a "Jubilee." Is the period to be one of rejoicing to the poor, or is it to recall the unpleasing traditions of Papal Jubilees? The term unfortunately has the twofold meaning, and it seems not improbable that our rulers with the best intentions in the world may add another synonym for extortion to the polyglot vocabulary of the Urdu tongue. The truth is, that in a matter like this our Government is too serious and too unsentimental to touch the real pulse of Native feeling. It considers that the people are so fully convinced of the unspeakable benefits which a far-off Sovereign has conferred upon them in a protracted reign as to be everywhere eager to tax themselves to commemorate her name by municipal and local works of practical and prosaic utility. But this is not the Oriental way of looking at the matter. Without question the people of India are extremely glad that Her Majesty has reigned so long, and believe that her intentions and wishes in respect of this remote realm are always gracious and sympathetic. But their idea is that the rejoicing and the effort should not be confined to them, but that the ruler also should play her part and disclose her affection towards her subjects in some signal manner. It is not forgotten that when Akbar had a son granted him, he filled the tank near the hermit's retreat with silver for the poor and hungry, and that his successors habitually celebrated great days by scattering pearls and rubies among the crowds of Delhi and Lahore. No petty chief would ever ask his people to rejoice with him without doing something for them in return. The idea that in this matter the obligations of ruler and subject are reciprocal is deeply rooted in Oriental thought, and our Government, as representing the Queen, would be well-advised not to wholly disregard it. Distribution of honours and release of prisoners or even grants-in-aid for fireworks and illuminations will not suffice. Something broader and more elemental is needed to bring home to the masses throughout the length and breadth of this great realm that the ruler rejoices with them and they with the ruler. It would be a memorable day in India of which

it could be said that on it at least no subject of the Queen wanted food or drink or a warm blanket. Whether it is possible to quite realise this ideal is not for us to say, but we believe that if the Government would only accept it as a working principle and would heartily co-operate with all individual and local efforts based on this principle, the Queen's Jubilee would be a day of rejoicing to the poor and homeless, and the noble lady whom we wish to honour would become a living personage in all her graciousness and womanly charity to thousands who as yet are barely conscious of her existence.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(*Englishman.*)

It has been stated that the Public Service Commission has carried away a strong impression, from certain of the evidence, that the District Judges might with advantage be entirely relieved of Civil jurisdiction. That section of the Civil Service has furnished remarkably few witnesses, and the evidence on the subject of their duties on the Civil side of their Courts comes mainly from two very opposite quarters. On the one side we have the light-hearted utterances of the dashing Non-Regulation Officer, who, in the good old "hang legality" spirit, declares that any "Deputy" would make a first-rate Judge. To the Panjab mind, judicial work is unworthy of the ability of the Covenanted Civilian. In strange contrast with this modest opinion, we find the views of the Home trained Barrister Judge, who bewails the inexperience of the Civilian, and, believing that there is nothing like leather, most naturally pronounces for the "trained lawyer" theory. In this absence of qualified and conflict of unqualified testimony, it may be as well that we should state what are the facts of the case, so far as these provinces are concerned, and why we should most strongly deprecate the change of system now suggested, as fraught with danger alike to the Government, the High Court, and the people.

Whatever may be the case among the turbulent inhabitants of the North-West frontier districts, few will deny that, in this long settled and peaceful portion of the Empire, by far the most important object of Government should be that of securing, by every guarantee in its power, a pure, regular, and efficient administration of justice. In respect of all matters not of a criminal nature, Government endeavours at present to discharge this most sacred of all duties by providing about three hundred Native Judges, known as Munsifs and Sub-Judges, and by stationing at the chief local centres throughout the country about thirty English Judges, drawn from the Covenanted Civil Service, whose chief function, in the Civil Department of their work, is that of a Supervising and Controlling Agency. As, however, these thirty Judges also discharge criminal duties, it may be roughly estimated that only about half their time is available for Civil work. Thus it may be said that we employ one English Judge to control twenty Natives. We are confident that very few persons with practical experience of the conditions of life in the Mufasal would regard this proportion as in excess of the requirements of the case. It must be remembered that to be efficient, control must, in this country, be local, and within measurable distance of its objective. An invisible and inaccessible authority, whether in Calcutta, Simla, or Downing-street, unless it operate through the medium of an accessible and visible Englishman, can exercise only a paper control. It may take effect in matters of Return and Report, but it is powerless to influence conduct. By depriving the Civilian District Judge, therefore, of their Civil jurisdiction, we should be leaving the entire Native judiciary absolutely without any effectual control whatever. Nothing more dangerous to the well-being of society in these provinces could have been suggested! It is, indeed, said by some that our Native judicial officers are so far beyond reproach, that we may be content to place the entire population of Bengal, both European and Native, at their absolute disposal. Now, we should, of course, be the first to admit that both in character and efficiency the Sub-Judges and Munsifs of to-day are vastly superior to their predecessors. But how long their superiority would be maintained, or, at any rate, be believed in, when from Buxar to Chittagong every fragment of English control had been swept away, is another matter altogether.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN HISTORY TO INDIA.

(*Madras Mail.*)

The refusal of the Mohammedan Associations to take part in the late "National" Congress at Calcutta was creditable to the good sense of those representatives of the fifty millions of our Mussulman fellow-subjects. We know not, indeed, how far their decision may have been affected by the sudden recrudescence of religious animosity which seems to have been broken out, in the North-West, between the professors of Islam and the ignorant fanatical portion of the Hindoo population, but, whatever may have been the undercurrent of their motives, dispassionate men of all creeds will commend their patriotism and moderation. This divergence of opinion may possibly make the Hindoos less anxious than some of them have lately pretended to be, to substitute Muslim for Christian supremacy in Hindostan. So far the momentary jealousy will have done no harm to either party, for

neither are the Mohammedans in a condition to resume the government of the country in its altered circumstances, nor would the Hindoos have much reason to congratulate themselves on again being subjected to the practically irresponsible Viceroys and Governors of another faith. The Natives of India are, with few exceptions, lamentably ignorant of the history of their own country in what they choose to believe were "the good old times." It is a general illusion that there has been a gradual deterioration of human happiness since the "golden age" of fable. We hear people even in England sighing for the low prices and frequent holidays of three centuries ago, unmindful of the fact that apparent cheapness signified a real lack of the precious metals and consequent inability to buy comforts now deemed indispensable; while amusements were, for the most part, so coarse and brutal that nowadays they would give pleasure only to rowdies and drunkards. The obscurity that enshrouds the annals of Mussulman India would be largely dispelled if the study of India's history occupied a more prominent place in the curriculum of English-speaking schools and Colleges. It would certainly be more useful to the students in after-life than familiarity with Burke's speeches, or the ponderous phraseology of Dr. Johnson. Western principles and ideas might be advantageously illustrated by comparing them and their fruits with the character and results of Oriental modes of administration. Merely as a question of style, and as a means of acquiring modern English in its purest form, the works of Talboys Wheeler, of Mounstuart Elphinstone, of Dr. W. Hunter might be profitably commented in the lecture-room. It is absurd to require of Indian youths that they should be more familiar with the antecedents of European peoples than with their own. What would be thought of a German, French, or English teacher who should make the history and literature of his own country secondary to those of foreign nations? It is, of course, highly advisable to know the latter also, but the structure should be raised on a broad and solid foundation of acquaintance with the works and ways of one's own ancestors. If we mistake not, the Natives of India would be little disposed to change their present lot, with all its inconveniences, if they possessed a more minute and accurate knowledge of the grievous wrongs endured by the uninfluential and friendless classes in the palmy days of the Moghul dynasty.

SOME MAHOMEDAN GRIEVANCES IN SIND.

(*Madras Mail.*)

The ever-recurring question, how the Mahomedan interest in this country, comprising as it does some fifty-two millions of people, is to be adequately represented in the scheme of Government, general and local, was revived, during Lord Reay's recent tour in Sind, with all the force derivable from the fact that that Province is almost purely Mahomedan. The address of the Sind branch of the Central National Mahomedan Association to the Governor of Bombay, and his Excellency's reply, are very interesting. Commencing with expressions of their loyalty, and their gratitude for the material blessings of British Government, which those who have best studied the Mahomedans of India will believe to be sincere, the Association proceeded in a characteristically respectful manner to state some of the Mahomedan grievances of the Province. First and foremost comes the old story of "a great disparity in the distribution of official patronage." The natural desires and aspirations of the community are said to be checked, and their ardour for learning damped, because but few of their members are elevated in the public service. Lord Reay's answer was inevitable. It is not only in Sind, but everywhere in India, that disparity in the distribution of official patronage arises from the simple fact that the children of Islam still lag behind in the educational race. As Lord Reay pointed out, this very disparity should have the effect of stimulating, rather than of damping their ardour for learning. It is an undoubted fact that the educated Mahomedan has, in the desire of Government to encourage a loyal and naturally dominant race, a positive advantage in the struggle for employment. It is not too much to say that whenever in public offices, a choice lies between Mahomedan and other candidates, points are stretched in favour of the former which would never be countenanced in any other cases. Nothing is wanting, anywhere in India, to restore an even balance in the distribution of official patronage but an increase in the number of educated Mahomedans. The remedy lies in their own hands; and although the backwardness of their communities relieves the ruling power of the annoyances and impertinences, quite foreign to Mahomedan feeling, that are perpetrated by some representatives of other communities, yet, the risk of controversy, and of agitation would be welcomed, if it brought with it the yeoman's service of a race endowed with such sterling qualities as the Mahomedans of India. Steam is being got up but slowly, and until the educational engine gets regularly to work, but little improvement can be expected.

The same drawback applies to the next grievance of the Sind Mahomedans—the paucity of Musulman representations on Municipal boards. The proportion of representatives in such institutions cannot, obviously, be made to depend on the numerical strength of sections of the community, as the Association desires. In most civilized countries the weight of education and of pro-

perty generally goes with the numerical majority; but in Sind the reverse is the case. The minority of Hindus has distanced the majority of Musulmans in education as well as in material prosperity. The remedy suggested by the Association is the removal of the property qualification, and the abolition of election by wards. Lord Reay's reply was mainly to the effect that sufficient experience of the new Act had not been gained to justify alterations, but he probably hit the real blot when he suggested that Mahomedan candidates for the Boards should bestir themselves to lay their claims in a proper manner before the electors. Providence helps those who help themselves, and the local submission which accepts British rule in India should not be allowed to run to supineness, or the semblance of supineness. The power reserved by the Act to the Government to nominate a certain proportion of the Municipal Councillors can always be, and generally is, exercised to rectify inequalities of representation; but it is their own education and energy alone which can ever solve the novel problem now presented in Sind of how to secure adequate representation to the majority.

The third and last of the grievances formulated by the Sind memorialists had reference to that thorniest subject which is the standing trouble everywhere—the land tenures. Tenures in Sind are peculiar, and the subject was approached from the Zemindar's point of view. Their tenants are represented as having them, so to speak, under their thumbs; and this result is attributed to the introduction of the British settlement, which was made direct with ryots, who did not take long to learn that the ryotwari system made them practically independent of their landlords. The tenants as a body are said to refuse to pay their Zemindari dues until they are dragged into court; and the remedy suggested is to confer on the Zemindars the same status as that conferred on "superior holders" by the Bombay Revenue Code (that is, the right to recover rent from inferior holders with the Collector's assistance), and to revert to the ancient system of collecting the revenue through the Chief Zemindar, as representative of the community. To these suggestions Lord Reay's reply was the guarded one, that the Sind Sabha—as the representative Association of the province—had been for two years considering a memorial on the Zemindari question, and that the Government could not deal with the subject till that memorial was received. In these days, when the tendency of all legislation on land questions is decidedly in favour of tenants' rights at the expense of landlords, it would be sanguine to hope that in Sind alone the sun should go back upon the dial for the resuscitation of a species of petty despotism among the Zemindars. The Bombay Government is, however, doing much to relieve Zemindars and landlords in Sind by the introduction of a much simpler form of settlement than that which now throws considerable expense upon them without adequate advantages. The scientific system of minute classification of soils is to be abandoned for a settlement by groups of villages, on the basis, chiefly, of charging for actual cultivation only. But to prevent the occupation of land without the intention of *bona fide* cultivation certain rules are framed, the chief of which make assessment payable in the first year whether the field taken up is cultivated or not; or in any year when profits by the sale of timber, grass, fodder, or other products of the field are realised; or in any year, if the field has not been cultivated for four consecutive years previous thereto. Lord Reay considers that these rules will meet all the objections against the present system; and in a province peculiarly dependent on the caprices of river inundation for cultivation, as Sind is, there is no question that a departure from the rigid system of a scientific settlement is necessary. Lord Reay's abandonment of his own belief in classification as the best guarantee against the over-assessment of poor soils may no doubt be attributed in great measure to the kindly feelings towards Mahomedans which are evident in his Kurrachee speech, and which are specially welcome when so much nonsense has, from time to time, been said and written about the attitude of the Indian Musulmans.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

(*Indian Planter's Gazette.*)

Civilians and Officers on the eve of retiring from India are not always quite decided as to the best place in which to settle down. There are so many considerations to be taken into account, there are so many conditions that are desirable, that it is no easy matter to decide where a man who has passed many years in India shall settle down and spend the afternoon and evening of his life surrounded with as many comforts and necessities as his means will admit. There is first of all the climate to be considered—it must not be a trying one with great extremes of heat and cold; nor must it be too relaxing. The place where the retired Anglo-Indian settles down must, if he is a family man, be able to provide a suitable education for his sons and daughters, and what is more important—a suitable career for his lads and homes and husband for his daughters when the time for marriage comes. There must be society more or less cultured; there must, in short, be as many of the best conditions of life to which he has been so long accustomed; with a good many more which India cannot give. A small income must be made to go a long way, and the style of living to which years of Indian exile has accustomed him must be continued in

the new home where the retired civilian or officer proposes to pass the evening of his days. Where all these conditions are to be found—a temperate and equable climate; agreeable society; facilities for the education of children; economy in living; society more or less cultured and profitable, and agreeable occupation—each must decide for himself; but it is the number and variety of the conditions which the Anglo-Indian seeks to secure that render his search for a new home much of the nature of a pilgrimage after the Holy Grail, a search for a new El Dorado, the creation of a great Utopia and in some instances the fooling after a “Tom Tiddler’s Ground” as unsubstantial as a dream. Happy the Anglo-Indian whose quiver is not too full of those pledges of affection which ladies who love their lords, in ordinary circumstance, periodically present them. Happy is also the man who does not believe that after long years in India he can begin a new life in the backwoods of America, on the lonely sheep-pastures of Australia, in South Africa, in New Zealand, or in Tasmania; and happy also is he who does not believe that he has a genius for business, trade or speculation, for then he will never be tempted to invest capital in a patent cork for soda-water or in an attempt generally to extract sunbeams from cucumbers. Happiest of all is the man with a comfortable income from Government Three per Cents., able to live for the season in London should he feel disposed to do so, able to spend the English winter in Southern Europe or Northern Africa, able to send his lads and girls to the best public schools in England, and with a liver that admits of his taking an active part in all the duties which naturally fall to the part of a country gentleman. The men who can do the latter are certainly not abundant. What shall we say of managers and assistants of gardens and factories? What prospects have they, in these hard times, of spending the evening of life when the shadows are lengthening towards the East, surrounded by the scenes and faces they loved when they were young? They themselves can answer. In too many instances the sweet vision of an Indian career has been like the “early cloud and the morning dew that soon passeth away,” leaving behind the dry and arid desert of a parched existence, in exile, in toil and in little hope of anything but exile and toil till the great healer comes, and “poor so-and-so’s” place is taken by a fresh recruit in the struggle for existence in India.

ARCHDEACON ATLAY.

(*Englishman.*)

The departure of the Venerable Archdeacon Atlay from India for good will not only leave a blank which it will be difficult to fill in the diocese in which he has occupied a conspicuous position, but will be a source of regret to an unusually large circle of friends, extending far beyond the limits of the Cathedral parish with which he has been connected during by far the greater portion of his service in India. The Archdeacon, who is a younger brother of the present Bishop of Hereford, came out to India in the latter part of 1867 at the express invitation of Bishop Milman, who had been then first appointed to the diocese, and who had destined him for his domestic chaplain, a plan, however, which was not carried into execution. After officiating for a few weeks at Fort William he was posted to the Cathedral, where for fifteen years he has exercised a faithful ministry, broken only by two years’ furlough, and another two years when he officiated as chaplain of Naini Tal. The Archdeacon, who from the beginning has been a trusted adviser of both the late and present Bishop, came to India somewhat in advance of his time, as one of that school of High Churchmen who of late years have revived the Church of England and become a power in the nation, but who twenty years ago could hardly be said to possess a representative in this country. Possessed, however, of rare tact and discretion, and with broad sympathies for earnest workers of all shades of opinion, he soon gained, and has never since lost, the confidence of both clergy and laity, and when in 1883 the Bishop called him to the office of Archdeacon, in which he had previously officiated, the appointment met with hearty and universal approval.

Though naturally not so prominently before the public as his predecessor, Archdeacon Bay, whose efforts on behalf of European and East Indian education were so widely known and appreciated, Archdeacon Atlay’s influence has been strongly felt in other lines, and he takes no unworthy place in the roll of eminent men who have been Archdeacons of Calcutta. A scholarly, and at the same time a peculiarly earnest, preacher, his sermons were well adapted for a congregation such as that of the Cathedral, perhaps the most influential and intellectual gathering of its kind in India. The steady increase in the number of communicants marks, perhaps, the most important phase of the archdeacon’s influence, and, while his efforts have always been directed towards making the services of the Cathedral as worthy as possible of its position as the principal church in the province, most of the improvements also which have been effected within the fabric itself, and notably the magnificent reredos designed by Blomfield, are the result of his untiring energy. The Archdeacon will also be remembered as an energetic secretary of the Diocesan Board of Education, as one of the founders of the now flourishing Scott’s Lane Mission, in which he has always taken a deep interest, and as a liberal sup-

porter of many works of charity and benevolence; while in society he was a bright and genial companion, with excellent conversational powers. The Archdeacon will be best remembered, as was said by a speaker at the recent Diocesan Conference, as one who has shared in the joys and sorrows of many families in this city during the past nineteen years, and as the true pattern of a Christian priest, whose advice and sympathy were never sought in vain.

BENGAL.

It is reported that the new structure over the Hooghly will be called the Jubilee Bridge.

It is practically settled that Captain A. Campbell, Indian Marine, is to succeed Captain Crew as Deputy Director of Marine at Kidderpore.

The governors of the Bruce Institution, Calcutta, at their last meeting elected 72 Eurasian girls to the benefit of the Trust. Of these 40 are Roman Catholics, 24 belong to the Church of England, and eight are Nonconformists.

Among the recent donors to the Bengal branch of the Countess of Dufferin’s Fund there are one life councillor, namely, Syud Looft Ali Khan, C.I.E., who has given the liberal sum of Rs. 5,000; and four life members, who have contributed Rs. 500 each, namely, Syud Mohamed Mehdi Hosseinkhan of Patua, Maharaja Girza Nath Roy of Dinagepur, the Maharanee of Dumraon, and Kumar Runajit Sinha, of Nashipur, Moorsadabad.

SIR E. BUCK returned to Calcutta on the 10th February from Madras. After leaving the Central Provinces he was deputed to confer with the Government of Madras on matters connected with the Survey and Settlement of the Presidency in pursuance of the proceedings of the Finance Committee. The assessment of the remaining districts of the province is likely to be completed within ten years.

THE *Darjeeling News* says:—“The Maharajah of Cooch Behar leaves India for England on the 8th of April next. The Maharajah has been a model absentee landlord since he came of age, and assumed the Government of the State after being in leading strings almost from his infancy. The wise administration of the State during the Maharajah’s minority, as carried out by Colonel Houghton, and after him by Lord Ulrick Browne, resulted in a very large surplus of revenue, and the people were contented. They now complain, from the highest to the lowest, that they are simply rack-rented for the benefit, not of the Maharajah, but of the numerous sponges of sorts who bleed the State vicariously.”

MADRAS.

H.H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE has subscribed Rs. 500 to the funds of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes.

THE REV. BENJAMIN RICE, of the London Mission, died at Bangalore on the 9th ult., aged seventy-two. He was one of the oldest missionaries in Southern India, and celebrated the Jubilee of his missionary career only last month.

THE Madras Government has ratified the recent selection by the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Mr. Stewart R. Turnbull to be their chairman, by appointing him to the Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. Turnbull (of Messrs. Wilson and Co.), the *Madras Mail* states, has been a prominent member of the Madras mercantile world for many years, and the dignity of a seat in the Council could not have been conferred on a more popular member of the non-official community. He is a son-in-law of Mr. J. R. Kindersley, late Judge of the High Court of Madras.

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM has made an offer to Government to contribute to the proposed Imperial Institute the articles sent by him as exhibits to the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The articles thus offered consist of a silver-gilt ammar complete with canopy of Benares embroidery; a silver howdah (Native pattern), without canopy; a silver palanquin, gold-gilt; one set of elephant trappings with silver ornaments, complete; a lot of horse trappings in silver, complete; a collection of steel armour and weapons of war. The Maharajah’s liberal offer has been communicated, throughout the Government of India, to the Secretary of State, for the orders of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

ALTHOUGH every publicity has been given to the arrangements made for the extension of the free passport system, there were no passports issued to pilgrims proceeding from the Madras Presidency to Arabia during the season ending 30th September last, except in the two districts of Malabar and Madras. The fact appears to be, the *Madras Mail* says, that owing to the general poverty of the Mahomedans of this presidency comparatively few can afford to undertake the pilgrimage to Mecca, and as nearly all of those who do go embark from Bombay, they generally find it more convenient to take out passports there. It is noted in Malabar that more than fifty per cent. of the issues were to pilgrims from the Ernad Taluk, which has always been one of the chief centres of Moplah fanaticism, thus showing that the objections to the new system, which were at first entertained by some of the Moplahs, are dying away.

Writing of the wreck of the B.I.S.N. Company's steamer *Agra* off Bimlipatam, a Ceylon paper says:—"The frequency of these wrecks suggests the thought that, perhaps, the late seismic disturbances in Java may have extended to the coasts of India and Ceylon, in which case the Admiralty at home should lose no time in ordering an immediate re-survey of these coasts. Indeed, a correspondent points out, that a gunboat left England with instructions to make a re-survey of certain coasts, but some doubts are now raised as to whether the boat is intended for the China or Ceylon stations. Should no action be taken, however, we think it time the local Government made a move in the matter, and not wait till the rocks become gradually known by the loss of valuable steamers, and perhaps at the cost of many lives and much treasure."

BOMBAY.

Mr. J. W. A. WEIR, C.S., has been appointed an Assistant Collector in Sind.

THE REV. J. F. FORBES, M.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. E. T. CANDY, Acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that province, is allowed furlough for eight months from April 1.

ORDERS have been received by Messrs. B. and A. Homarjee from Italy to ship a large amount of silver in rupees to Aden, en route for Massowa.

THE REV. C. WALFORD, M.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, whose leave expired on December 18, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service.

THE yacht *Sunbeam*, belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, arrived in harbour on February 10 from Kurrachee, doing the entire distance in a little over fifty hours under sail, which is probably the fastest time on record. She left Kurrachee on February 8.

THE Bombay Season Reports shows that during the past week there was slight rain in the Kurrachee district. The reaping of rabi crops is going on in parts of six districts. The standing crops still suffer from blight and frost in some places. Fever prevails in parts of nine, cattle disease in parts of ten, and smallpox in parts of three districts.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State on the "Exodus" question has reached the Government of India. The Allahabad paper says:—"There is nothing notable in it beyond an inquiry regarding Government's views on certain specified points. The question will be answered in a despatch now under preparation, which will be exhaustive."

THE first attempt to estimate the area and yield under cotton in the Punjab according to the plan laid down by the Government of India, was made in the year 1886, which renders comparison with the returns of former years impossible. Last year the total area was 1,089,300 acres, which is said to be higher than in the two previous years. The increase is chiefly in unirrigated lands, owing to the season being favourable. The estimate of the outturn is only approximate, but it shows that the total yield of ginned cotton to have been about 11,67,797 maunds.

THE case in which Mehr Ali, a leading member of the Mahomedan community at Hoshiarpore, was charged with abetting murder and dacoity during the Hoshiarpore riots, was brought to a close on the 5th ult., before the Sessions Judge at Hoshiarpore. The sentences passed were, under Section 302 and 109-114, death, to be followed by forfeiture of accused's property to the Crown under Section 62 Indian Penal Code, for abetment of rioting under Section 147-109, rigorous imprisonment for three years, and Rs. 2,500 fine for abetment of dacoity, Section 395, 109-114, rigorous imprisonment for five years, and Rs. 2,500 fine. The prisoner has appealed to the Chief Court.

A MODIFICATION has been ordered in the relief of troops under orders to return to India from Upper Burma. The Government have decided, on the score of economy, to use their own troopers as much as possible instead of taking up private vessels. Accordingly the troops will be gradually brought across the bay, and the trooping will thus probably last during March and April. Moreover, it has been found possible to utilise the troopship *Jumna* in the work, her place on the roster from Bombay to England being taken, on the 20th March, by the *Euphrates*. There is double gain in the new arrangement. Money will be saved and the troops will be withdrawn so gradually that the Burmans are not likely to imagine that any large diminution in the strength of the garrison has taken place. The last two or three weeks' news from Burma has shown that the guerilla warfare is by no means at an end, so the longer the garrison is kept at its present strength the greater chance have the Military authorities in hunting down such bands as still hold out among the jungle and forests.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE CRUISE OF THE *MARCHESSA* TO KAMSCHATKA AND NEW GUINEA.*

How little, how very little, is known as to Kamschatka. The general notion is, perhaps, that it is a land of dreary wastes and desolate steppes; yet in good truth there is much to admire. In the first place, Avatcha Bay is "one of the finest harbours in the world, if not actually the finest. Rio and Sydney have no mean claims for this position of honour; but those of us who had seen both were unanimous in awarding the palm to their Kamschatkan rival." Such is the testimony of Mr. Guillemard, and certainly if the picture which he has given of the Bay in question be trustworthy, it may well be imagined that the praise thus bestowed is not misplaced. Then, again, is there not much to occasion surprise in the multitude of fish which swarm in the rivers to a degree beyond the power of imagination to conceive! Fancy 20,000 salmon caught in *one day*! yet there is no reason to suppose that a "traveller's lie" accunts in some measure for such an extraordinary haul. The dogs are, perhaps, the most familiar sights in these regions; as regards the majority of readers who picture life in such cold localities as a never-ending succession of trips on sleighs drawn by quadrupeds trained to cross the snowy plains. But even here there is a considerable degree of ignorance as to facts; for, in place of the patient, docile creature of the story-book, the animals are surly, ill-conditioned, rapacious plunderers, dead to the gentler instincts which make the dog an universal favourite in our own land.

Lastly, there are the seals, "as the sand upon the sea shore for multitude," not by tens, twenties, or hundreds, but by thousands upon thousands—"a seething black mass of animal life." But the people!—fishy, odoriferous, dirty, uncouth, dishonest, and avaricious—let us leave them to "stew in their own juice," and betake ourselves to the warmer climes of New Guinea and the adjacent islands. What an interesting account Mr. Guillemard has penned in regard to these lovely and little-known portions of the universe, where nature seems to have exhausted the resources of colour and beauty in decking the birds of the air, which, glittering in the sun as they dart to and fro, almost bewilder the spectator with the richness of their plumage and the elegance of their shape, making amends by these attractions for the absence of song—a charm which is denied to these denizens of the tropics! The climate is, as a rule, apparently none to good, yet persons attain considerable ages; and one instance is given of a ruling potentate, who married a young maiden when he had attained the ripe and mellow age of ninety-eight! Small-pox is a dreadful scourge; and some passages avert this disease—free-trade in which has more than decimated entire districts—might with advantage be perused by those fanatics who wish their neighbours to run the risk of being afflicted with this loathsome malady in order that there may not be any "interference with the liberty of the subject."

It would be easy to fill page after page with details in regard to the various spots at which the *Marchessa* dropped anchor, but the laws of "space" are inexorable. Let us, therefore, in taking leave of Mr. Guillemard, tender him our warmest thanks for the graphic and evidently unvarnished account which he has presented to the public of his journeys in remote regions, of which the virgin soil has as yet been free from the desecrating step of the "globe-trotter." A word, too, of praise to Mr. Kettlewell, the owner of the yacht *Marchessa*, whose enterprise prompted him to visit out-of-the-way islands, and extend the knowledge of spots where European footsteps have not as yet left the impress of civilisation. Nor should the artist, whose labours lend such a charm to a charming work, be omitted from the catalogue of thanks. Seldom has Mr. Murray issued a more attractive book of travels, or a more readable account of wanderings in the bye-paths of the great Universe.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.†

On reading the first volume of "Lady Burton's Edition of the Arabian Nights," again and again the reflection occurred how little—how very little—the general public know as to the tales of which the name is familiar in every circle of society. Still more does this fact force itself into notice in the second volume. Not a story do we meet which bears a name linked with the memories of youth or the recollections of early age. What is the explanation? Are all the tales, which for generation after generation have played their part in the nursery, merely idle dreams of a fanciful edition of the "Thousand and One Nights?" or are the well-known stories reserved for the last? We cannot say; but we avow with some trepidation that we have not hitherto met with a single friendly face amongst the two hundred and fifty divisions as yet presented to the public.

If, however, we have expected against expectation for some

* "The Cruise of the *Marchessa* to Kamschatka and New Guinea." By F. H. H. Guillemard. (John Murray.)

† "Lady Burton's Edition of Her Husband's Translation of the Arabian Nights," Vol. II. (Waterlow and Sons.)

landmark to show us the road whereon we are travelling, it must, notwithstanding, be avowed that in the present continuation of the tales there is much to interest, and, perhaps, more to instruct. Of course, as in the opening stories, the peridy of women is the groundwork and basis of a vast array of adventures and misfortunes; for wherever a lady appears she leaves on the ocean of life a broad wake of misery and ruin—to such an extent that at times the reader wearies of discovering again and again that if there were no mothers, no wives, no daughters, no sisters, there would be no sin in the world. Well, of course not; for where would the world be? Apart from this, there is such a vast array of wisdom contained in this storehouse of experience and knowledge that the world should be wiser, and, therefore, happier in learning what dangers to avoid, what virtues to cultivate, what vices to eradicate. Then, too, as regards the Notes by Sir Richard Burton. It would be impossible to exaggerate their worth, their depth, or the insight that they afford into the inner life of the Arabian Natives, a life of which so little is known, though so much is talked—a life which has much to recommend it, albeit Exeter Hall is loud in its dispraise, and the advocates of Women's Rights are passionate in denunciation thereof. Like all other nations the people of the East have their faults, but who are they which presume to cast the first stone? So we gladly welcome this further instalment of Eastern lore, with an expression of thanks that Lady Burton has enabled our daughters to enjoy what, save for her labours, would have been a closed book for those who have cheeks to blush, feelings to suffer, or modesty to shame.

Since the above was written we have received Vol. III. of this series, and find at last the familiar face of Sindbad the Sailor. So evidently the *bonne bouche* are reserved for later in the day.

THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE.*

It needs no argument to prove that the depreciation of the rupee presses with extreme severity upon the Anglo-Indian community in the East. Few persons, too, will question the wisdom of paying the servants of the Crown such salaries as will enable them to live in an atmosphere free from the taint of corruption. Thus far Colonel Hughes Hallett, whose efforts to draw public attention to the dangers of the situation merit warm approval, is on safe ground; but his remedy is open to doubt. Were Government to fix the value of the rupee at 1s. 9d., this arbitrary enhancement of exchange could, of course, only be adopted as regards remittances drawn in the India Office Treasury, and the rupee would still remain at its fluctuating value in so far as concerns European goods purchased in India by the English community. In brief, the gallant Colonel's proposal is merely to raise the salaries of Government servants to the extent of 12½ per cent. Obviously such a plan possesses the drawback that, in exact proportion as the Government revenue is affected adversely by exchange, so are further demands made upon the public Exchequer. We cordially sympathise with the trials and troubles of our employés in India, but we do not think the case so hopeless that the brains of the world cannot do something to strike at the root of the disease. If nothing can be devised Colonel Hallett's proposal would doubtless come to the front, and force itself into notice.

NOTES ON SOUTH AFRICAN HUNTING.†

Captain Bethell's brochure on South African hunting is entitled to warm commendation; it is simple, concise, and bears the impress of accuracy. Travellers about to "globe-trot" in those regions would do well to peruse its pages, and many a pitfall will be avoided if they only attend to his directions and listen to his advice. Of course, experience must be bought, but it is always well to leave as little as possible to be purchased, even regarded from the standpoint of "interest." A half-hour might be spent worse than in company with the gallant Captain, who narrates personal experiences in a chatty, pleasant and attractive fashion.

The *Century Magazine* for March is, as usual, good and interesting. This month a series of articles has commenced, illustrative of the Cathedral Churches of England, which bids fair to be particularly attractive.

In the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) Major-General Mitford continues with graceful pen and graphic pencil his interesting notes of his journey from Lahore to Liverpool, *via* China, Japan, and America—letterpress and sketches of the scenery being both excellent. Admiral Winnington-Ingram contributes a paper, also illustrated, on Demerara and the Essequibo, and Dr. Dickinson continues his interesting series of our Military Stations in India, Allahabad being the one selected for notice in the present number. The articles on the Manser Repeating rifle and the Krnka and Sederl Magazine rifle

give full descriptions, with blocks explanatory of the merits claimed for each weapon. A paper which is certain to attract attention is one by Captain Gull, late 5th Fusiliers, which deals ably and boldly with the vexed question of Volunteer organisation. Major Elliott has produced an excellent March number altogether, but we continue to miss his Victoria Cross records, and his pungent criticisms on Departmental shortcomings.

The *Army and Navy Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for the present month keeps up its good name as a Service Review of use and interest to its class readers. The sketch of the early career of the late Lord Strathnairn, which has been founded on information supplied by his friend and very popular A.D.C., Sir Owen Tudor Burne, will be acceptable to all who hold in honour the memory of the gallant Sir Hugh Rose. A short but incisive paper on the Education of Naval Officers contains some excellent suggestions for the future benefit of the Royal Navy, for they are practical and to the point. A Memoir of Major General Joseph Gorbham is a well-told story of an almost forgotten hero; and Mr. Charles Marvin contributes a paper upon another hero in his way—whom he designates "The Skobelev of India"—the late Sir Charles MacGregor. Now, without for a moment intending to detract from anything which has been said in praise of that distinguished officer, we think that the contrast between him and Sir Peter Lumsden as drawn by Mr. Marvin to the disparagement of the latter is hardly generous or just. It may be quite true that had Sir Charles MacGregor been sent to the Afghan Frontier instead of Sir Peter Lumsden he would have "gone for" the Russians, *i.e.*, he would have brought about a war between that nation and England. But that is just what England wished to avoid, and which Sir Peter Lumsden wisely avoided. *Palmarum qui meruit ferat.*

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—Vol. III. of Lady Burton's Edition of the "Arabian Nights" (Waterlow and Sons); "Shikar Sketches," by J. Moray Brown (Hurst and Blackett); "Indian Magazine."

TRAFFIC ROUTES TO THE EAST.—On Friday night, before a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid read a paper on traffic routes in the East. The chair was occupied by Sir Juland Danvers. In the course of his lecture Sir F. Goldsmid said that he intended to consider that evening our traffic routes to India. Two routes were selected for examination, that by Egypt and the Red Sea, and that by Syria and the Persian Gulf. By restricting inquiry to the routes named he was not supposing that any of his hearers would seriously regard the voyage round the Cape as affording a fitting provision for England's traffic with India. He wished to dwell upon the vast importance of the Suez Canal—that world's thoroughfare—to our own country, and upon the vital urgency of incurring no risk of letting it slip from our hands amid the possible contingencies of war or hostile combinations. With the prestige of British soldiers in Egypt, however, there was no saying what might be the future history of the Suez Canal. Supposing that we had to make as rapidly as was possible an alternative line to that across Egypt, he would recommend simultaneous work westward from Karachi along the Makran coast to Jashk, distance roughly 700 miles, and eastward from a starting point near Cyprus to Kuwait, at the head of the Persian Gulf, distance about 850 miles. There would then remain 600 miles or so connected by steamer from the last named point to Jashk. The whole distance would be about 2,150 miles to be accomplished by rail and steamer in some six days and a half. This project, if carried out, might serve for an emergency, but could not be wholly satisfactory, and would possibly be inconvenient if the Egyptian route were not available. Looked upon as a preliminary to a great land line from the shores of the Mediterranean to India, it would, however, run a fair chance of favourable acceptance. If ever constructed, the so-called preliminary line would be diverted at some carefully selected point so as to enter as a main line the south-western district of Persia and find its way to Shiraz. If not constructed, the above line would represent a permanent line entering directly into Persia, without seeking the shores of the Gulf at all. He did not say that a complete Cyprus-Karachi line such as that sketched out would not admit of many modifications on the survey and construction, especially in the more westerly and the west central sections. But he believed that the engineering difficulties were not insurmountable, and that the eventful success of the railway as a source of revenue was certain; while, as to security, the political and commercial advantages of establishing a second route would at any time be considerable, and might under possible circumstances be exceedingly great, and it would be worth the while of the English Government to make an effort to secure them, considering the moderate pecuniary risk they would incur. What he would now wish was that attention should be given to the proposal in its entirety, believing, as he did, that its execution would be found not only practicable but highly desirable.

* "The Depreciation of the Rupee." By Colonel Hughes-Hallett, M.P. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "Notes on South African Hunting." By Alfred J. Bethell, (J. Sampson York.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1887.

ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIALS AND THE RUPEE.

COLONEL HUGHES-HALLETT has come forward on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Official in the hope that the British Parliament or public will do something to redress the wrongs from which the Anglo-Indian servant of the State is suffering owing to the depreciation of the Rupee. The honourable member for Rochester, in a pamphlet just issued from the Press, states that in the Session before last he had placed upon the Notice Paper of the House of Commons a Motion in which he intended to have dealt concisely with such wrongs, but the Motion had to be postponed in consequence of the Debate on the Irish Government Bill, which took precedence of everything else, while the subsequent appointment of the Royal Commission upon the Gold and Silver Currency Question, which embraces the question of the depreciation of the Rupee, rendered the Motion presumably unnecessary. But the Colonel thinks that good may come by placing before the Commission and the public generally a simple and exact statement of the case as it affects the Anglo-Indian official. Hence the publication of his pamphlet. Commencing with the statement that he is not an Anglo-Indian himself, and "by no stretch of imagination can be considered as personally interested in this question," he proceeds to describe the Anglo-Indian official at home in terms which will hardly be considered by that official as over-flattering. He declares that the prejudice against the class is so strong in England that it is very difficult to obtain for them and for their woes a dispassionate hearing. "The fact is," he says, "and I am bound to admit it—Anglo-Indians do not show to advantage when at home on pension. As a rule you see them idle, and you resent the idea that a man should be drawing a salary for apparently doing nothing." But does not the same remark apply to all State pensioners? Surely all, save the Anglo-Indians, do not insist upon doing "something" in order to justify their receipt of pension? In the eventide of life, after retirement from official labour, the labourer is entitled to take rest without incurring the odium of the taxpayer's grumbling? The writer certainly explains, but in a half apologetic way,

that the Anglo-Indian pensioner is, in reality, only drawing "deferred pay" or simply receiving back a portion of his wages which had been judiciously kept back by the State, so that when out of harness he might not starve, and that he only enjoys this deferred pay by virtue of having survived the disagreeables and the dangers of a tropical existence. But there is another side to the picture:—

Sometimes, however, you see the retired Anglo-Indian at work, and then also he does not show to advantage, because work in an old country like England, and work in a younger country like India, are two such very different things. In England it is the specialist who succeeds. The machine of civilisation is highly perfected—too highly perfected, perhaps—and each man only performs one particular duty within narrow bounds. In India civilisation (from the Anglo-Indian point of view) is in its infancy, and the successful man in India is he who can turn his hand to everything.

As a proof that the Anglo-Indian cannot in any given province of work at home compete with his English brother, and must, therefore, be considered a failure, a particular example is quoted, that of "a man like Sir R—— T——," who is described as follows:—

In spite of all his faults, as judged, perhaps, by an English as well as by an Anglo-Indian standard, Sir R—— T—— is a man of exceptional abilities, and of most exceptional energy. He has exercised powers of life and death over millions. He has ruled provinces and kingdoms with an almost autocratic sway. He has done this in India on the whole with success; but his best friend cannot say that a similar success has attended his efforts in the House of Commons. "Why is this? First, because the Anglo-Indian is a writing animal, not a speaking animal. Second, because the very fact of his successful career in India has accustomed him to treat the public as his inferior, and has possibly given him a manner for which the average member of the House of Commons cannot make allowances."

This is a little rough on Sir R—— T——, but Colonel Hughes-Hallett is kind enough to add:—

Yet, while acknowledging that the Anglo-Indian is unpopular in England, it is nothing but the mere truth to say that he is a harmless creature, doing his work in the world honestly and zealously, patient beyond compare under injustice and suffering, only plaintively bleating a disclaimer when held up to execration now and then by Mr. John Bright, Mr. Blunt, or by some other person equally conversant with Indian affairs, as a combination of Simon Legree and Reginald Front de Bœuf. Nay, if any proof be wanting of his loyalty to the State it is found in the fact that he has for fourteen years borne, with that "patient shrug which is the badge of sufferance of all his tribe," a wrong which would long ago have driven any other body of men to absolute mutiny.

It is possible that the Anglo-Indians will not altogether accept Colonel Hughes-Hallett's description of them as correct; they are not all harmless or sheep-like, even if they have not yet mutinied on account of the depreciated Rupee. And they are quite able and willing to fight their own battle in this matter, and have, indeed, been doing so for a long time in the Press at home and in India. This will not, however, lessen their sense of obligation to any champion of their cause who can get their wrongs righted. Colonel Hallett's proposal is that the pay of all Anglo-Indian officials in India—and we presume that he includes the military with the civil element—should be for the future in sterling at a fixed rate of 1s. 9d. per Rupee, and he puts it in this way. For example:—A man drawing 800 Rupees a month would not be paid those 800 coins, but would be credited with 800 times 1s. 9d., the equivalent of which would be paid him in Rupees at the exchange of the day. If the exchange were at 1s. 6d. he would draw 933 Rupees, whereas, if it were to go back to par, he would draw only 700 Rupees. He is of opinion that not a single official, from Peshawur to Cape Comorin, would hesitate to accept this compromise. Perhaps not to-day, but hope may not be altogether dead within the long suffering Anglo-Indian breast, and we should be glad to hear what "a man like Sir R—— T——" says to this suggestion of a settlement for all time of the very vexed question.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 12.)

- RENNY-TAYLOR, Lieut. T. F. B., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade, and down in Public Works Department Code II., 9 to 11, on Jan. 1.
- RENNY-TAYLOR, Lieut. F. F. B., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani required by P.W. Department Code II., 13, on Jan. 3.
- TOWNSHEND, Lieut. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grad, passed the departmental standard examination as laid down in P.W. Department Code, chapter II., paragraph 14, on Jan. 23.
- WISEMAN, Mr. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sind-Sagar State Railway to the Tounghoo-Mandalay Extension of the Burman State Railway.
- BIERNACKI, Mr. A., class II., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is, on return from furlough, posted to the N.W. Railway.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Burma Field Force, for special service :—

- STANTON, Lieut. H. E., Royal Artillery.
- NORRIS, Lieut. W. H., Lancashire Fusiliers.
- LANDALE, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, vice deputy Surgeon-General J. B. C. Reade, C.B., whose tour of service has expired, dated Jan. 25.
- MONK-MASON, Major G. G., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, second class, to be commissary of Ordnance, first class.
- WIGHTON, Major E., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, second class, additional, is confirmed in that appointment.
- DOBLE, Captain W. H. E., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, third class, to be commissary of Ordnance, second class, additional.
- TURNER, Lieut. A. L. M., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, fourth class, to be commissary of Ordnance, third class, seconded.
- MASSY, Captain W. G., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, fourth class, to be commissary of Ordnance, third class.
- With effect from June 14, 1886, vice Major G. Lamb, commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, retired :—
- WATKINS, Lieut. L. G., R.A., officiating commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to be commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, vice Captain W. G. Massy, R.A., promoted, dated Sept. 6.
- JERVOIS, Captain C. E., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, to be commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, vice Captain C. P. Triscott, R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, resigned, from Sept. 10.
- MAHON, Captain R. H., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to be an assistant superintendent of factories, vice Mayhew, R.A., resigned, dated Oct. 1.
- WALLER, Captain J. D. H., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, to be commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, vice Captain R. H. Mahon, R.A., appointed assistant superintendent of factories, from Oct. 1.
- WATKINS, Lieut. L. G., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, to be commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, additional, during the absence of Captain Jervois on field service in Burma, dated Oct. 1.
- THORNTON, Captain S. V., R.A., officiating commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Captain J. D. H. Waller, promoted, dated Nov. 1.
- DOBLE, Captain W. H. E., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, additional, is confirmed in that appointment.
- DUNSTERVILLE, Captain K. S., R.A., assistant to the director-general of Ordnance in India, to be commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, additional.

- With effect from Dec. 15, vice Major W. M. Campbell, R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, seconded on appointment as assistant to an inspector-general of Ordnance :—
- WATKINS, Lieut. L. G., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, additional, to be assistant to the director-general of Ordnance in India.
- THORNTON, Captain S. V., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, to be commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, additional.
- With effect from Dec. 15, vice Captain K. S. Dunsterville, R.A., promoted :—
- FASKEN, Lieut. W. A., Lincolnshire Regiment, squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 15, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
- YORSTEUN, Mr. A. C., 3rd grade officer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.

The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Graduation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieut.-General J. W. Schneider, C.B., Bombay Infantry, on Dec. 16 :—

JOHNSON, Major-General C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of lieut.-generals; and Colonel H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

- HICKMAN, Lieut. D. W., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, from Feb. 11.
- GOLDSMID, Lieut. G. S., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, from Feb. 11.
- GARRETT, Lieut. R. V., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, from Feb. 11.
- ANDERSON, Lieut. A. B., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, vice Captain E. Hutton, who has resigned his commission.
- CAMPBELL, Mr. T. B., to be lieutenant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut. W. H. Scriven, who has resigned his commission.
- RODDY, Lieut.-Colonel P., V.C., Unattached List, is permitted to retire from the service from Feb. 24, subject to H.M.'s approval.
- GUBBAY, Lieut. M. E., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.
- MELLOR, Major C. W., Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.
- ENSOR, Captain E. H., H.M.'s Indian Marine, port officer, Bassein, is granted furlough out of India (p.a.), for one year.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

- SAMUELS, Lieut.-Colonel W. L., Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, Bengal (p.a.), for one year and eighty days.
- MONTGOMERY, Captain J. A. L., Bengal S.C., director of settlements and revenue records, Punjab (p.a.), for 243 days.
- CHAPMAN, Conductor T., sub engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, district engineer, Gorakhpur, North-West Provinces and Oudh (m.c.), for 214 days.
- HOGAN, Sub Conductor H., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.
- COLLETT, Colonel H., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy adjutant-general (p.a.), for one year.
- STEWART, Colonel J. C., Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab (p.a.), for one year.
- RIDGEWAY, Captain R. K., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, 44th Bengal Infantry, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Oudh Division (p.a.), for one year.
- GORDON, Captain R., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.
- ANDERSON, Lieut. W. P., Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.
- FLEMING, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m.c.), for six months.
- CUTHBERT, Captain C. J., H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been granted furlough out of India (m.c.), for four months by the Secretary of State for India, from Nov. 3.
- DASHWOOD, Mr. F. A., deputy examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bombay, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for six months, from Jan. 21.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 3.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

- CATLEY, Lieut. W. de S., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. H. E. Watts, proceeded on furlough to England, dated Dec. 24.
- GILL, Lieut. R. H., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. R. C. B. Haking, appointed adjutant, from Aug. 1.
- BLAKEN, Lieut. W. E. A., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Lieut. Lumsden, vacated on appointment to the Punjab police.
- WAKE, Lieut. E. St. A., 16th Bengal Cavalry, wing officer, on probation, 39th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer on probation.
- BAILEY, Lieut. C., officiating wing officer, on probation, 26th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer on probation.
- PRIOR, Lieut. W., wing officer 13th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster, dated Jan. 3.
- LITTLE, Lieut. W. R., wing officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. Giles, seconded on appointment as assistant commandant Burma Military Police, dated Jan. 4.
- BELL, Surgeon G. J. H., 20th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major K. M. Downie, M.D., on field service in Upper Burma.
- DICKINSON, Lieut. N. C. H., 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Dec. 26, 1886.
- CONNELL, Lieut. C. E. H., 1st Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Sikh Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Major Camp, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas.
- CHAMBER, Lieut. C., 6th Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Lieut. MacMullen, seconded for service in Burma police.

RIDGE—Under instruction from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. J. G. Ridge, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots, dated Oct. 1, 1886.

GOLDIE, Lieut.-Colonel B. J., R.E., is transferred from the Umballa division to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works, with a view to his officiating as a superintending engineer.

On arrival in India the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are posted as attached officers, as follows:—

MACKENZIE, Lieut. R. J. H. L., to the Beluchistan command, Military Works.

STOCK, Lieut. O. H., to Rawal Pindi command, Military Works.

STEVENS, C. R., to Meerut command, Military Works.

HORSSBY, Lieut.-Colonel G. M. B., R.A., is directed to proceed from Fort William to Rawal Pindi, for duty with the Royal Artillery at the latter station.

DODGSON, Lieut. H. B., R.A., is directed to proceed from Quetta to England to join H Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to which he has been appointed.

FURLONGS.

YOUNGHUSBAND—The leave granted to Lieut. F. E. Younghusband, 1st Dragoon Guards, is extended to May 15.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

CAREY, Colonel W., C.B., R.A., for 12 months, on medical certificate.

BALFOUR, Lieut. A. M., L Battery, 3rd Brigade, for nine months, on private affairs.

IVATT, Captain (Adjutant) G. A., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

FARRELL, Captain J. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

ROSS, Lieut. (Adjutant) W. C., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, on urgent private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to the date of the arrival of his battalion in England.

MONEY, Major E. C., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for 15 months, on private affairs.

DASHWOOD, Major F. A., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for 15 months, on private affairs.

WILBRAHAM, Captain L. B., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for 15 months, on private affairs.

CUSACK, Captain (Adjutant) J. W. H. C., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for nine months, on private affairs.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 3.)

LEIGH, Captain H. P. P., assistant commissioner, Kohat, is appointed to the Thal Sub Division, from Jan. 14, vice Shahzada Sultan Jan., C.I.E., extra assistant commissioner, who remains attached to the Kohat District.

PARKER, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., district judge, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of Hoshiarpur from Jan. 28, vice Mr. G. Knox, transferred.

CRUTCHLEY, Colonel R. J. L., officiating cantonment magistrate, 1st class, is confirmed in that appointment from Dec. 14, vice Colonel A. Stewart, deceased.

STORRS, Rev. R. A., B.A., who has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed additional joint chaplain of Rawalpindi from Dec. 30.

KING, Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, has passed the prescribed examination by the High Proficiency Standard in Arabic, and has been granted the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.

LUMSDEN, Lieut. H. R. W., Bengal Staff Corps, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government for employment in the Punjab police, is appointed an assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade, and he is temporarily posted to the Lahore district.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 12.)

WOMACK, Mr. A. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, made over charge of his duties on the 27th ult.

CRUMP, Mr. H. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, made over charge of his duties on the 27th ult.

The following reversions of deputy commissioners are ordered, in consequence of the return of Colonel C. H. Plowden, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, from furlough, from Jan. 8:—

BROOKE, Lieut.-Colonel W. S., to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

HOGG, Lieut.-Colonel T. W., to revert to his officiating appointment as deputy commissioner, 4th class.

The following reversions of district superintendents of police to their substantive appointments are ordered from Dec. 23, on which date Colonel H. A. Hammond gave over charge of the office of inspector-general of police and jails, and reverted to his substantive appointment as district superintendent of police, 3rd class:—

NOBLE, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, 4th class.

STUART, Mr. H. P., district superintendent of police, 5th class.

HURST, Mr. officiating district superintendent of police, 5th class, reverted to his substantive appointment as district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Bengal division, on being relieved by Mr. F. A. Naylor.

PREST, Mr. H. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, made over charge of his duties on the 2nd inst.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 8.)

PRENDERGAST, Mr. H. G., assistant superintendent of police, Godavari District, is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Nellore District, during the employment of Mr. M. G. A. Worsop on other duty.

SCONCE, Mr. W., B.A., Oxon, head master, Calicut College, is appointed to be first lecturer, Rajahmundry College.

WILLIAMS, Mr. L. C., B.A., third assistant, sub pro tem., Rajahmundry College, to act as second lecturer during the employment of Mr. Sundara Ran on other duty.

ELLIOT, Mr. E. H., B.A., first assistant, Teachers' College, to be first senior assistant professor, Presidency College.

BURROUGHS, Dr. C. W., B.A., LL.D., head master, Cuddapah High School, to be head master, Calicut College, and to continue to act as inspector of schools, fourth division.

HENSMAN, Mr. J. M., head master, Berhampore College, and acting lecturer, Kumbakonam College, to act as head master, Calicut College, during the employment of Dr. Burroughs, on other duty.

HENSMAN, Mr. C. T., B.A., 3rd assistant, to act as 2nd assistant, Teachers' College, during the employment of Mr. Velu Pillai as acting 1st assistant, from Feb. 1.

MATTHEY, Rev. E., missionary at Mayavaram in the Tanjore district, to solemnise marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

MERRIMAN, Mr. J. H., deputy commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MAGRATH, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. S., Staff Corps, returned from furlough out of India on Jan. 27.

DEANE, Lieut. F. B., Staff Corps, is permitted to return to duty.

MACKAY, Conductor D., Ordnance Department, is granted 60 days' leave in India in extension of that allowed him dated Sept. 15, 1886.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MILLER, Major W., to be Lieut.-colonel, dated Feb. 4.

The following promotion is made in the Queen's Own Suppers and Miners, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

SAUNDERS, Lieut. H. H., to be captain, dated Feb. 2.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj.-Gen. T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., S.C., Surg.-Maj. W. R. Murphy.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. F. Dobbs, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Traill, A. J. L. Grimes.

Bombay Estab.—Col. K. A. Jopp, R.E.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. C. R. Macgregor, S.C., two months; Surg. A. W. Mackenzie, five months; Capt. P. T. Buston, R.E., six months; Maj. J. P. D. Vanrenen, S.C., till Oct. 12, 1887; Lieut. W. J. Newell, S.C., six months; Col. H. M. Evans, S.C., 183 days; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Temple, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. S. L. Bagshawe, Inf., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. G. S. Stevens, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. de C. Williams, six months' p.a., commuted to twelve months' s.c. (this cancels leave, previously given, to return).

Madras Estab.—W. Wilson (Cov.), one year's furlough; G. W. Wicks, six months' p.a. commuted to twelve months' s.c. (this cancels leave, previously given, to return).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. Worsley, Inf., Lieut. H. S. G. Hall, S.C., Maj. A. H. Turner, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. P. N. Mookerjee, Maj. G. C. Fenwick S.C.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

- CARDEN—Feb. 17, at Manor Cottage, Templemore, Ireland, the wife of H. W. Carden, Captain Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and Paymaster Connaught Rangers, of a son.
- LEINSTER—March 1, at Kilkea Castle, Mageney, the Duchess of Leinster, of a son.
- PARK—Feb. 27, at Bonchurch, the wife of Captain C. W. Park, Devonshire Regiment, of a daughter.
- VENTRIS—Feb. 20, at Lee, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. Ventriss, 2nd Essex Regiment, of a son.
- WELD—Feb. 20, at Guelph House, Prince of Wales-road, Dorchester, Dorset, the wife of M. R. Weld, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- HOPKINS—GREENFIELD—Feb. 26, at Christ Church, Gipsy-hill, Norwood, Captain Manley Ogden Hopkins, Royal Artillery, to Caroline von Scherzer Hume, younger daughter of the late Hume Greenfield, Esq., Edinburgh.
- MOORE—BAKER—Feb. 21, at St. James's Church, Hereford, Henry Cecil Moore, Surgeon, formerly Lieutenant Royal Engineers, Bombay, and fifth son of the late Brigadier-General George Moore, H.E.I.C.S., to Henrietta Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Baker, of St. Albans.

DEATHS.

- BLUNT—Feb. 25, at Colorado Springs, U.S.A., William Blunt, eldest son of M. S. Gilmore (Retired Bengal Civil Service), of Beaufort Villa, Twickenham.
- BUCHANAN—Feb. 26, at St. Leonard's, Jane, widow of Major James Buchanan, late Madras Cavalry, aged 82.
- DOUGLAS—Feb. 21, at 27, Wilton-crescent, Sir Charles Douglas, K.C.M.G., aged 80.
- ELLIOT—March 1, suddenly, at Wolfelee, Roxburghshire, Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., of Wolfelee, in his 85th year.
- HOWES—Feb. 21, at Balham, Major-General F. A. Howes, Royal Engineers, aged 51.
- MURRAY—Feb. 26, at 4, Avenue-road, Aldershot, Elise Mary (Elsie), second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. C. D. Murray, R.A., aged 9.
- PEREIRA—Feb. 25, at 1, Sheffield-terrace, Kensington, W. Catherine Maria, widow of Francisco Pereira, aged 65.
- PRICHARD—Feb. 26, at Norton Court, Gloucestershire, William G. Prichard, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras, aged 73.
- RIDDICK—Feb. 28, at Winchester, Frances Alice, beloved wife of Surgeon-Major John Riddick, Medical Staff.
- TOYNBEE—Feb. 22, invalided home on board the P. and O. ship *Brindisi*, day after leaving Marseilles, Alfred Ernest Toynbee, late officer in that service.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

- COSTELLO—Feb. 9, at Mysore, the wife of J. A. Costello, Mysore Medical Service, of a daughter.
- DOBBIN—Feb. 5, at Kohat, the wife of W. J. K. Dobbin, 1st Sikh Infantry, of a son.
- IMPEY—Feb. 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of W. H. L. Impey, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
- McMAHON—Feb. 6, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain E. McMahon, Transport Department, of a daughter.
- ROBARTS—Feb. 12, at Jullunder, the wife of Captain C. J. Robarts, 16th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
- TUFFIELD—Feb. 17, at Bombay, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor T. E. Tuffield, G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, of a son.
- WAKEFIELD—Feb. 5, at Ludhiana, the wife of G. E. Wakefield, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.
- WIGHTMAN—Feb. 11, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain J. Wightman, Ordnance Department, Retired, of twin daughters.
- YULE—Feb. 4, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major W. A. Yule, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- CHEKE—AKEHURST—Feb. 7, at Calcutta, Arthur James, son of the late Colonel W. A. Cheke, to Isabella Josephine, daughter of A. P. Akehurst, Esq., Melbourne, Australia.
- CONSTABLE—WALL—Feb. 8, at Lucknow, Albert Edward, son of Lieut.-Colonel Brown Constable, and Curate of the City Mission, Allahabad, to Clara Emily, daughter of the late Mr. J. Wall, of La Martiniere College, and of Cheltenham.
- GRANT—COLLINS—Jan. 24, at Promie, E. A. Grant to Laura Grace Collins, daughter of Conductor W. Collins, Madras Commissariat Department.
- MURRAY—GROGAN—Feb. 10, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Cyril Francis Murray, 19th Bombay Infantry, son of the late Brigadier-General A. H. Murray, and grandson of the late Hon. Alex. Murray, of Frimley Park, Surrey, to Helen Edith, daughter of the Rev. G. W. Grogan, M.A., Rector of Withington, Manchester.
- SLEEMAN—WILKINSON—Feb. 16, at the Fort Chapel, J. Joseph Francis, son of Captain Richard Quin Sleeman, J.P., Ex-High Sheriff of the County Limerick, Ireland, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Captain Wilkinson, of H.M.'s 31st Regiment.
- TUCKER—GORDON—Feb. 10, at Mussoorie, A. H. Tucker, Esq., Punjab Police, son of W. T. Tucker, Esq. (late Bengal Civil Service), to Rose daughter of Major T. Gordon, Retired List, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

- RAY—Feb. 2, at Perambore, C. E. Ray, son-in-law of the late General Bishop, Madras Army, aged 47.
- STACK—Jan. 12, on board s.s. *Bengal*, off the coast of Australia, E. Stack, M.A., LL.D., Bengal Civil Service, aged 57.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Q'ntown.	Leaves Mel'ta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
Euphrates..	—	—	—	—	—	8 Mar.
Serapis ..	—	—	—	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Jumna	—	—	—	—	10 Mar.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	18 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

THE LAW'S DELAYS AND EXPENSES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I invite your attention to page 163 of the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 9th of last month.

The Editor already anticipates the ruin of the heir of one of the most loyal Natives who assisted us during the Mutiny—the Rajah of Bulrampoor, who saved the life of Sir Charles Wingfield.

The Rajah's estate is now compared to Dickens's description of Jarndyce v. Jarndyce.

No fault can be attributed to the late Rajah in his mode of bequeathing his property. He sought the best advice—was advised by a Scotch gentleman of high standing.

Why should the large property of a loyal Native nobleman be distributed among a large number of lawyers, both Native and European, both in India and in London? The Queen's Counsel will expect their share of the vast sums involved—vast, as Sir Horace Davey said at their Lordship's Board, to be extracted out of a young boy and two ignorant women.

The public in England know not the comments which are being made in Native society. Is the Queen's Jubilee to be marked and remembered by a mockery of justice to the Bulrampoor family, who would have been honoured by Her Majesty if she had been truly informed of the facts?

March 1st.

T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FIELD telegraph offices have been opened between Kyundoung and Katha, on the Bhamo line, at Mona-Kone, on the Thayetmyo-Malum line, and at Tatabin, in the Shwebo district.

ORDERS having been issued by Government to raise a police force of 2,000 men for service in Burma from Native regiments of the three presidencies and the Hyderabad Contingent now in Burma, the Commander-in-Chief desires to impress upon the commanding officers of the following regiments—7th Bengal Cavalry, 1st Madras Lancers, 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, 2nd, 11th, and 26th Bengal Infantry, 3rd Gorkha Light Infantry, 1st Madras Pioneers, 12th, 23rd, and 25th Madras Infantry—the urgent need of operating heartily with Government in this matter, and of furthering volunteering for the new police corps by all means in their power. It is only by the establishment of an efficient police that a reduction can be effected in the force now serving in Burma.

THE tenure of appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Factories, held by Captain S. G. D. Smith, Royal Artillery, has been extended to May 31, 1890.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the grant of three months' English pay of his rank to Captain C. Pulley, 3rd Gurkha Light Infantry, on account of a wound received by him in action near Lamaing, in Upper Burma, on Nov. 24, 1886.

THE services of the following officers have been placed, as a temporary measure, at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment in the police battalions in Upper Burma,

pending the necessary authority from Government:—As Commandants: Captain H. F. Farrant, 25th Madras Infantry; Lieutenant R. M. Rainey, 1st Madras Pioneers; Lieutenant R. P. Colomb, 25th Bengal Infantry. As Second in Command: Lieutenant A. T. Young, 12th Madras Infantry.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, Squadron Commander of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, vice Colonel Grant, who has reverted to military duty.

THE following officers have been granted leave out of India for one year:—Colonel G. S. Ostrehan, Assistant Commissary General; Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Reay, 13th Bombay Infantry; and Major T. Teed, Assistant Commissary General, second class. Colonel Reay's leave is on medical certificate.

THE W.I.R.A. MEETING AT BANGALORE.

At last the decision of the Council of the W.I.R.A. regarding the local meeting in December last has been received, and, as everybody who knew anything of the facts expected, the scores have been disallowed. A letter was recently received by the local honorary secretary from Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee, the honorary secretary at Poona, intimating the decision of the Council, and thanking him for the promptness with which he had brought to its notice the irregularity which has led to the disqualification of all the competitors without distinction. The honorary secretary further adds that the letter of the local secretary, suggesting a strict inquiry into the matter, so as to exonerate innocent men, had been circulated among the members of the Council. This is as it should be, but we cannot understand the unreasonably long delay that has occurred in the Council's arriving at a conclusion that was foregone. The matter was communicated to the honorary secretary at Poona immediately after the meeting there, about the 24th December, and more than a month elapses before the unfortunate competitors are informed of the result, and are at liberty to take such action as will clear their reputations in this scandalous affair. In the meantime the station and its competitors have been blackguarded throughout India in unmeasured but perfectly justifiable terms, which certainly could not have been pleasant reading for the unfortunates.

We might as well state authoritatively what the irregularity was. The scores made on the 2nd (500 and 600 yards) and 3rd class (200 yards) targets were nothing extraordinary: there was one 34 at 200 yards, and a 33 at 500 yards, out of a possible 34—common enough scores at those distances, as the late S.I.R.A. meeting proves. But at the 1st class ranges (700 to 1,000 yards) there was some very tall shooting, so tall, indeed, that with the added points, allowed by match rifles to the Martini-Henry, the totals were well over the highest possible scores attainable. This led to an examination of the target, with the result that the target showed fewer bull's-eyes and more outers than the score registers contained. That the registers were correctly kept there can be no doubt, for, with all the seven competitors at the firing point watching, each in his own interest, the register keeper, it was impossible to cheat, even if there had been a wish to do so. The only conclusion left is that the marker in some way knew who the firer of a particular shot was, and marked him bull's-eyes, whether his shots were outers or misses. Had the marker been drunk and incapable he would have distributed his favours all round, but he did not. Had he been a thorough rogue in grain he would have squared the target by giving other men's bull's-eyes to his patron and crediting the latter's bad shots to them. The plot, if plot there was, failed by reason of its amazing stupidity. We trust that the forthcoming inquiry will clear up this most discreditable scandal.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA AND BURMA.

On Friday evening, at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, Mr. Holt Hallett read a paper on "Railways Extension in India and Burma and Their Connection with China." Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., presided, and there were among those present Sir Juland Danvers, Sir Richard Mead, Surgeon-General Manifold, Mr. Hyde Clarke, and Mr. A. Bryce.

Mr. Holt Hallett introduced his subject by referring to the over-production from which in a great degree our trade was suffering. We must acquire fresh customers by opening new markets. Those markets were within our reach in India and Burma, and unless they were opened, and our trade carried into them and into the vast unopened markets of China and Indo-China, many of our manufactories must be closed. As we lowered our prices foreign tariffs were raised, and would continue to rise until our wares were generally shut out from Continental markets. The American tariffs at present varied between 50 and 265 per cent. on articles of import. Would it not have been better for the extension of our commerce if the £400,000,000 that we had invested in United States railways had been invested in those of India? India was a willing customer. Enrich her by spending money on her railways, and she would repay us by taking ever-increasing quantities of our manufactures, and would certainly prove an inexhaustible mine of wealth to this country. Steamers and railways had already done a great deal for the revenues, trade,

protection, enrichment, and advancement of the people of India. Since 1879 the export of wheat from that country had leapt from 2,000,000 to 56,000,000 bushels, and the figures were not less significant regarding other exports. In India exports had increased 57.49 per cent., while those of England, France and Germany had declined. Whole spaces existed in India to the extent of the whole arena of England and Wales upon which there was not a single line of rails. The only excuse the Indian Government had for doing nothing and allowing the rupee to fall to 1s. 6d. in value was that they had a fear of loss from exchange. Of the sums expended on Indian railways one-fourth was spent on materials in England and three-fourths for construction in India. Therefore, as the greater part of the expenditure would be in silver, the actual expenditure would not be so great when the rupee was valued at 1s. 6d. as it would if valued at 2s. For instance, if only 66,667 miles of railway were required, that mileage could be constructed for £325,000,000 when the rupee stood at 1s. 6d., while £400,000,000 would be required if it were at 2s. The construction of railways when the value of the rupee was low was therefore decidedly advantageous to the Indian Government. As to the increased liabilities that would be incurred by the Government carrying out such an extensive scheme for railways, he would point out that a railway constructed in the first year would, in the ordinary course, pay 1 per cent., the third year 2 per cent., and taking the average of Indian railways, 5.8 per cent. in the eighth year. If a policy of Government guarantees were adopted, the depression of trade would vanish and the revenues of India greatly increase. Railways in India and Burma were of great importance to the cotton and yarn industries. To those two countries in 1884 was exported nearly one-half of our total export. Were it not for railways in India our cotton, iron, and steel industries would be depressed to a greater degree than what they were. And knowing how useful railways in India had proved not only to commerce, civilisation, and to the welfare of the Natives of India, but also in times of war, famine, and insurrection, was it not pitiful that the Secretary of State and the Government of India could complacently look on and refuse to expedite their construction by such concessions as would enable them to be placed on the stock markets of the world—(hear, hear). He hoped that the new Secretary of State for India would resolutely follow up his words at Ashton-under-Lyne, where he stated that he wanted the people of England to come forward and say they would advance money to extend the railway system of India. There were at least three courses open to the Government to increase its public works establishment, to call in the aid of construction companies and afterwards decrease its liability by leasing the lines, or to offer such terms to private enterprise as would enable syndicates to float the railways at par upon the market—(hear, hear). What he had said with reference to the railways of India was also applicable to Burma, without which, he thought, it was impossible to bring out the resources of that country or even to protect it. He concluded by pointing out by means of a map the routes of proposed railways from the mouth of the Irrawaddy, in the Gulf of Martaban, to connect with the Indian railways, and also from Bangkok to Chung Ching, thus connecting Siam and Burma and India with China.

Sir Juland Danvers, Mr. Maclean, M.P., Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. Kimble, Mr. Mowit, and Mr. A. Bryce also took part in the discussion of the subject. A vote of thanks to Mr. Holt Hallett terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of the candidates for the Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 14th February and following days. Seventy-three candidates competed for twenty-eight appointments; seventy were reported qualified:—

	Marks.		Marks.
C. H. L. Meyer . . .	3435	L. G. Fisher . . .	2995
W. H. W. Elliot . . .	3340	A. Buchanan . . .	2970
L. F. Childe . . .	3320	C. C. Manifold . . .	2905
W. R. Clark . . .	3290	A. H. Jacob . . .	2900
G. F. W. Braide . . .	3270	J. Garvie . . .	2890
J. Murray . . .	3230	A. R. Jolliffe . . .	2880
P. O. W. Hailey . . .	3160	F. J. Crawford, M.D. . .	2770
R. J. Marks . . .	3150	W. G. McKvoy . . .	2760
M. A. Ker . . .	3100	H. W. G. Macleod . . .	2760
T. D. C. Barry . . .	3040	R. Robertson . . .	2750
C. E. L. Gilbert . . .	3040	G. B. Irvine . . .	2730
W. Vost . . .	3040	T. C. Moore . . .	2730
H. Herbert . . .	3035	W. H. Karney . . .	2720
C. E. Sunder . . .	3000	D. Simpson . . .	2720

THE authorities of the Oxford Military College (Cowley, Oxon) have placed several scholarships, varying in amount from £25 to £50 at the disposal of the most important of our Colonies. The scholarships are to be competed for in the Colonies, and will be tenable for three years during residence, and are open to candidates for commissions in Her Majesty's Army in the first place and next to those preparing for a civil career.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 28, Rosetta (s), Bombay; Brindisi (s), Calcutta; Kerbela (s), Bombay; Mira (s), Calcutta.—March 1, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 28, Cathay (s), London.—March 5, Navarino (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—March 4, Chusan (s), London.

MADRAS.—Feb. 28, Navarino (s), London.—March 1, Chusan (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 27, City of Khios (s), Calcutta.—March 3, Rohilla (s), Bombay.—4, Mira (s), Calcutta; Clan Mackay (s), Bombay; Suez (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—March 4, Clan Graham (s), Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.—March 2, Clan Drummond (s), London; City of Edinburgh (s), London.

MADRAS.—March 4, Goorkha (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Surat*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 17; from Brindisi, March 21.

For Bombay: Dr. G. Watt, Miss Isabella Watt, Sub-Lieut. Waterfield, Sub-Lieuts. W. K. Scharhib, W. E. Butler, W. P. B. Ward, E. Molyneux, B. Nolan, J. G. Beresford, O. L. Muriel, C. C. Renton, R. A. Benn, W. C. Scott, W. G. W. Brynmore, J. Ewan Todd, A. D. Creagh, E. R. T. Chitty, De Vie Carey, R. Vaughan, B. Leicester, R. E. Roome, G. A. Dale, H. Tweddell, H. J. Badcock, H. M. Grove, J. G. Bols, E. C. Bowcroft, J. M. Urkley, L. D. P. Grenfell, Lieuts. H. Greathed, E. G. Beddingfield, P. R. Wood, Capt. Dimond. From Venice: Mr. Dodds. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. Temple. For Aden: Lieut. Hon. H. A. Stanhope.

For Malta: General Benyon, Miss Benyon.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 17; from Brindisi, March 21.

For Madras: Miss Bell, Mr. A. H. Kenny Herbert, Mr. Walters, Lieuts. F. H. Taylor, J. O. Johnson, S. S. Bradford, J. Hill. From Venice: Mrs. Allison.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. Punnett.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. J. Thornett, Mr. F. H. Somes, Mr. C. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Benson and two infants, Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. F. W. Osborne.

For Colombo: Miss Barrows, Mr. Ellicott.

For Suez: Mr. W. J. Harris, Mrs. Harris and child.

For Malta: Mr. J. S. Robinson, Mr. J. L. Nash, Rev. and Mrs. Burrough, Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Martin, Sergeant C. Ross.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 17; s.s. *Siam*, from Venice, March 24; from Brindisi, March 28.

For Bombay: Capt. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan and infant, Dr. D. Molony.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, March 24; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 31; from Brindisi, April 4.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Tucker.

For Madras: Mr. H. J. Ross.

For Calcutta: Rev. M. Kirby, Mr. Bryson.

For Port Said: Sir John and Lady Burgoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Gretton and two sons.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, March 31; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 7; from Brindisi, April 11.

For Bombay: Capt. A. H. Gardner. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Major R. Patch, Dr. G. A. Maconochie.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mrs. C. Irving and two daughters.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 14; from Brindisi, April 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Capt. and Mrs. Wicks. From Brindisi: Capt. Temple.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail March 9.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. D. MacIver and three children, Miss Parker, Mr. Rogers.

For Bombay: Mr. H. A. Sharpe, Mr. J. R. Cruickshank, Lieut. V. A. Richards.

For Aden: Dr. Mathieson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 17.

For Calcutta: Miss Handy, Capt. Fuller, Miss Evangeline Watson, Mr. W. Dundas, Mr. D. McDonald, Mr. P. C. V. Barnett.

For Colombo: Miss Beyts, Mrs. Mactaggart.

For Malta: Mr. J. R. Edwards.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail April 14.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ferguson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson and three children, Mrs. Thomson and two children.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to sail March 8.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. A. McIntyre, Miss L. M. Best, Miss McDonnell, Mr. Mackenzie.

For Colombo: Mrs. Archer, Miss Archer, Miss M. Archer.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail March 5.

For Colombo: Mrs. Davis and two children, Mr. Hume Purdie.

For Calcutta: Miss A. H. James, Mr. Thompson, Mr. L. W. White, Mr. W. H. Bryer, Mr. John Hodge.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, Feb. 14.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mr. J. Sturrock, Mrs. Ivans and two children, Lieut.-Colonel Brydges, Mr. L. G. Evans, Mr. R. C. Williams, Mr. T. Greig, Miss Gellibrand, Mr. and Mrs. Priestley, Capt. and Mrs. Terman, Mrs. Acket, infant and two children, Mrs. M. Hutchins, Miss Scott, Mr. J. Buckley, Mr. J. Turner, Miss M. Kelsey, Dr. C. J. Rodrigues, Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. F. F. Omara, Mr. S. Russell, Mr. Langford Cox, Mr. Wrigby.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. Edmond, Feb. 27.

From Bombay: Mrs. Barrington.

From Suez: Sir S. Scott, Mr. Packe, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham.

From Malta: Mr. Twiss, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Wright, Mr. Christian, Mrs. Ashmore, Miss Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Lees, Mr. Hitchings, Major Morrison, Lieut. King.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. Brady, Feb. 27.

From Bombay: Miss McDowell, Mr. Roberts.

From Aden: Lieut. Biville, Capt. Browne, Mr. Lucas.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, left Bombay, Feb. 18.

For London: Mrs. Levenson, Mrs. J. E. Sandiman and child, Rev. and Mrs. Macnaught, Mr. Subbramanjee.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. W. Fuchs, Mr. B. Fuchs, Mr. D. Brown, Mr. Leitnitz, Mr. Sehmer, Mr. D. H. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Attwood, Mr. G. R. Elmslie, Colonel C. J. Pearce, Mr. John Farrar, Mr. Appenzeller, Surgeon S. F. Bigger, Colonel H. Collett, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ruddach. For Venice: Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mr. H. Atkins, Mr. W. H. Moss, Mr. C. A. Paterson, Major and Mrs. Moffatt.

For Suez: General and Mrs. Lucius Warren, Mr. and Mrs. De Cordova and children.

For Aden: Major-General W. W. Goodfellow.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. Barratt, from London, March 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. Oliver and two children, Mrs. J. W. MacQueen, Colonel and three Misses Madden, Mrs. Cookman and family, Colonel Nairne, C.B., Mrs. and Miss Nairne, Mr. and Mrs. Inayatulla, Mr. Hill, Mrs. A. Learmonth, Mr. G. Sim, Mr. G. Ray, Miss Higdon, Mr. Gibson, Lieuts. C. F. Stevens, C. C. Owens, J. C. Watson, D. G. Seagrave, F. G. Smallwood, F. R. Brodie, L. A. Graham Clarke, O. O. Smith, W. S. Armitage, F. Vans Agnew, E. C. Holland, A. R. Fox, W. Tomkins, C. H. O'Leary, Captains A. Tracey, J. L. Keir, J. F. Vans Agnew, J. C. Allen, R. Newton King, Major H. O. Woods.

For Malta: Mr. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Dewhurst, Mrs. Reay, Lieut. Hochin, Nursing Sister Freudmacher, Capt. Dale, R.N., Mr. J. Hart, Mr. Trent, Mr. B. B. Sapwell, Mr. S. Kannreuther.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Feb. 25.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Mr. Keep, Miss Keep, Mr. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Bird, Miss Bird, Miss Propert, Mr. H. Dewhurst, Mr. J. S. Dewhurst, Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P. For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, Mr. Price, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mr. T. Hindmarsh, Mr. J. H. Gray, Mr. J. D. Tileston, Mr. and Miss Phillips, Mrs. Hillyar, Mr. Palmer, Mr. McDaniel, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Thom, Mr. Anderson, Mr. John Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rae.

For Venice: Miss Baily.

For Suez: Mr. Donner, Mr. and Mrs. Stainton.

Per s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. E. G. Stead, sailing on March 4.

For London: Mr. W. Bull, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lark, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Mr. Acklom, Mrs. DeNiciville, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wicks, Mr. Holloway, Miss Holloway, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. E. Tayler, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Allies, Mr. Gregory, Mr. R. E. S. Thomas, Miss Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bramall, Mrs. Pendelbury and child, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott White, Miss Taylor, Mr. Kinmond.

For Brindisi: Duke of Manchester, Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montague, Colonel J. Lindsay, R.E., Mr. H. Berners, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly and two children, Mr. J. A. Beith, Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. S. Gawon, Mr. Cass, Mr. H. Brescott, Mr. E. D. Martin, Colonel A. Murray, Colonel J. C. Stewart, Colonel T. Manderson, R.E., Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Ezra, Mr. E. Blathwayte, Mr. John Thompson.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. C. A. Bird, Mr. Wild, Mr. John Tate, Mr. W. Lonsdale, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Fillerow Gordon.

For Suez: Mr. Le Grand Cannon, Mr. Douglas, Mr. H. P. Douglas, Mr. A. M. R. Renny.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—February 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 95½ to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	96 7-16	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	100 to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½ to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	101 to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	103 to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92 to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	101 to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½ to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.	
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	78½	Ra.
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	80½	Ra.
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	63½	Ra.
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	123	Ra.
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	110	Ra.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr. ct.	86½
Apollo ...	1,100	175	225
Bellary ...	400	nil.	430
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	140
Colaba ...	125	0	630
Dhollera Ginning ...	1,880	10	12½
East India ...	all	130	1,325
Fort ...	1,000	150	1,750
French ...	8,500	45 p.s.	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	409
Khangam ...	—	—	360
Mercantile ...	—	—	95
Mofussil Co. ...	250	50	415
Mummar M. ...	all	0	263
New Bhar ...	500	60	52½
New Indian ...	400	0	112½
Prince of Wales ...	125	8½	350
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	500
Sind & Panjab Cotton ...	750	93	1,225
Shud ...	500	70	550
Volkart ...	500	20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	620
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	455
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	101
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	835
Central India ...	500	35	830
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	635
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,000
Empress Co. ...	all	25	650
Franchise Potit ...	1,000	25	655
Golan Bala ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	830
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	650
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	825
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,300
James Greaves ...	500	25	585
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	80	1,130
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	920
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	20	825
Leopold ...	100	5	180
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,800
Mahaluxnee ...	1,000	—	530
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,220
Mazagon ...	250	9	185
Morarij Goudlass ...	1,000	50	1,470
Nalgam ...	100	—	67½
National ...	1,000	40	415
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	835
Oriental ...	625	15	540
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	6½	140
Prince of Wales ...	500	80	75
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	85	1,285
Sunderdas ...	1,000	50	690
Southern India ...	500	20	210
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	275
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	460
Western India ...	1,000	50	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
R. B. & C. T. R. Co. ...	136-15-5	do.	830
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	300

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.	
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100	
Bombay Ice Co. ...	600	118	
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,650	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10	
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—	
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	250	

Kemp & Co. ...	175	825
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	107½	107½
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	23	23
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,170
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—February 12.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 95 2 to 95 3	
1½ of 1870 (1835) ...	95 8 to	
4½ of 1878-79 (1835) ...	95 8 to 95 10	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	95 8 to 95 10	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Ra. Paid off	
6 of 1865 (1835) ...	—	—
6 of 1866 (1836) ...	—	—
6 of 1867 (1837) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1880) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1873 (1903) ...	99 0 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	91 6 to	—
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	94 8 to 95 0	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 196
Alliance of Simla ...	100	125 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	845 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	103 to 105
National of India ...	£12½	110 to —
Robilkund Kumon ...	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	28½ to —
Unconquered Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.	
Alipore Coal ...	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	62 to 63
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,560 to —
B. Barnagunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	11 to 11½
D. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½ to 8
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,220 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	53 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	295 to 300
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	58 to 59
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	50 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	145 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	70 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	105 to 100
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	105 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	40 to 42
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	32 to 33
Equitable Coal ...	250	120 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	10 to 11
Goswami Cotton Mills ...	200	210 to —
Gourapore ...	100	69 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	83 to 90
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	63 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	95 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	93 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	61 to —
Mut. Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	235 to 230
Murre Brewery ...	100	14 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	109 to 110
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	65 to 70
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	98 to —
Runkitopore Press ...	100	55 to 58
Raneergunge Coal Association ...	100	52 to —
Riverside Press ...	90	59 to 60
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seabrope Jute Manufacturing ...	100	42 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	32 to 33
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	62 to 63

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.	
Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuloke ...	100	70 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	85 to —
Assam ...	£20	530 to —
Balasan (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	23 to 34
Do. contributory ...	80	23 to 24
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	107 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	50 to —
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 43
Central Cachar ...	200	98 to 100
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	34 to 36
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	55 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	40 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Coocheola (Cachar) ...	100	29 to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehling (Assam) ...	90	25 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	60 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	32 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	30 to 82
Endogram ...	10	100 to —
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	150 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob Assam ...	100	12 to 14

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72 to —
Hoolmiree (Assam) ...	100	90 to —
Hoolmiree (Assam) ...	100	45 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	435 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalabheri (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Korauli (Jhittagong) ...	100	33 to 38
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	18 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	90 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	80 to —
Kursong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	98 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	2 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Loobah ...	100	118 to 120
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majumdar (Cachar) ...	100	19 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	7 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	to —
New Falldhi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to —
Punkabare (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakiti ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	53	10 dist.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singhill and Murmah ...	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	136 to 103
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 87
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	10 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to 102
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	115 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—March 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.	
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	85 to	85½
3½ India Stock, Jan 5, 1831 ...	100 to	100½
4 Do. October 10, 1838 ...	100 to	101
4 India Encased Paper ...	69½ to	70½
4 Do. do. 1835 ...	—	to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	71½ to	72½
4 Ceylon, 1832 and 1893 ...	101 to	105
4 Do. 1833-8 ...	101 to	103
4 Mauritius, 1831 ...	105 to	107
6 Do. 1893-98 ...	109 to	114
4 Do. ...	99 to	101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to	105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.	
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to	8
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to	4½
B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	100 to	103
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.		22½ to	23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...		22½ to	23
Do. Ann. U £1 per ann.(less 1)		24½ to	25
Do. Dof. Ann.Cap.,Gua.,4 p.c.		116 to	119
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	115 to	147
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	125 to	127
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	118 to	122
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	113 to	116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	125 to	127
Rohild and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	43 to	5½
Scinde, Punjab & Delhi, gua. 4 Ann. 1905	4½	22½ to	23
Do. Do. Ann. 1938	5	22½ to	23½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	125 to	127
South Mahratta Gua., Li. ...	20	101 to	103
Do. do. ...	5	to	—
Nizam's State Rail. 5 p.c. gua.	100	103 to	108
Do. do. ...	35	to	—
West of India Port, Li. ...	20	23½ to	20½

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 2, '85.
Ahmad, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Anderson, G. A., India Rys., 12 mos., 13 Aug. '81.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 27 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Anderson, J. S., Indi. Rys., 6 mos., 10 June '86.
Anstruther, W. T., Punjab P.W.D.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Customs, 10 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85.
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Dec. 17, '85.
Baker, C. J. S., Assam P.W.D., 16 mos., July 14, '86.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barker, E. J., Bo. Mint, 15 mos., Jan. 30, '86.
Barkot, W. T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '86.
Barkley, D. G., Ben. Cov., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., April 2, '86.
Barnes, H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 22 mos., April 24, '85.
Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 19 mos., July 3, '86.
Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 30, '87.
Barnish, M. P., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '83.
Beaumont, W., Mad. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab P.W.D., 36 mos., April 21, '81.
Benson, R. S., M. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Betta, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 23, '85.
Bewley, A., India D.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 13, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 30 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., April 2, '85.
Blood, Surg. J. N.W.P. Medl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Brand, W. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 27 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Brereton, C. F., Railway Dept., 27 mos., June 11, '85.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Dept., 11 mos., Aug. 17, '85.
Brooke-Fox, F. G., Railway Dept., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '86.
Bryson, A. H., Com. Accts., 16 mos., May 13, '86.
Bullock, F. S., Ben. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Bunnig, C., Mining Engr., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '86.
Buro-Murdoch, Capt. J. E. E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.
Butcher, H. L., India Railways, 6 mos., 8 Jan. '87.
Cadiz, T. R. G., 12 mos.
Cardew, A. G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 2, '84.
Carey, A. D., Ben. Cov., Salt Comm., India, 24 mos., May 27, '85.
Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Pol. Sec., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Casey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Cates, Lt. G. E. H., Bo. S.O., Bo. Pol., 11 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
Chapman, L. F. R. H., Bo. S.O., Bo. Pol., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '86.
Church, W. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., April 1, '86.
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 7 1/2 mos., Nov. 5, '81.
Clarke, R., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 10 mos., Dec. 24, '86.
Clift, H. W., Assam P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 3, '86.
Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 18 mos., Feb. 3, '86.
Cobb, Surgon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Coghlan, R. N., Sind Customs, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '83.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 52 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 1 1/2 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Cowley, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., April 29, '86.
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.
Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Crawford, J. T., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 25, '86.
Crawley-Bovey, A. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Settlements, 12 mos., 31 Aug. '83.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Cruckshank, A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Crulokshank, B. Le. Surg. J., B. P. Pioneers, 6 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
Cumming, W. H., Punjab Survey, 12 mos., May 29, '86.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 2, '86.
D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882.
Dankell, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos.
De Fonblanque, L. R., 12 mos.
Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 16, '86.
Donaldson, W., Survey of India, 12 mos., June 6, '85.
Douglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 15 mos., July 24, '86.
Douglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.
Drberg, J. J. S., Assam Comm., 18 mos., April 15, '86.
Druitt, G., B. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., July 27, '86.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Duncan, P., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '86.
Duthoit, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 9 mos., May 14, '86.
Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 29, '86.
Edgar, J. W., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 1, '85.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 21 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Egerton, R. W., State Railways, to Jan. 31, '87.
Ellas, Ney, Political Dept., 12 mos.
Elliot, A., Berars Comm., 20 mos., April 3, '86.
Ellis, H., State Railways, 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 7, '86.
Evans H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Mar. 5, '86.
Ewing, K. C. D., Survey Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '85.
Fagnan, R. S. F., Bombay Forest, 18 mos., June 1, '86.
Fashaw, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Faulder, C. J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Apr. 22, '86.
Ferris, M. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
French, Mullan J., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, '86.
Fido, J. W., Bo. Mint.
Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo. Cav., 15 mos.
Floyd, W. C. L., India P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Fox, H. H., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., April 30, '86.
Framjee, J. D., Bo. Customs, 10 mos., Oct. 15, '83.
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 18 mos.

Garthwaite, L., Mad. Educl., 15 mos.
Gass, H. A., M. Forests, 20 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
George, A. S., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 27, '86.
George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 29, '83.
Gibson, G. St. P., Bo. Forests, 15 mos., Dec. 21, '85.
Goodrich, H. St. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Gore, L. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., 31 Aug. '83.
Grant, J. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Greaves, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 22, '83.
Greer, R. T., Assam Comm., 9 mos., July 4, '83.
Grieg, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., June 29, '86.
Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 16 mos., July 13, '83.
Grigg, H. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Educl., 16 mos.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 31 ms., Mar. 10, '85.
Guise, R. F., Ben. Police, 8 mos., 14 Jan. '87.

Hall, C. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Handley, F. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 24, '83.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 18 mos., April 29, '83.
Harrington, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Harrison, H. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Hart-Davies, T. B. C., B. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Sept. 21, '85.
Hart, W. E., State Railways, 12 mos., July 21, '83.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medl., 18 ms., Apr. 10, '86.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Police, 21 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
Havlock, G. B., Ben. Police, 13 mos., May 23, '86.
Hawes, S. H., 6 mos.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.
Henderson, R. M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Hewitt, Lt. J. R. E., Madras P.W.D., 18 ms., Apr. 21, '86.
Hibbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., June 3, '86.
Hight, A. E., Bom. P.W.D., 10 mos., Nov. 1, '85.
Hill, C., N.W.P., P.W.D., to Oct. 19, '87.
Hogan, J. L. P., P.W.D., Bom., 15 mos., Apr. 1, '85.
Holme, C. H., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Homan, D. R., Punj. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '83.
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.
Hosking, E., Bo. Cov., B. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Hough, A., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Nov. 12, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., July 27, '86.
Hume, Surg. T., H. A. Dist., Medical, 12 mos., May 3, '86.

Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Opium, 21 mos., Nov. 25, '85.
Ivens, J. H. A., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 11 mos.
James, A. H., Ben. Police, 15 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., 19 mos., Mar. 19, '85.
Jameson, A. S., N.W. Ry., 12 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Marine, 16 mos., Nov. 16, '85.
Jervoise, A. A. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '83.
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Feb. 6, '85.
Johnson, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 7, '86.
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., B.S.C., Pun. Judl., 6 ms., 24 Aug. '86.
Jones, S. E., Ben. C. W., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., 20 Feb. '87.
Jones, W. C., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 15, '86.
Jopp, Col. K. A., India P.W.D., 6 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 16 mos., April 1, '86.

Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
Keys, E., Ma. Press, 6 mos.
Kibble, J., N.W.P. Educl., 34 mos., Feb. 18, 1881.
King, M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
Kilts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.
Laidwan, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., April 1, '86.
Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Lambert, J., C.I.E., Calcutta Police, 12 ms., June 1, '86.
Lane, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 29, '86.
Lan, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 10 mos., April 2, '86.
Lawrence, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 14, '86.
Lodger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86.
Le Fann, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 17 mos.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 27 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Leonard, W., Ben. Jails, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '86.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl.
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '85.
Little, Surg. S., N.W.P. Medl., 12 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Educl., 8 mos., Nov. 19, '86.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 22 ms., July 23, '85.
Lushington, J. L., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 ms., Nov. 3, '85.
Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, to Mar. 22, '87.
Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 10 mos.
Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 26, '86.
Macleod, D. G., Burma Judl., 10 mos., Spt. 12, '86.
Macpherson, G. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 10 mos., Dec. 3, '86.
Madze, P. M., Telegraph Dept., 7 mos., Sept. 1, '81.
Maitland, Surg. J., Ma. Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 23, '83.
Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 12 mos.
Mauce, Sir H., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept.
Marriot, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 6 mos., Nov. 5, '81.
Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Dec. 4, '85.
Martin, E. J., P.W.D. B. n.
Martyn, G. V., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 30, '86.
Morrison, J. H., Mad. Salt, 10 mos., Oct. 23, '85.
McCabe, R. B., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 21 mos., Feb. 19, '86.
McCupplin, D., Bo. Police, 9 mos., 5 Aug. '85.
McIvor, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
McKee, J., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
McKiddie, Dr. G. D., N.W.P. Medl., 18 mos., May 15, '86.
McLean, J. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '83.
Middleton, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 ms., April 5, '85.
Mories, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
Monies, W., India, P.W.D.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., July 15, '85.
Morris, D., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Norton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
Moyle, C., State Railways, 15 mos., Apr. 18, '85.
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.
Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, '86.
Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 10, '85.
Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Nicholls, H. S., Berar Comm., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '86.

Nisbet, J., Burma Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 20, '86.
Nixon, G. B. n. P.W.D., 20 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Norfor, C. H. T., Madras P.W.D., 21 mos., Nov. 30, '85.
Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '86.
Nugent, J., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bombay, 18 mos., May 21, '86.
O'Conoy, J. F., Asst. Sec. Govt. India Finl. Dept., 5 mos., Nov. 19, '85.
Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 21 mos., Dec. 8, '85.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 30 ms., Nov. 4, '81.
O'Farrell, H. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Nov. 7, '85.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mtl. Accts. Madras, 24 ms., Nov. 28, '85.
O'Gilliv, J. L., N.W. Provs. Police, 12 ms., Sept. 14, '86.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 30 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
O'Neill, L., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Comm., 12 ms., Nov. 13, '85.
O'Neill, Surg. J., Punj. Sanitary, 18 mos., 10 Apr. '86.
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 8, '86.

Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 12 Aug. '86.
Palmer, C. W., Burma Forests, 12 mos., 24 Aug. '85.
Pargiter, E. H., Punjab, P.W.D., to Oct. 29, '87.
Pary, J. W., R. Hwy Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 10, '85.
Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comm., 12 mos., July 6, '86.
Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Peterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint, 19 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Petter, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 18 ms., Apr. 9, '86.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Und. Sec. Govt. Ben., 6 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Pollan, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 4, '85.
Porter, S. T., Bengal Pilot, 6 mos.
Power, G. F. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 60 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, to Feb. 23, '87.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 12, '86.
Rienior, P., State Railways, 12 mos., June 29, '86.
Rebsch, S., P.W.D. Bom., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reed, H. J.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N.W. Provs., 24 mos., June 16, '86.
Reid, T. L., Ajmera Educl., 9 mos.
Reilly, C. H., Asst. Sec., Govt. of Bengal, 9 ms., Feb. 17, '83.
Reynolds, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.
Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bo. Sma., Apr. 1, '86.
Ross, D., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., Aug. 25, '85.

Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 10, '86.
Sage, L. M., Burma, P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Sampson, A. B., Und. Sec. Govt. India, P.W.D., 6 mos., Nov. 14, '81.
Sargeant, Col. C. M., Rev. Surv., 6 mos.
Schurr, H. S., Ben. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Selby, F. G., Bom. Educl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Sewell, E. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 24 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Silcock, J. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 15 mos., Mar. 6, '86.
Smith, A., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 7, '86.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras Salt, 26 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Smith, W. F.
Smith, W. W., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Somerville, T. C. W., Karachi Press, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '86.
Sp. n. J. M., Madras, P.W.D., 10 mos., June 15, '86.
Spencer, E. E., Mad. Cov., 24 mos., April 9, '85.
Sprenger, A., India, R. W. D., 18 mos., May 29, '86.
Staley, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Sept. 10, '86.
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Comm., 84 mos., May 2, '84.
Stevens, W., Punjab P.W.D., 24 ms., Mar. 10, '85.
Storey, H. F., State Railways, 10 ms., Apr. 23, '86.
Swinburne, H. L., Postal Dept., 6 ms., Mar. 22, '86.
Symons, W. A., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Nov. 14, '86.

Talbot, W. A., Bo. Forests, 14 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Tate, J., Bombay, P.W.D., 9 mos., May 20, '86.
Taylor, P. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22 ms., July 29, '85.
Temple, Capt. R. C., B.S.C. Punjab Judl., 24 ms., May 5, '85.
Thakur, S. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., July 4, '86.
Thomas, J. C., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., 14 Jan. '87.
Thompson, Surg. C. M., Madras Medical, 12 mos.
Thorburn, S. S., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 4 mos., Oct. 26, '86.
Thorhill, W. H., Ma. Survey, 6 mos., Oct. 15, '81.
Todd, A. B., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '86.
Toppin, R. F., India P.W.D., 12 mos., July 20, '86.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Tracey, T. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '85.
Tremenheere, J. H. A., Ma. Cov., Madras Rev., 18 mos.
Trevor, A. C., Bo. Cov., Col. Salt Rev. Bo., 12 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
Twigg, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 23, '86.
Tyndall, S. W., Sind Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 25, '86.

Usher, C. J., Madras, P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 9, '83.
Vander, Stratten E., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Sept. 22, '86.
Venning, P., Ba. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Verdon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 mos., Mar. 9, '85.
Wahid-ud-din-Sahabzade, Pol. Dept., 12 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
Wallace, D., Cent. Prov. P.W.D., 15 mos., 17 Aug. '86.
Wallace, J. A., State Railways, 15 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Waller, Capt. E. A., R.E.
Watson, C. J. K., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 27, '86.
Watson, H. E., Bom. Police, 11 mos., May 7, '86.
Webster, E. F., Mad. Cov., Chief S. C. to Govt., 10 mos., Dec. 10, '85.
Weekes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 5, '86.
Weld, M. R., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Wheatley, G., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 25, '86.
Whitson, S., Ishapore Factory, 12 mos., Aug. 27, '86.
Wigley, F. G., Legislative Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Williams, E. de C., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 3, '86.
Williams, F. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.
Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
Wilson, S. N., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 25 July '86.
Wilson, W., Ma. Cov., Director of Settlements, 12 ms., Mar. 19, '85.
Winchester, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
Winter, H. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '86.

Wood, Capt. E. S., N.W.P. Forests, 15 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
Woodward, H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Aug. 3, '86.
Wynne, T. R., India, P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 20, '86.

Yates, O. V., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., May 14, '85.
Yates, R. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 13 mos., Dec. 5, '86.
Young, B. H., Mad. P.W.D., 15 mos., April 1, '86.
Young, H. G., Madras Police, 12 mos

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Babington, Rev. W. M. S., 24 mos., Oct. 19, '85, M.
Badham, Rev. C. H., 12 mos., June 2, '86, Bo.
Baynam, Rev. A. W., 24 mos. Jan. 18, '86, Bo.
Bell, Rev. W. C., 20 mos., July 24, '85, B.
Blyth, Ven. G. F., 24 mos., Mar. 25, '85, B.

Clarke, Rev. D. G., 24 mos., June 1, '85, M.

Etty, Rev. A. H., 12 mos., Dec. 5, '85, Ben.

Forbes, Rev. J. F., 24 mos., Mar. 13, '85, Bo.

Gale, Rev. W. H., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85, Ben.

Kinsman, Rev. V. W., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '86, Ben.

Liston, Rev. W. A., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, M.

Lya, Rev. F. G., 22 mos., Mar. 25, '85, M.

MacCarthy, Rev. W., 20 mos., May 1, '86, Ben.

Matthew, Ven. H. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, B.

Mitchell, Rev. A. L., 24 mos., Apr. 2, '86, Ben.

Moore, Rev. C., 12 mos., Feb. 13, '86, Ben.

Nicholas, Rev. P., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '85, B.

Onslow, Rev. A. L., 21 mos., Aug. 18, '85, Bo.

Scott, Rev. W., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '85, M.

Sharplin, Ven. Archdeacon, 6 mos., Oct. 1, '86, Bo.

Smith, Rev. C., 12 mos., Sept. 24, '86, M.

Sp. ns, Rev. A. W. N., 24 mos., Oct. 31, '85, B.

Spring, Rev. H. C., 24 mos., Apr. 29, '86, Ben.

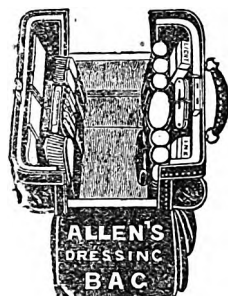
Swynnerton, Rev. C., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86, Ben.

Walford, Rev. C., 9 mos., Mar. 19, '86, Bo.

Watson, Rev. A. B., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86, Bo.

Williams, Rev. H. A., 24 mos., Mar. 24, '86, Ma.

Wilson, Rev. A. N., Ben., 24 mos., Mar. 27



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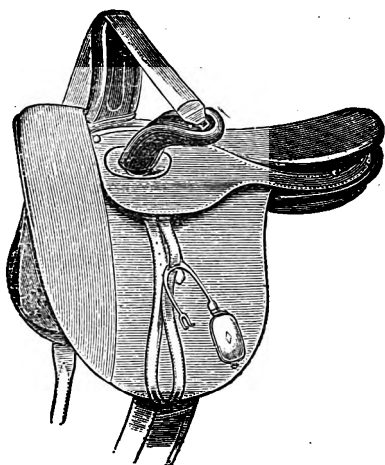
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The Property is most conveniently situated on the banks of the Ganges Canal, and by a recently opened branch of the Oude and Rohilkund line, has been placed in direct communication with the entire railway system of India.

The works are erected upon about 13½ acres of land, the freehold of which will be conveyed to the Company. There are a complete Foundry capable of casting 20 tons per day, Smithy and Turning and Fitting Shops, Carpenters' and Pattern Shop. The class of business which has hitherto been done by the workshops is the Manufacture of Machinery, Ironwork, Bridges, Canal Boats, Dock Gates, and all kinds of Appliances and Utensils for the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Rajputana. There are, also, a special Department for the manufacture of Mathematical Instruments, and ample machinery and tools (chiefly by WHITWORTH & Co.), with all requisites for general engineering work.

No competing establishment of any importance exists nearer than Bombay and Calcutta for this growing class of business, and the stock of special patterns and apparatus ensures the continuance of support from the already long-established connection with the public as well as the Government.

The Government valuation in April, 1886, showed that the Block, Plant, Stores (price not at old Stock Rates, but at the then ruling market rates), London Invoices and Supplies, amounted to Rs. 13,85,078, for which sum, converted at 1s. 5½d. per rupee, or £101,000, the Vendors have agreed to transfer the undertaking to the Company. The Vendors' profit will consist of an abatement made to them by the Government on its valuation. The Vendors will pay the whole of the expense attendant upon the negotiations for the purchase and transfer of the property, and of the formation of the Company down to and including the allotment of shares, except brokerage. No other commission or promotion money of any kind whatever will be paid by the Company.

Moneys due on Works in progress and outstanding debts will be paid over by the Company to the Government as and when realised.

The stores will be verified at the time of transfer of the property to the Company by Arbitrators on behalf of the Government and the Vendors, and it is agreed, between the Vendors and the Company, that the above sum of £101,000 shall be reduced in respect of any diminution which at the time for completion may be found to exist as regards the Stores.

The purchase money includes a sum of upwards of 9 lakhs of rupees, or about £66,000 for stores in the shops. This large quantity of Stock has accumulated in consequence of the system of indenting once a year, on the Secretary of State, for supplies sufficient to meet all possible requirements during a whole year. Colonel Jasper O. Maxne, then Secretary to the Government (P. W. Department), remarked (Memorandum of the 3rd Dec., 1885) that "with a private firm or Company the value of stores kept on hand would probably be nearer 3½ lakhs." Mr. Angus Campbell, the Manager for the Government, states (Letter of the 20th of Feb., 1886) as follows:—"I think that if these workshops were in the hands of a private firm they would pay well. The great drawback at present is the difficulty in getting material; we must get it through the Secretary of State and we cannot get it quickly, nor can we be sure when we will have it. This prevents us going in for large contracts, and it also forces us to have an amount of stock on hand out of all proportion to the value of work turned out; we have from 8 to 9 lakhs' worth; 1 lakh would be enough, or say 2 at most." The Directors are of opinion that, with the present improved facilities of transit and of transmitting orders by wire, the estimate of 2 lakhs for stock of stores will be found sufficient. The surplus of £50,000 will, therefore, be available for realization; and no difficulty is anticipated in gradually reducing the stock accordingly. This realization will form a fund which may be applied for the redemption of the Debentures, or otherwise, from time to time in the interests of the Company.

The Government accounts are made up annually to the 31st March. In the year 1885-86, in view of the early transfer of the business, work was curtailed and concentrated on the completion of current orders; no new advances were accepted, large advances previously received from customers were repaid in cash, instead of being worked off at a profit." (Government Resolution of 29th Nov., 1886.)

The net profits for the four years ending 31st March, 1885, were as follows:—

1881-82	Rs. 1,08,683.
1882-83	1,81,061.
1883-84	1,69,987.
1884-85	1,20,441. * Allowing for Rs. 22,607 (special and exceptional charges).
Total	Rs. 5,76,175.

Deducting nearly a lakh of rupees for a somewhat abnormal demand for a special class of work in the two years 1882-3, and for a fair proportion of bad debts, the Directors believe that this total may be taken at Rs. 4,80,000 or an average of Rs. 1,20,000 per annum, equivalent, at 1s. 6d., to £9,000. This view accords with that of Col. Maxne, who added, "There is no reason to suppose that work will decrease, and under proper management an average annual profit of Rs. 1,20,000 may reasonably be expected."

In December, 1885, the Government observed: "with the advent of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Extension, however, it may fairly be expected that a considerable impulse will be given to the foundry business, and from the Table under consideration (showing the transactions of the shops for the last 11 years), it would appear that the *out-turn of the shops could be practically doubled without increasing the normal working expenditure.*"

As regards the profits for the current year, during which work has been resumed the following telegram has been received by the Vendors, dated Allahabad, 25th January, 1887:—"Your telegram 22nd. Superintendent Workshops reports all Departments fully employed, and anticipates net profits over one lakh this financial year."

Looking at these figures the Directors anticipate that, when fairly started under the new management, the works will yield a net annual profit sufficient for the payment of

6 per cent. on Debentures	£50,000 = £3,000
and 9 per cent. on Shares	£60,000 = £5,400
	£8,400.

Without assuming any higher profits the dividend upon the shares would advance to 14 per cent., when the Debentures shall have been redeemed, but independently of this, the Directors have no doubt that the profits will largely increase. It may be added that the Government of the North-West Provinces has promised to give the Company all the assistance in its power.

One Member of the Board (Mr. Prince) having been formerly in charge of these works under Government, has an intimate knowledge of the business; and Mr. Angus Campbell, "who for over twenty years managed the concern and brought it to its present flourishing condition," has offered to take charge of the works on behalf of the Company, and with the perfect freedom which the Manager will be allowed to exercise in the way of canvassing for business (from which he was strictly debarred by the Government), it is confidently anticipated that the work will be greatly extended, and the profits very materially increased. All the departments of the workshops are fully employed, and the works are in a healthy state as a "going concern."

The Debentures now proposed to be issued will be a first charge upon the undertaking.

The following contracts have been made:—

1. Contract with the Government of India constituted by various letters and telegrams, which have passed between Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., of Bombay (the corresponding firm of Messrs. Bevis, Russell & Co., of London), and the Government or their officers.
2. Dated 1st March, 1887, between the Vendors and this Company.

If no allotment is made the deposit paid on application will be returned in full. Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained of the Bankers, Solicitors, and at the Offices of the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles, and of form of Debentures, and of the proposed Trust Deed for securing the Debentures, and copies of full particulars of the said letters and telegrams, as well as Illustrated Price List of Articles sold at the Works, may be inspected or obtained at the Offices of the Solicitors. The Debentures will be payable to the Registered Holder.

Application will be made in due course for an official quotation on the Stock Exchange.

Dated this 1st March, 1887.

* Col. Maxne's Memo. of 3rd Dec., 1885. + Ibid.
 ; Government Resolution, 24th Dec., 1885. § Ibid., 29th Nov., 1886.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 25th February; from Allahabad and Madras to the 23rd February; and from Calcutta to the 22nd February.

TELEGRAMS received from all parts of the country show that the Queen's Jubilee has been celebrated with great enthusiasm everywhere. At the Presidency towns and the capitals of the principal Native States the demonstrations were of an imposing character.

THE Governor in Council has placed on record his appreciation of the loyal enthusiasm displayed by the citizens of Bombay on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee.

DEFERRING to the wishes of Hindoos and Parsees the Mahomedan butchers of Bombay did not slaughter cows on Jubilee day. In a Resolution on the subject the Government commends their action as showing in what harmony the different races live in Bombay, while in other parts of India the killing of cows is often a cause of riot and bloodshed.

DURING the Jubilee illuminations at Umballa the splendid mess-house of the Cheshire Regiment caught fire, and was burnt to the ground. Most, if not all, of the valuable mess property, however, was saved.

ONE of the most notable celebrations of the Jubilee was that in Peshin, where the ceremony consisted in sending an engine for the first time over the four miles of tunnels and viaducts that take the railway through the Chuppar rift and over the Chuppar bridge, a work 600 feet long and 300 high. Captain B. Scott, R.E., was the engineer in charge.

A GOOD deal of fighting with dacoits is reported from Upper Burma. Several casualties have occurred on our side.

A LAMENTABLE occurrence has happened at the Mahaboung police thanah, which was only recently burned by dacoits, who killed the guard. The sergeant ordered the Punjabees to proceed against the dacoits lurking in the neighbourhood, but they refused, and, on the sergeant remonstrating, shot him dead.

A BRISK trade is being carried on with the Shans and Burmese at Bhamo.

THE negotiations with the fugitive Wuntho Tsawbwa continues.

A FIRE has occurred at Mandalay, destroying sixty houses, chiefly inhabited by European and Eurasian clerks, and a long range of gharry stalls.

IT is understood that Mr. Crosthwaite, on arrival in Burma, will proceed almost immediately to Mandalay.

THE Viceroy will probably pay a visit to Dehra Dun on his journey up-country to Simla.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has left Calcutta for Bombay, whence he goes direct to Umballa, subsequently going to the Peshin Valley to inspect the frontier fortifications.

GENERAL CHESNEY goes to Peshin towards the end of March, in time to meet the Commander-in-Chief there.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY is due in Calcutta on the 18th March, when he will take his seat in the Council as an

incident in drawing his pay. Mr. Elliot Colvin, C.S., at present Assistant to Sir Edward Bradford, will be his private secretary on his becoming Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whilst Captain Rawlinson's services as aide-de-camp will be continued.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has issued to the army a general order deploring the death of Sir Charles MacGregor.

MAJOR COOPER, aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, proceeds home on short leave next month owing to ill-health.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON will open the section of the Assam and Behar Railway through the Parnia district, so far as it has been completed, on the 4th proximo.

MR. H. N. B. ERSKINE, Commissioner in Sind, retires from the service on April 1, being succeeded by Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Commissioner of Customs, who has just returned from furlough.

A MEETING has been held at the Bombay Secretariat to promote the work of the St. John's Ambulance Association. Lord Reay and Lord and Lady Brassey addressed the meeting. Letters were read from their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, sympathising with the movement.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, High Sheriff of Bombay, has offered Rs. 1,25,000 for the establishment of a Medical College in connection with the Cama Hospital, or the enlargement and improvement of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

COLONEL W. TREVOR, having made over charge of the Public Works Secretariat to General Hancock, has left Calcutta for England by the steamer *Ravenna*.

THE NAWAB BCSHEER-UD-DOWLAH proceeds to England next month, and has been deputed to represent the Nizam at the Jubilee celebration on the 20th June. It is said that the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk will form one of the deputation.

THE Punjab Government have given orders for the preparation of a survey for a line of railway between Puttiala and Batinda, and Mr. W. Macdonald, Executive Engineer, has been deputed to start operations at once. The ground is described as being peculiarly favourable for such a work, there being absolutely no rivers or streams of any magnitude in the entire length of one hundred miles.

THERE will be a special meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council next month, either at Delhi or Umballa, to pass the Punjab Land Bills.

AN additional force of 2,000 police is about to be raised in the Punjab for Burma.

THE GOVERNMENT AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—In spite of many plausible arguments, and still more plausible theories, we cannot help thinking that the old way of building pyramids was the best—namely, by first laying a sufficiently broad foundation, and then working upwards to the culminating point. In one way the Government studiously neglects to cultivate the demand which technical education might help to meet, and without which it will avail nothing. What has been done to suppress the glaring scandal of purchasing Government stores through the India Office? During the first eight months of the current official year over 289 lakhs worth of stores were imported by Government from England, including 21 lakhs worth of apparel, nearly 5 lakhs worth of hardware and cutlery, 4½ lakhs worth of leather and leather manufactures, nearly 3 lakhs worth of stationery, 9½ lakhs worth of woollen piece goods, and over 5½ lakhs worth of materials for telegraph construction; to say nothing of all sorts of machinery and iron work. Put a stop to the perquisites of the India Office, to family contracts, and to jobbery in a hundred forms, and a large proportion of the stores now imported from England could be manufactured and obtained in India. With the impetus thus given to Indian industries technical education would become one of the requirements of the day, and not merely the idle dream of well meaning but impractical theorists.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

Notes of the Week.

AFTER pleasure comes pain. The outpourings of the Press of India have lately been only of Jubilee rejoicings, and of the universal gratification felt by all classes during the happy days of celebration. But now that the *tamasha* is over, the fireworks exploded, and the illuminations gone out, another feeling has come upon the Editorial souls. The manner in which the Jubilee honours have been distributed have given, we are told, "universal dissatisfaction."

ALLAHABAD is not the universe, but the local journal considers that it has a right to tell the world what its opinion is of Royal favour. The *Pioneer* says that "the North-West has little reason to be grateful for the share of orders that has fallen to it. Lord Lytton, when assisting in the institution of the Indian Empire, proposed by means of it to confer some sort of public distinction on prominent members of the non-official community. Their practical exclusion from the list may be accepted in evidence that the proposal is no longer favoured."

BOMBAY also is aggrieved. The *Bombay Gazette* is "not surprised to hear that the paucity of the numbers of the decorations placed by higher authorities at the disposal of the Bombay Government has given rise to a good deal of animadversion. The Municipality has not been recognised either in the person of its Chairman or in that of the Municipal Commissioner."

It was not likely that Bengal would be content. The *Englishman* says:—"The list, as far as it goes, is excellent, but it will commonly be regarded as not going far enough. There are certain omissions, notably the Calcutta High Court and the Volunteers, to say nothing of certain conspicuous individual omissions which are surely to be regretted."

MADRAS, of course, has not yet awakened to a sense of its wrongs, but will do so no doubt in time. It is very hard to distribute honours in India so as to please everybody. But of all the strange complaints which have come by the present mail upon this subject, the strangest, perhaps, is that which charges Sir George Birdwood as having been the compiler of the list. A correspondent writes to the *Times of India*:—"Show me the list and I'll show you who drew it up." That's the way the Jubilee honours are spoken of, and my particular exponent of this ingenious theory at once underlined the names of Sir George Birdwood and Mr. Fitzgerald. Sir George, I was forced to own from the number of capital letters accumulating after his name, must often have had a finger in the pie before. Mr. Fitzgerald is only beginning. But every young gentleman who spends a few hours a day in the India Office, copying letters, believes, like the fly on the wheel, that he is driving the coach—of Indian administration."

THE writer of the above suggests the establishment of a separate order of merit for the India Office clerks, as "there might then be some chance of the Indian decorations being given to the actual administrators of India, whether English or Native. We poor devils who grill out here have no chance against the gentlemen, young or old, who happen to stand at the centre of the board."

ALL this execrable display of temper makes its appearance in the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press. So far as we have looked into the vernacular papers we do not find the same grumbling, but these will naturally take the hint, and follow in the discontented strain.

It is pleasanter to go from words to deeds. The Maharaja of Alwar has given the splendid donation of Rs. 50,000 towards Lady Dufferin's fund, and other Native noblemen and gentlemen have contributed liberally. It is stated

that it has been impossible to meet all the demands for the subscription Jubilee cards for this purpose.

AN interesting feature of the Jubilee celebrations at Delhi on the 16th ult. was a zenana meeting, which was attended by some 400 Native ladies. A number of European ladies, including several missionaries, were also present. A grand-daughter of the King of Delhi read an illuminated address to the Queen, which was heard in great silence. *Purjah* was strictly observed, all gates and doors being closed, except one for entrance. A silver pendant in the form of a V. I. was given to each Native lady. Afterwards there was a magic-lantern display.

A CALCUTTA paper makes a novel suggestion regarding the final presentation to Her Majesty of the Jubilee addresses from India. "Why not reserve the submission of the Indian addresses to Her Majesty until the grand Jubilee celebration in England?" asks our contemporary, and then send them home in an Indian Marine steamer—or an Imperial troopship, if none of the Indian Marine boats possesses sufficient cargo space—in charge of a deputation, including a prominent Anglo-Indian, a Hindoo, and a Mahomedan from each province, and with a guard composed of selected men from the different branches of the Native Army? The ceremony of presentation might be made a big thing of in connection with the English *tamasha*; and such distinction given to their addresses could not fail to be highly gratifying to the whole Indian people."

SHAREHOLDERS in Indian breweries may rejoice. The Government of India has agreed to a system of ten years' contracts with the six Indian brewery companies, in place of the ordinary terms of from three to five years. In fixing the rate for the next ten years, however, Government had to provide for one important contingency. Supposing Sterling Exchange should improve, Government would lose more or less of what it now saves by the difference in cost between Indian and imported malt liquor; whilst the brewer would be a gainer by the reduced price to him of the machinery, hops, casks, and what-not that he has to get from home. This difficulty will be met by the adoption of a sliding scale of rates, varying year by year, as the figure of the Secretary of State's drawings in India may vary. The saving to Government by the new arrangement is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty lakhs of rupees for the ten years, as the difference between the price they are paying and what, on the average, they will pay.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, M.P., has been shooting in Malda as the guest of the Collector. The party is reported to have bagged thirteen deer, besides smaller game. Mr. Gladstone has sought to improve his mind during his visit with the latest information available locally on such subjects as education, the Vernacular papers, savings banks, and the excise.

THE Indian Government has resolved not to issue the reserve stock of Martini-Henry rifles to the Native regiments of the First Army Corps as it recently proposed to do, because it is feared that the distribution of these rifles would create complications with regard to the supply of ammunition, the remainder of the Sepoys being armed with Sniders.

THE case of Duleep Singh is one that calls for attention, if indeed not for immediate inquiry. It is a belief with the general public that the Maharaja has just cause for grievance. There is no doubt now as to the questionable character of the "Treaty of Annexation" by which the Punjab was made to slip into the hands of the British Government. As to the other treaty of 1846, to which His Highness refers, that of Bhyrowal, it is time, for the sake of public satisfaction, that its claims to validity were permanently disposed of one way or the other. We are not sure if the Government's studied indifference in this matter proceeds from the thought that the Maharaja is powerless for mischief or from conscious guilt. It cannot be from the former. The Maharaja's disaffection can be a source of danger to the British Government, and we venture to surmise that Lord Dufferin has recognised this fact in sending away all the Sikh regiments to Burma. There are many Sikhs among those still looking forward to a day of racial regeneration, who regard Duleep Singh as the lawful heir to the Punjab throne. And just now we hear of religious preachers going about the country with the gospel of the Coming Man in the person of Duleep Singh.—*The Beaver, Chadermagore.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Before the separation of the Public Service Commission last week a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Sir Charles Turner, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, one Hindoo, one Mahomedan, and one Eurasian member, for the purpose of inquiring into the question of the admission of Natives and Europeans into the following departments:—Service accounts, archæology, customs, education, forests, geological survey, jails, opium, postal, police, public works, salt, and telegraphs. Each local government will nominate an additional member selected from the department which is being passed under review. The inquiry will continue during the next few months, and will probably be completed before the entire Commission reassembles in November.

It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that the Anglo-Indian mercantile and planting communities, although deeply interested in the inquiry proceeding before the Commission, took no steps to have their views represented until the eleventh hour, when two gentlemen whose evidence I summarised last week presented themselves for examination. Considering the vast amount of British capital sunk in Indian commerce and industries it might have been thought that the persons engaged in those industries would have watched with close attention the proceedings of a body charged to investigate and possibly revolutionise the whole system of administration of the country. That they so long failed, to do so can only be attributed to the extraordinary apathy which the Indian non-official community often displays in matters closely affecting its welfare. It may, however, be hoped that the full and striking, albeit somewhat tardily offered, evidence of Sir Alexander Wilson and Mr. Henderson, coupled with the arguments of the letter which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is understood to have addressed to the Commission, will have the effect of placing the members in a position to give due weight to the views of mercantile men.

The Case of Rukmibhai, the Native lady whose wrongs aroused so general a feeling of sympathy in England and India, is probably fresh in the memory of your readers, but as the case now appears to be on the point of reaching a crisis it may be well to recapitulate the facts briefly. Rukmibhai was married, according to Hindoo usage, at the age of eleven to a youth some years her senior. She remained at her parents' house, was carefully educated, and grew up, according to all accounts, into a refined and highly-cultivated lady. Some eighteen months ago she published in the *Times of India* under the *nom de plume* of "A Hindoo Lady," a series of forcible and striking letters on the miseries entailed on her sex in India by the barbarous customs of infant marriage and enforced widowhood. Last year her husband tried to get her to live with him, and on her refusing instituted a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights in the Bombay High Court. The case was tried in the first instance by Mr. Justice Pinhey, when it having been proved that the husband was too poor to support her, was utterly ignorant and uneducated—in fact, a mere coolie—and was, moreover, consumptive, the Judge expressed the opinion that it would be a barbarous, cruel, and revolting thing to compel her to live with such a man. He further held that such suit could not lie under Hindoo law, and dismissed it.

The husband appealed, and the case was argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. Those learned Judges, while expressing their entire sympathy with Rukmibhai, felt compelled to rule that Mr. Justice Pinhey was wrong in law, and remanded the case to the Lower Court for trial on its merits. It has now been reheard before Mr. Justice Farran. Rukmibhai's counsel could only repeat that his client had never consented to the marriage, and never regarded the man as her husband, that the husband was poor, ignorant, and unhealthy, and that if ordered to return to him she would be forced to disobey, and was prepared to take the consequences. The Court had no option save to pass an order that she should join her husband within a month. Should she fail to do so she would be liable to six months' imprisonment. The case has excited much sympathy among the Anglo-Indian community. The English newspapers are publishing articles and letters on the subject, and steps are being taken in Bombay to raise a fund on her behalf. Among the Native community, however, hardly a single voice except that of Mr. Malabari, a Parsee gentleman, has been raised in her favour, and the so-called reformers who agitate loudly for representative institutions, &c., say no word for the alteration of the cruel law which the Bombay Court has been reluctantly compelled to enforce.

The opium revenue of the expiring financial year is likely to be worse than the estimate by about 20 lakhs of rupees. The loss is entirely in Bengal, where the falling off amounts to 42 lakhs, which is partly reduced by the surplus in Bombay of 21 lakhs. This surplus may yet be increased to some extent, as the outturn of the opium crop now on the ground is estimated at about 66,000 chests of provision opium.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has formally opened the Munipore-Purneah section of the Assam-Bihar Railway. In a speech on the occasion he expressed the hope that a few years would witness the completion of an unbroken line of railway connecting Assam with the North-West Provinces on the left bank of the Ganges.

Sir Rivers Thompson is to be entertained at a public dinner in Calcutta on Thursday. He lays down office on the 2nd of April and starts for home next day.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta for the season on Wednesday.

The term of office of Sir Theodore Hope, which expires in July, has been extended to December.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 13.

From Upper Burma numerous petty fights with dacoits are reported within the last week. In every instance the enemy have been sharply defeated. In three or four of these affairs the dacoits were the assailants, and attacked small parties of our troops.

The Sixth Brigade, under General Low, is very active in pursuing dacoits on the western and eastern bank of the Irrawaddy. General Low has twelve small columns in the field. In view of the approach of the hot weather, he is now busily engaged in preparing and provisioning forts, which his brigade will hold during the hot season.

On the 9th inst., Lieutenant Golightly with some mounted infantry and police suddenly came on Boshway and his gang near Sidotia. The insurgents, who were in some force, held a good position and opened a heavy fire. Lieutenant Golightly by a turning movement drove the enemy out of this position, with a loss of twenty-two killed and many wounded. Boshway escaped to the jungle. On our side one private was wounded.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

LEAVE AND FURLOUGH ANOMALIES.

(Englishman.)

The Civil Leave Code has recently been much discussed by the members of the various services. That these rules were sufficiently liberal at the time they were made, and for some years after, is admitted by all concerned; but there is a general consensus of opinion that the time has come for the relaxation of some of the conditions. The two principal kinds of leave which are at present given to the members of all the services are privilege leave and furlough. The former is allowed to the extent of one month at the end of eleven months' service; it carries full pay, and can be accumulated up to a minimum limit of three months. The latter carries half-pay, and is allowed to the extent of one year out of four, or one year out of eight, according to the class in the public service to which the applicant belongs. Privilege leave, as the name suggests, cannot be claimed as a right; it is, however, granted as far as is conveniently possible, and is extensively taken advantage of to the maximum limit of one-eleventh of the period of active service. Furlough, on the other hand, is claimable as a right. It is as much a part of a public servant's remuneration as is his salary, and within certain limits as laid down in the rules counts as service towards pension. Now, there are some restrictions in regard to these two kinds of leave which might with advantage be removed. One is that privilege leave, as we have pointed out, can only be accumulated up to a maximum limit of three months; another is that privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of furlough.

When a public servant takes privilege leave he is compelled, under the rules, to return to duty and serve for an arbitrary period of three months before he can avail himself of furlough. The result of this is that the interests of the Public Service suffer during a period of six months. In the first place the *locum tenens* of the officer who is on privilege leave can scarcely be expected to put his whole strength into another man's work during the first three months, knowing as he does that he can effect nothing in that period which is likely to be commensurate with the effort expended; and, secondly, the original holder of the appointment on his return from privilege leave can scarcely be expected to keep things going for the next three months with his usual zeal and steadiness, looking forward all the time to his furlough. We can conceive of no real or satisfactory reason for not abolishing this restriction, seeing that the reform would entail no increase of public expenditure. The other restriction limits the accumulation of privilege leave to a period of three months. As already pointed out, this description of leave is not claimable as a matter of right, but it is usually granted when asked for. It is constantly accumulated up to the maximum, permissible limit, and by large numbers of the members of the services is made the opportunity of a run to Europe—a visit to home and children. The boon, however, is a most unequal one. To Native or country born public servants it means nearly the full three months of leisure and domestic happiness; to the Englishman, on the other hand, it means either a spell of idleness and weariness in the hills or a short visit of five weeks to his

home in England, at the cost of heavy expenditure, and of a long and tiresome journey. What the services ask for is that privilege leave may be permitted to accumulate up to six months, and that it may be taken in continuation of, and before, furlough. We are unable to divine any good reason that would render it inexpedient to grant this concession in full; but if such reason should exist, it might surely be possible at least to modify the rules so that an officer might take an extension of privilege leave up to a maximum limit of six months, such leave being deducted from the furlough to which he is entitled.

The plan adopted by a Government servant in arranging his leave under the present rules generally conforms to a fixed plan. He serves for two years and nine months, and then runs home for three months. On his return he serves another spell of two years and nine months, and again takes three months' privilege leave. He returns to India, serves three months, and then, having completed six years and three months' service, applies for eighteen months and a few days' furlough. On his return he goes through the same routine again, and so on throughout his whole term of service. His ability, however, to avail himself of his eighteen months' furlough will depend on how he is affected by the gold value of the rupee. If he is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, with a minimum sterling furlough allowance, he will probably be able to take the furlough to which he is entitled in part remuneration for his work. If, however, he belongs to any of the other branches of the public service, he will in the majority of cases find it extremely difficult, or impossible, to go to Europe on half pay received in depreciated rupees, and subject to heavy deductions on account of fund subscriptions and premia on insurances for the future provision for his wife and children. The result is that the ordinary average member of the services, other than that known as the Covenanted Civil Service, is practically debarred from taking this particular portion of the remuneration to which he is as much entitled as he is to his salary. If he, on the other hand, is allowed to accumulate his privilege leave for six months, he will be in the same condition as heretofore, so far as concerns his practical inability to take furlough on half-pay, but he will at least have the satisfaction, at the end of every five years and a-half, of spending four or five months with his children and friends at home, instead of only so many weeks. It will be observed that these demands on behalf of the public servants of the Indian Government are most moderate, and that they involve absolutely no extra expenditure of money. If, as the result of such a concession as we are suggesting, a certain number of public servants habitually refrain from availing themselves of their furlough, the result will practically be a certain saving in that fraction of the whole establishment which at present is necessarily kept up to fill the place of those who are absent on furlough. It may be urged that against this must be set the cost of an increase in the number of those who will in future avail themselves of privilege leave; but we contend that as a matter of fact, privilege leave is, as a general thing, refused only under exceptional circumstances of pressure of work, and that once a man finds that, owing to no fault of his own, he has forfeited any of his class of leave in spite of his efforts to obtain it, he will take very good care to religiously take every day of it to which he in future may be entitled before permitting it to accumulate to the maximum. This matter may fairly be pressed on the attention of Government at the present moment, for, as a Jubilee movement, it has everything to recommend it. Without expenditure of the public money, a great boon might thus be conferred upon the servants of the State, and the present festival might be marked by a benignant reform which will be gratefully appreciated in every branch of the administration.

THE NORTH-EAST FRONTIER COMMAND.

(Pioneer.)

A complete redistribution of troops in the North-East Frontier Command is under consideration by the authorities. There are at present four regiments in Assam, with headquarters at Shillong, Kohima, Silchar, and Debrugurh; and the scheme under discussion is intended to arrange for the quartering of one regiment and one wing with headquarters at Shillong, one regiment and one wing with headquarters at Manipur, one wing at Debrugurh and one wing at Kohima. The wings at Debrugurh and Kohima are to be always kept up at full strength and to be unencumbered with families; that at Silchar will be done away with as a military station, and Kohima and Debrugurh will be reduced as regards numbers to half their strength. On the other hand, Shillong will be strengthened by half a regiment, and a new cantonment will be established at Manipur. This arrangement, it is believed, will considerably consolidate and strengthen our military position in Assam: it has the support of the highest military authorities; and General Gordon, who is better qualified than anyone else to have formed an opinion on the question from the practical point of view, is keenly interested in the matter, and has clearly stated the chief arrangements in its favour in an able dispatch. The essence of the scheme lies in the fact that two regiments are set free and can be kept ready equipped for active operations at any moment, whilst from their

geographical positions Manipur and Shillong become strategic points of the first importance from which to strike at any place on the Assam frontier with promptitude, rapidity, and efficiency. The present quartering of a whole regiment in Kohima is a clear waste of military strength, as, owing to the insuperable difficulties in transporting troops from Golaghat to Kohima in the rains, that regiment is practically isolated for four months of the year. Should it ever be necessary to reinforce Kohima, this could be more effectually accomplished from Manipur than Golaghat, as the Kohima-Manipur road, which of late has been considerably improved, is open all the year round. A full wing at Kohima, without encumbrances, is as good as a regiment under ordinary conditions, with men belonging to it on leave and furlough, as well as families to protect. The fort also at Kohima, which has been in progress now for some years, is nearly completed. The Chief Commissioner of Assam is strongly opposed to the plan of quartering troops in Manipur, though he has conceded his objection to withdrawing the wing from Debrugurh. As regards Manipur, his objections are twofold: the loss of prestige to the Maharaja and the poverty of the State. But looking to the present state of Burma there are imperial considerations in the case that seem to be of vastly more consequence than any loss of prestige to the ruler of Manipur, especially when we know that it is wrung from a reluctant people by every conceivable form of tyranny and extortion. Nor is the country poor: inexhaustible supplies of rice could be procured; vegetables thrive; and several kinds of dal are grown. The export in import trade is small on account of the exorbitant greed of the officials and the want of good communication. The remedy is what the measures proposed would help to bring—an improvement in the character of the government, and the construction of roads.

THE TWO NATIVE CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT (Times of India.)

A public meeting, invited by the Bombay Presidency Association, was held on Sunday, Feb. 13th, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to pass a vote of thanks to the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose for their exertions on behalf of India at the last parliamentary elections in England. Long before the time fixed for the meeting about two thousand students and young members of the Parsee and Hindoo communities and a few Mahomedans literally took possession of the hall and the surrounding galleries, occupying every inch of space of the room as well as the wooden platform. The two flights of steps on each side of the hall were crowded with young spectators, and the landings were completely blocked by a dense mass of humanity. Hundreds of people had to return after having in vain attempted to squeeze in among the dense crowd, and there were not more than a dozen well-known Native citizens on the platform and in the body of the hall. The Hon. Mr. Dadabhai and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, the latter of whom came some fifteen minutes after the appointed hour, received a perfect ovation, but it was with considerable difficulty that they found their way on the platform. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who presided on the occasion, had to be lifted bodily on to the platform as the steps leading to it were swarmed with eager spectators, who were so closely packed that any motion on their part was simply impossible. One gentleman seated on the platform almost fainted, and had to be helped out of the room for a whiff of fresh air. The meeting, before the proceedings amongst members of the audience for good positions commenced, was of a most disorderly character. When a little quiet was restored, the chairman, in introducing the two gentlemen, referred to the manifold way in which they strove to fulfil the object of their noble ambition—a mission which had now become an historical fact, and of which all their countrymen in every part of India were necessarily so proud. The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to thank the meeting for the manner in which he and his friend Mr. Ghose were received and the confidence reposed in them. He was, he said, advised that it was extremely desirable that even one or two Natives of India should be in the House of Commons to enable the members to learn the Native view of questions from Natives themselves. They encouraged him distinctly by saying that if by any possibility he could work his way into the House he would certainly be doing a great service not only to India itself, but to a large extent to England also. His experience of a contest, although unsuccessful at Holborn, had more than satisfied him that the British people were willing to help India and give them a fair chance as much as it lay in their power. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose then addressed the meeting for about three-quarters of an hour, in the course of which he related an account of his defeat at Deptford, which much amused the audience. He said he had against him, in the words used by Mr. Chamberlain, a combination of five P's, namely, the Parnellites, the Protectionists, the Parsons and the Priest, and the Dames and Knights of the Primrose League. He said he very well remembered the enthusiasm and the sympathetic cheers with which he was greeted by thousands and thousands of artisans and working men in the constituency, and when he thought of the emphatic response that met every appeal that he made on behalf of India, he was overpowered with the sense of gratitude and he could not but come to a deliberate conviction

that the masses of the English people were not at all inclined to perpetrate injustice to the Indian Empire; but that they only need be satisfied that the demands they made were just and necessary, and that as soon as they were convinced of that they would not be slow to lend them a helping hand. The mere mention of names, like those of Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Maclean and Sir Roper Lethbridge was received with loud and prolonged hisses and groans, whereas the names of Sir W. Wedderburn, who was present at the meeting, Lord Ripon, Mr. Wordsworth, and Mr. Digby met with rapturous cheers. Both Mr. Dadabhai and Mr. Ghose did not despair at the failure they had met, but hoped for success at some future time. On the motion of the Hon. K. T. Telang the meeting passed by acclamation their most heartfelt thanks to Messrs. Dadabhai and Lal Mohun Ghose for the disinterested and great exertions which they made in England at the last general election in the interest of India. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoi, in an eloquent speech, spoke of Mr. Dadabhai as a plain and persuasive speaker, and described Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose as a give-and-take sort of a gentleman, who would, when occasion needed, tuck up his sleeves and say "come one, come all." Mr. N. G. Chandavalkar, in thanking the chairman, observed that they all hoped the Jay would soon come when they would see him knighted.

MR. EDWARD STACK.

(Pioneer.)

The death of Mr. Edward Stack closes a career that seemed certainly destined—if there is any certainty in merit—to be a brilliant one. Belonging properly to the Civil Service of these Provinces, he was carried away by Mr. Charles Elliott, who had had opportunities of appreciating his ability to Assam, and after some years in the Secretariat there, was chosen when a Department of Agriculture was instituted for the Province to be its first Director. For many months past he had been complaining of his health, but there was nothing to show his ailment serious, and he talked cheerfully of what he would see and do in Australia, and especially of judging for himself of the fabled richness of the Silvertown mines. He had always been a student of Australian economics; and it appears to have been just before reaching the land in which he took so keen an interest that he has succumbed to disease of which the climate of Assam had laid the seeds. His loss is a heavy one to his service and to the country. A man of fifteen years' standing can seldom in the circumscribed conditions of an Indian career in these days have made a very wide reputation; but Mr. Stack was known to all who had in any way come across him as a man of most unusual power. His special talent was as a linguist. In the matter of Oriental languages he was literally *nulla non donandu' lauru*. There was hardly any that he did not know better than most men are contented to know one, besides being a good classical scholar, and intimately acquainted with the language and literature of all the principal countries of Europe. Russian and even the Turki were included in his capacious list. It might have been thought the place for such a man was a University chair, had he not also been an exceptionally good officer in the ordinary sense of the phrase. His work on "Settlements," which appeared some four or five years ago, and was warmly and deservedly commended by the Government of India, sufficiently attests this. Nor with all his industry and knowledge was he in the least a bookworm. Active in body as in mind, it is only a short time ago that he made a ride through the length of Persia to satisfy his taste for travel and adventure. In short, if we catalogue the qualities of the ideal Indian officer—ability and originality coupled with sound judgment; versatility; that sympathy with the country which never fails to follow an intellectual interest in the questions it presents to us; an active mind and an active body—we should have found them all in Mr. Stack. Only that last requisite, a strong constitution, was wanting; but its absence has cost the country the loss before his usefulness was fully developed of a public servant, the like of whom no system of competition or selection will produce more than once or twice in a decade.

ATHLETIC CIVILIANS.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Among the immense mass of evidence given to the Public Service Commission one suggestion, that has by no means received its due amount of attention, stands forth conspicuously distinguished for its downright practical common sense. We refer to the proposal of Professor Wordsworth, that marks should be given in the Civil Service Examination for proficiency in gymnastics, riding, and military drill. It is generally admitted that in the Indian Civil Service courage, activity and good health are qualifications at least as important as the possession of intellectual ability. Strength and courage can be quite as easily tested as brain power. Therefore there is no earthly reason why marks for physical excellence should not be given in the Civil Service Examination. In fact, there is good reason to hold that the physical examination would be much more easily arranged than the mental examination. It would certainly be much less expensive. Some of the best scholars in England have to be procured to conduct

the present purely intellectual examination, and have no doubt to be amply remunerated for their time and trouble. An intelligent drill sergeant would suffice for the application of a few physical tests to all the candidates. It would be premature to go minutely into what various items should be admitted into the programme, except so far as to show that there is no insuperable difficulty to be contended with in the matter. Messrs. Kemp and Co. used to have on their premises a machine which registered in a numerical form the striking power of the human blow. There are similar machines which test in a moment the amount of weight that any individual could lift. These two tests together would give a very true idea of the candidate's muscular strength. To test his courage we should not require him to face fiery dragons like knights of old, because there would be some difficulty in procuring a sufficient store of such monsters. It would be quite sufficient to prescribe that every candidate should be required to ride his own horse, or a horse provided him for the occasion, over a certain number of hurdles of a specified height, and, if he wished to perform more ambitious feats of horsemanship, he should be allowed the opportunity, and given liberal marks if successful. Good rifle shooting should also carry a certain number of marks. In addition, all claims to superior physical excellence should be carefully considered, even if they should not admit of being put to the test in the presence of the examiners. Thus all candidates might be requested to make a statement of the position they had held at school and college in the cricket field or on the river, and to mention any successes they had obtained at football or athletic sports. It can hardly be denied that some such tests would give rather more distinct evidence of physical excellence than any literary examination can ever be hoped to give of intellectual power. Among the other advantages derived would be the encouragement given to intending candidates to qualify for physical marks by the outdoor life of English schools and colleges instead of wasting their health by exclusive attention to their books at a London crammer's. Also the physical test would even, we think, improve the average intellectual capacity of those who pass, because a man who could pass the severe intellectual test without sacrificing his health and strength in the struggle would be an abler man intellectually than one who only succeeded in passing at the expense of his physical vigour. Under the present system it is to be feared that men often gain brilliant success in the examination, but in the determination to succeed in a purely intellectual competition overstrain their mental powers, which may carry them safely through the examination, but nevertheless be permanently impaired for future work. Some of these considerations less imperatively demanded attention in the past. As Professor Wordsworth remarked, the English schoolboy's natural liking for outdoor games secures a large amount of strength and activity in the average Englishman. But with the Native student in India the reverse is the case. The Hindu student has a wonderful capacity for accomplishing successful brain work without the healthful relaxation of active physical exercise. Any scheme that contemplates the admission of Natives into the Civil Service must certainly pay great attention to physical tests, or there will be very great danger of the Service being recruited by learned weaklings who could not possibly command the respect of those whom they will be required to govern. If a certain proportion of Natives of the country are to be chosen to work side by side with Englishmen in the public service, every care should be taken to secure that those selected resemble their English colleagues in courage, strength and activity, and the only way to secure these qualifications is by largely modifying the Civil Service Examination by some such alterations as we have suggested above.

MANUAL LABOUR SCHOOLS.

(Statesman.)

The *Liberal*, which is one of the most thoughtful of the Native papers, raises a question as to the language in which instruction should be given in the Manual Labour Schools that will probably be the outcome of the cry for technical education. "May we ask," says the writer, "in what language instruction will be imparted to the pupils? We answer at once and without hesitation—through the vernaculars. Let our countrymen be resolved upon this. If we make up our minds to insist upon English there must be a waste of eight or nine years in the schools, after which it will be difficult for any man to adopt a profession in the technical line. Let the vernaculars be encouraged, and a boy may begin his life at once, and his knowledge and proficiency will advance together. No national progress can ever be made with a foreign language as the medium of instruction; for all new ideas proceed from within, and are shaped in the vernacular of the heart. To try to force English upon the mind would be to introduce something that is very unnatural. Consider at the same time what an impetus our scheme will afford to the vernacular literature of the country."

The question must be determined, we believe, by the age at which the instruction in manual labour is to begin. In the great model school at Albarque it does not begin until the boys are fifteen years old, and much must obviously depend upon the determination of this question of age.

We venture to suggest that for the sake of definiteness in our ideas it would be wise to drop the term technical education altogether, substituting for it what we really mean—namely, the establishment of Manual Labour Schools. The American idea—and it has been a successful one—is that up to the age of fifteen years the students should be educated in the ordinary school curriculum of studies, but that at fifteen years the destination of the student should be distinctly recognised as no longer academic, and instead of pursuing what is ordinarily called a University education, the students are now introduced into the workshop, and their studies are subordinated to the idea that they are to become able workmen. Chemistry, natural science, drawing, scientific agriculture, and the modern languages take the place of the study of language, philosophy, mathematics, and what is generally known as high education. Our readers may have observed, perhaps, that our object is to elicit definiteness of conception as to what it is that we propose to do. For ourselves, we take the inarticulate purpose to be the development of such schools as those at Roorkee and Seebpore, into institutions of a somewhat higher order, with an extended curriculum of study. All that is taught at Roorkee and Seebpore will continue to be taught, but a good deal more. What is manifestly wanted just now is a clear and definite outline of the precise thing to be accomplished. The vague and indefinite talk there has been upon the subject must give place to a rational and practical working scheme. The *Liberal* seems to think that, abandoning the idea of high education altogether, we should take the vernacular schools as they are, and draft the boys, when well versed in the three R's, into workshops, under the superintendence of skilled carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and other artificers. It is pretty clear from this, that the conception our contemporary has formed of the national want is of a less ambitious and pretentious order than Sir Grant Duff and Lord Dufferin have apparently contemplated. The *Liberal* is probably right, but what we really want are clear and definite ideas of what the new institutions are to be. We published, some days ago, two really valuable letters on the subject, showing what was attempted some years back, in the way of Manual Labour schools, at Patna and in Assam. Both projects collapsed absolutely, showing that either the original conception, or the plans for realising it, were faulty. For ourselves, we are not very sanguine as to what can be done, but we should deem it a public disservice to throw cold water upon any scheme that may be devised. We are strongly impressed with the fact that as yet no one has produced any definite idea of what the new institutions are to be. A most practical suggestion from Mr. Growse ought not to be let slip, although it is preliminary only. Mr. Growse advocates in the strongest terms the confining of the Public Works Department to the construction of strictly Imperial works, leaving the execution of all works of purely local improvement to the local Boards and Municipalities of the country, and the resources of local artificers and contractors. The suggestion will not, we hope, be lost sight of, but kept steadily in mind. On the other hand, we have Sir Lepel Griffin reviewing the subject with great force, in a letter addressed by him to the *Pioneer* some days ago, on the construction of the new palace that is to be built by the young Maharaja Scindiah at Ujjain, and the Memorial Hospital at Gwalior. Sir Lepel Griffin makes no pretensions probably to art, but his letter is forcible and practical. Our Native contemporaries may legitimately be expected to give the Government substantial assistance in the discussion which this question of technical education has elicited. We are glad to see the *Liberal* prominently bringing it forward, and our object, as we have said, is to get some definite idea formed as to the nature of the new departure that we are to make.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

(*Englishman.*)

It may be supposed that many loyal officials—Deputy Magistrates in remote sub-divisions, Collectors in little country stations, men of a somewhat prolonged experience of India and its ways—have been celebrating the Jubilee much after the manner of pessimistic old Locksley, feeling as if the fifty happy and prosperous years of the Queen's reign had passed all too quickly, so uneventful since Mutiny days has been the even tenor of the dull mufasal life they have lived. The times have changed, but the change has been gradual. The kutcherry Babus are, perhaps, a trifle less obsequious, but the old tradition of respectful observance towards the *hakim* has not quite passed away, at all events in official circles, and though the sheristadar may be a leading member of the Brahma Samaj out of kutcherry hours, or even an orator in the debates of some local sabha whose political views are Radical, if not revolutionary, yet in office much of the wonted subservience yet abides, and it is possible to close one's eyes to the change without. Such men must be especially common among those—and they are many in these days of depreciated rupees—who have borne many years of solitary exile, and, from laziness or lack of money, have taken little or no leave. It seems to us a pity that Government does not interest itself more in the holidays of its subordinates. At home the professional or business man generally take his holiday

as a matter of course, and is all the better for it. Experience, and the example of his fellows, shows that the expense of a rest and a change of scene and air represents capital not ill-expended. But in India, where we are commonly charged with a perpetual hankering after home comforts, and the brief but delightful dissipation of short leave, nothing is commoner than to meet men who for ten or fifteen years together have taken no other holiday than an occasional wade after snipe, a ride after pig, or a week's tiger shooting.

Some men thrive on such a life, and are none the worse for their voluntary or enforced devotion to the country of their adoption; and, given good health and spirits, perhaps they are more to be envied than more mercurial spirits who are always on the wing, and who, constant spectators of the bustle and change of the outer world, are apt to imagine that the ferment which is stirring in the haven of European life must needs be in operation in the more solid dough of Eastern existence. But there must be many who merely cling on to India because the thought of wife and family and the butcher's book at home renders a change from full pay in India to a scanty furlough allowance impossible. Such as these must have read with a passing thrill of tantalising interest the proposal that officials who have taken little or no leave should be encouraged to jubilate by being allowed to take all their arrears of privilege leave in a lump on full pay; and even, if they will, to add it to their furlough. It may be urged that short privilege leave, if men could or would take it, is a thing by itself—a boon to be grateful for, an opportunity of seeing something of India outside the official's own province, allowed on quite other grounds than the long leave on reduced pay, which is intended for the journey home, and the renewal of the ties with the mother country. But a Jubilee year may well be a year of exceptions, and Government might well, as an act of grace and liberality, allow officials who have not been able, from whatever cause, to take privilege leave for six years or more, to take six months' privilege leave at home, and even to add that amount of privilege leave to any furlough which may be due to them. The boon need not be a very expensive one. Those who have been unwilling, from mere disinclination, to take the boon which was open to them will probably remain disinclined to accept it now, while to those to whom the deterring cause has been the pressure of duty or the absence of funds, the concession would be extremely valuable, and Government would only lose a sum which might have been claimed had the recipients been able to take their privilege leave at a due date. And it may easily be argued that the money paid to the servants of Government during their hard-earned holiday is not money wasted. Many of our officers now-a-days spend their days in the remote mufasal amidst surroundings and under the pressure of duties which are trying to mind and body, and we must all have encountered officials who, not originally wanting in good natural abilities, have been dulled and depressed by a monotonous and harassing existence of constant toil, with few excitements and few recreations. The enforcement of privilege leave is probably impossible, but at least Government might safely try the experiment of encouraging its servants to mark the Jubilee as a pleasant spot in their lives by taking leave, and might give them an opportunity to leave India on full pay. It would be ungenerous to grudge the expense of a boon which could be so easily granted, and which would be productive of so much solid satisfaction.

THE LAY OF THE JUBILEE KNIGHT.

(AFTER THE MEDIEVAL FASHION.)

(*Statesman.*)

The sage sat over his books in the tower;
Sing hey, the clothyard arrow
And the lady sat in her innermost bower;
O the light blue ribbon's narrow;
The porter he stood by the barbian door,
But the drunken old butler did nothing but snore,
As he let the brown ale run all over the floor.
Sing hey, sing ho, the kite and the crow,
The bu bu and the sparrow!
As the fair lady gazed through the sitting room pane
Sing hey, the clothyard arrow!
She saw a gay knight pricking over the plain;
O the bright blue ribbon's narrow!
His pennon was flying so noble to see,
And he rode a swift steed and was armed *cap-a-pie*;
But she couldn't make out who on earth he could be.
Sing hey, sing ho, the kite and the crow,
The bulbul and the sparrow!
Then the gallant he sounded his horn at the gate,
Sing hey, the clothyard arrow!
Said the sage, "'Tis the taxes. Ah' well, he must wait.'
O the light blue ribbon's narrow!
Quoth the porter, "The washing's come home to the keep,"
But the butler said nothing, for he was asleep;
And the lady was lost in a reverie deep.
Sing hey, sing ho, the kite and the crow,
The bulbul and the sparrow!

Then the lady she leaned from her casement hard by,
Sing hey, the clothyard arrow!
When the stranger perceived her he hollo'd out "Hi!"
O the light blue ribbon's narrow!
"Oh, who might you be?" said the damsel so bright,
"An Earl or a Baron?" He answered, "I might,
But I'm only a brave and adventurous knight,"
Sing hey, sing ho, the kite and the crow,
The bulbul and the sparrow!

Cried the lady, "Oh when'did you win your gold Spurs!"
Sing hey, the clothyard arrow!
And the warrior replied to that question of hers:
O the light blue ribbon's narrow!
"On the Jubilee Day, by the Hoogly's Fair Strand,
When honours were pitchforked all over the land,
I received from the Governor-General's hand,
For reasons no fellow can well understand,
A K.C.S.I., with a ribbon and band,"
Sing hey, sing ho, the kite and the crow,
The bulbul and the sparrow!

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

(Times of India.)

It is incontrovertible that much remains to be done. How are we to govern this great inheritance bequeathed to us by the courage of heroes, and by the wisdom of statesmen, is the pressing question of the hour. It is now the fashion to sneer at Anglo-Indians, but the Indian Empire is their creation. In its acquirements and administration they have shared the glory and romance of Empire. Everyone knows too well that the administration in this country is full of flaws. But a hundred years is a very short period in the history of an empire. To remedy these flaws is, however, the task of the future. The administrator should remember that a too perfect and rigorous system of land administration may lead to hardship, and should be ever ready to carefully sift the complaint of the peasant. It must always be remembered that on the contentment of the masses depends the stability of that stately fabric—our Indian Empire. During the past fifty years much has been done towards the spread of education, but it must also be borne in mind that under our civilised rule the vast majority of our Indian subjects can neither read nor write. Great improvement has been made in the administration of justice, but much remains to be done to bring justice to the door of every citizen. Higher education has not produced all the good results expected of it, but for the State to abandon it instead of improving it must change a qualified success into probable and possibly disastrous failure. The English have conquered India and have undertaken to govern it on civilised principles, and they cannot now turn a deaf ear on the score of economy to the ever-increasing demands made on a civilised Government. The primary duty of a civilised Government is to gather from the people the means requisite for sound government. But the finances of a great Empire never will be put on a sound footing by specious words. The day will come when Natives will be capable of appreciating the right of using the privileges and responsibility of power, but they are not yet ripe for such a consummation, and those are false friends who would persuade them that they are. The problem of the future is how to steer the ship of State between the Scylla of a too rigid bureaucracy and the Charybdis of a sentimental and spurious liberalism. During the past fifty years the union between Natives and Europeans has grown closer, and it is the duty of every loyal subject of Her Majesty by tact, courtesy, and kindness to promote that union. The greatest service that an Englishman can render his country is to do all that lies in his power to promote the intellectual, moral, and social advancement of the people of India.

BENGAL.

MR. CHARLES H. TAWNEY, M.A., Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, will leave for England in April next.

THE HON. D. CRUICKSHANK, chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, is about to leave India, and there is a probability of his continued absence. He has resigned the position of president of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, which he has held for six years, and the Council has recorded its high sense of his valuable services.

COLONEL W. S. TREVOR, V.C., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, P.W.D., was entertained at a complimentary dinner at Calcutta by the members of the Department and officers of the Royal Engineers on the occasion of his returning to England. Over eighty officers of the Royal Engineers and gentlemen of the profession were present. The health of the guest was proposed by his successor, General Hancock, and was cordially responded to by every one present, all uniting in wishing their eminent guest a safe and prospering voyage home.

AN extraordinary issue of the *Assam Gazette* was published on Feb. 12 announcing the death of Mr. Edward Stack. It says:—"The Chief Commissioner has received with deep regret the intelligence of the death, at sea, on Jan. 12, of Mr. Edward Stack,

C.S., Director of the Agricultural Department in Assam. Mr. Stack came to this province in October, 1882, and officiated from July to September, 1883, and again from April, 1884, to November, 1886, as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. His previous services under the Government of the North Western Provinces and of India received the cordial acknowledgments of those Governments, and his career in this province, which has to lament his untimely death, was no less distinguished. In him the Chief Commissioner has lost a most able and conscientious helper, the people of the province a sincere well-wisher, who possessed an exceptional knowledge of their manifold races and languages, their customs and conditions of life, all who knew him a dear and valued friend."

MADRAS.

MR. SCHARTER, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Madras, whose official existence has been endangered through the recommendation of the Finance Committee, has been offered and has accepted the office of second magistrate with a salary of Rs. 800.

THE Government of Madras has not as yet given any reply to the communication from the Madras Harbour Trustees regarding the resignation of Mr. Thorowgood, the Harbour Engineer. The Trustees have, however, taken an important step in resolving to dispense with the services of Mr. Parkes, the designer of the Harbour Works, as Engineer-in-Chief, assigning as a reason, that, when the Board requires any special advice, it will be prepared to pay for it. The Board has also decided to dispense with the services of Mr. Parkes as agent for the purchase of stores and appliances in England, for which he has for some years been receiving a commission; they consider that no agent is necessary for procuring English stores, as the same can be obtained direct from the manufacturers, or in special cases with the assistance of the Madras Government. The last word of the Government on these radical measures will be looked for with considerable interest in the other parts of India.

THE Murree Brewery Company, Limited, who have the malt liquor contracts in the Madras Presidency and Burma for supply to the troops, have just secured a renewal of their Punjab and Beluchistan contracts for ten years. The matter was most cordially supported by the Finance Committee, who proved that the acceptance of Mr. Henry Whympers's proposal to deal with Indian instead of English brewers effected a saving of Rs. 16,00,000 in the ten years. In the hopes of securing a similar concession from the Madras Government, the Company have erected a very fine brewery at Ootacamund at a cost of over 7 lakhs of rupees. The traffic that this Brewery will afford to the Nilgiri Railway Company will be very considerable, and so one local enterprise will materially help forward another.

BOMBAY.

MR. A. A. C. JERVOISE, of the Bombay Civil Service, will retire from the service on the 24th April next.

THE Tramway Company on Jubilee day carried no fewer than 54,635 passengers.

BEFORE Lord Brassey's yacht *Sunbeam* left Bombay, a party was given on board to *purda* ladies, of whom there was a goodly number, Hindus, Parsis, and Mahomedans being represented. The guests were received by Lady Brassey at the gangway, and escorted to the fore part of the deck, which had been specially furnished and decorated for the occasion. After an interchange of amenities and the partaking of refreshments, the party broke up about half-past four in the afternoon.

ONE of the criminals released on the Jubilee celebration by order of the Governor of Bombay was Ruttonjee Rustomjee, commonly known as Kaku Wadia, who was convicted three years ago on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain moneys belonging to the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Mill, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. On a representation being addressed to H.E. the Governor in Council by his mother, wife and sister, strongly supported by the recommendation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, Sir Dinshawjee Maneckjee Petit, Kt., and other leading members of the Wadia family, a merciful view of the case was taken by Government, and he was set at liberty.

MR. ERSKINE, C.S.I., Commissioner in Sind, retires from the service on April 1, and he will be succeeded by Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., Commissioner of Customs, who has just returned from furlough. The salary of the appointment, which is now Rs. 4,160 per month, will, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, be reduced to Rs. 3,600.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE Hindus of Delhi have at last buried the hatchet, and are now smoking the calumet of peace with their Hindu brethren. Recently the Hindus and Mahomedans formally agreed to trade freely with each other, as before. The Mahomedans had been boycotted ever since the Mohurram, and the tension that prevailed in consequence was becoming a very serious matter.

THE congestion of business in the Punjab Chief Court threatens

to become chronic. The judges, however, are working hard to give relief to litigants whose patience in the matter of long waiting is not always equal to the extraordinary demands made upon it. In 1886 four judges disposed of more cases than five succeeded in doing in 1885. They are, however, unable to keep pace with the work, which is constantly and rapidly growing. Bench cases are being set down for hearing in January, 1889, and this is stated to be solely because the number of civil appeals to the Chief Court is largely in excess of what was anticipated when the Punjab Courts Act was passed.

MESSRS. A. G. MAYNE, A. R. H. TUCKER, G. T. C. PLOWDEN, and R. H. GREENSTREET, assistant district superintendents of police in the Punjab, have been selected by the Government of India out of eight volunteers from this province for service in Burma.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL CHESNEY goes to Peshin towards the end of March, in time to meet the Commander-in-Chief there.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India on leaving Calcutta goes first to Pindi and Peshawur, and then going down to Beluchistan visits the new cantonment in the Bori Valley, Peshin, the Khojak, and Quetta.

THE following General Order has been issued:—"The Commander-in-Chief announces to the Army with the deepest regret the death of Colonel Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., formerly Quartermaster-General in India, and more recently Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force. Sir Charles MacGregor was an officer of rare merit; distinguished in peace for administrative capacity and yet more distinguished in war for his great military instinct, his personal gallantry, untiring energy and enterprising hardihood. His war services include almost every campaign in which the Indian Army has been engaged since he joined its ranks in 1856; and in them he gained distinction first as a regimental officer in the Mutiny and China, then on the Staff in Bhootan and Abyssinia, and lastly in Afghanistan, both as Chief of the Staff and as Brigadier-General. By the untimely death of Sir Charles MacGregor the Indian Army loses one of its most capable and experienced commanders, and Sir Frederick Roberts a valued personal friend."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL POLE-CAREW, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, does not proceed on leave home till May. If a Continental war breaks out, his going at all will be as doubtful as that of other officers, who may find all leave and furlough out of India summarily stopped.

It is notified for the information of officers concerned that on no account whatsoever are any alterations or additions to be made in the record of the proceedings of a court-martial after promulgation.

It is notified in the *Army Circular* that as the Commissaries General, Eastern and Western Circles, have taken the place of the late Commissary General, Bengal, in their respective circles, all matters connected with both Supply and Transport are to be referred by General Officers Commanding Divisions or Districts to the Commissary General, Eastern or Western Circle, who is the head Administrative Officer in his circle as regards both Supply and Transport. The Commissary General, Transport, will on behalf of the Commissary General-in-Chief, make periodical inspections of the Transport, and forward his report of the same, after approval by the Commissary General-in-Chief, to the Commissaries General of Circles, who will advise General Officers Commanding on points requiring their attention with reference to G.O. No. 99 of 1884. Commissaries General of Circles will also make periodical inspections and will communicate direct with General Officers Commanding on any matters which cannot be departmentally dealt with.

THE statement recently made as to a proposed increase in the garrison of Rawal Pindi up to a strength of 10,000 men is, the *Pioneer* says, misleading. There is no intention whatever of making such an increase, which is not in the least called for, considering over 8,000 men are always in Pindi for six months in the year. The idea was probably due to the recent orders to erect huts for troops at Pindi and Murree. Hitherto the regiments which go to Murree in the hot weather and return to Pindi in the cold have had to live under canvas, the barrack accommodation being insufficient to meet the demands upon it. It is not considered advisable to build expensive barracks which would remain empty for six months in the year, and so huts are to be put up, the men thus being released from the discomforts attaching to tent-life in Murree and "windy" Pindi.

THE intention of moving the Assam Regiment back to India from the Chindwin and neighbourhood will be dependent on the course of events in Wuntho and the Kubo Valley. The 44th Goorkhas on the Upper Chindwin block Wuntho on the west and may have to co-operate with the force engaged against the Tsawbwa. The Kuki raids again in the Kubo Valley will necessitate some action being taken in that quarter. If the Wuntho Tsawbwa's opposition becomes really serious one or two more Native regiments may be sent to Burma when the relief of the ten thousand—the original expeditionary force—takes place.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.*

English settlements in America date from the time of Henry VII, which monarch employed John and Sebastian Cabot to follow in the wake of Columbus, whose discoveries had aroused an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm in the Old World. But the religious wars of the sixteenth century delayed for upwards of two centuries the occupation of North America, and it was not till the genius of a Raleigh dawned upon Great Britain that Transatlantic adventure began to touch a chord of sympathy in the national bosom. At first the efforts at colonisation were confined to private individuals, or at least to combinations of persons bound together by common interests and similar aspirations; but ere long two great companies were formed, known as the London Company and the Western Company; and despite the most appalling difficulties, and the most disheartening failures, these energetic corporations succeeded in planting the flag of England firmly on the shores of the New World—a result due in large measure to the indomitable energy and indefatigable zeal of one solitary individual, Captain Smith, the pioneer of civilisation in the wilds of the prairies.

"Virtual independence of the mother-country was the aim of the first colonists." Such is the dictum of Mr. Greg, and in fairness it must be added that the subsequent course of events tends in large measure to corroborate this somewhat startling assumption, but why should this have been the case? Our author holds the view that the early settlers were Puritans, inspired with the strictest notions and imbued with the most narrow-minded prejudices, men who could see in the land of their ancestors nought but what they loathed—a monarchical Constitution, which appeared in their eyes as an emblem of oppression and wrong; a church which they hated with an inveterate hatred, of which none but such religious enthusiasts could be capable. This may be true, though it savours somewhat of this very self-same narrow-mindedness to impute such want of liberality to persuasions which chance to be an object of dislike and aversion; but even with such a fair field of imputation open to the imagination, does this account for the assumption which underlies the argument? So thoughtful and reflective a writer must surely be aware that ships left Plymouth much about the same time, filled by the self-same stamp of men, and founded the British Empire in the East? Why did not bigotry, intolerance, and religious hate blossom and bear fruit in the sunny East alike as in the colder plains of the New World? Yet the most intolerant intolerance cannot point to a single instance where hatred to the mother-country was the main-spring of action amidst the settlers in the land of the Great Mogul. No! the reasons must be sought elsewhere; what they may be remains in our opinion yet to be discovered.

Apart, however, from this flaw in the argument, it cannot be questioned that Mr. Greg has made good his case that, to a large extent, feelings of animosity against the land of their birth did animate and influence the actions of the early settlers; and the seed of discord thus sown brought forth fruit in ample abundance, resulting as is known to every schoolboy in the War of American Independence towards the close of the eighteenth century. In this section of his history our author throws a completely new light upon the subject, and shows, as many will think conclusively, that the popular notion is erroneous in so far as the loss of the American Colonies was not due to the grasping avarice and criminal stupidity of the British Cabinet. Far otherwise, the colonists appear to have been determined to secede, and it was only after concession upon concession, almost to the point of weakness upon the part of the English Government, had failed to arouse a sentiment of gratitude, or a feeling of respect, that recourse was had to the arbitrament of war.

Nor should the lesson of national perfidy on the part of France be forgotten, for in these days, when politicians are wont to fall down and worship the "red-cap" of gallic Republicanism, it should not be overlooked that America was lost to England by the money and men which Louis XVI. supplied to the struggling and sorely-pressed colonists, who except for this assistance, supplied in violation of all the principles of International Law, would have been forced to submit to the will of the conqueror and bear the yoke of Imperial subjugation.

Space precludes any examination of the careers of General Washington, Franklin, and others of note in the War of Independence, who are painted in colours far different from the picture so generally familiar to the English reader.

Nor can we do more than glance at the chapters which treat of the War of Secession between the Northern and Southern States. Mr. Greg warmly espouses the cause of the latter, inspired to a large extent by the consideration that as gentlemen, and the descendants of gentlemen, they are entitled to a sympathy withheld from their bluff, rude, and unlovable brethren in the North. Such a feeling is doubtless more or less natural; and it may even be conceded that the abolition of slavery meant ruin to thousands of families, and desolation to countless homes, so that the South may almost be said to have fought for national existence. Making

* "History of the United States." By Percy Greg. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

every allowance for all these circumstances, still Mr. Greg seems to have overlooked the important consideration that the North were fighting for unity of empire. They discerned that with peoples as with persons, "a house divided against itself cannot stand." They had the perception to realise that two Americas could not possess the influence or carry the weight of one America, and they were alive to the fact that the same reasons which caused the separation would keep the breach unhealed, so they fought with a fury and zeal known only to combatants in civil war, and they were right. Lasting peace could only have been secured by hard fighting; the edifice of national greatness was built up with the bodies of her sons slain to unite a people, and sprinkled with the blood of those who had died that their descendants might live prosperous and great. The lesson is important, and should occasion reflection at a time when disunion paralyses the hand of power in this our own day, and license haunts itself in the guise of liberty.

Mr. Percy Greg has written a graphic, lucid, and most valuable account of the United States. There is not a line but what is readable and interesting, and if the partisan take the place of the historian it is easy to make allowances and disconnect views which are coloured with personal predilections and individual sentiments.

THE RISE OF THE BRITISH POWER IN THE EAST.*

Often as has been told the tale of the rise of the British Forces in the East, the story will bear repeating; for it shows the sons of England in an unrivalled light, as founders of a mighty Empire alike the envy and the admiration of the civilised world. It is fitting, too, that Elphinstone's history of India should be brought down to a more modern date. The thanks of the public are therefore due to Sir Edward Colebrooke for editing the MS. which has been placed in his hands. It may, perhaps, savour of heresy to assert that the volume under review is rather valuable than interesting. As a concise account of the struggles in India between the French and English nations, resulting in the eventual supremacy of the latter, it doubtless fulfils the object with which it was written. It is, withal, accurate and trustworthy; but there is an absence of graphic brilliancy such as is to be found in every line of "Macaulay's Essays," which, as a result, are read by thousands in place of tens. Not that the substance is equal to the style, for the warning to receive statements *cum grano salis* is more than usually necessary in the case of the great essayist, but the language—that is beyond compare! The history of India has yet to be written. Mill is heavy, turgid, and biased. Marshman is a mere outline, a remark which also applies to Meadows Taylor. Murray is little more than a sketch. Elphinstone is heavy, cumbersome, and sleepy. One man and one alone in our judgment is competent for the task—Colonel Malleison—by far the most brilliant writer connected with the East; and, since the death of Sir John Kaye, the only author who can lend an air of reality to the events of the stirring East.

Thus much as regards Sir Edward Colebrooke's volume, judged from the standpoint of attractiveness and interest. As a work of reference it should find a niche in every library. We know—and we speak with considerable experience—of no single summary which is more concise, clear, or complete. In a word, what Elphinstone's well-known History has been for half-a-century in connection with the earlier events of the East, that his present posthumous publication is as regards later occurrences in the dominions which own the sway of the Empress of India. It is a pity the edition did not continue the narrative to the year of grace 1886, and thus make a complete story; but the task would have been laborious, and the public must rest content with a very useful addition to the histories of India.

MONEY AND LABOUR.†

Mr. Tidman is a staunch bimetalist, and would resort to legislation to remedy the present depreciation of silver. On the homœopathic principle, that, as the evil is attributable to legislation, in a like manner it should be cured, he is possibly right. We have never seen why silver should be considered, by political economists, common or unclean. Addressed, as the Paper was, primarily, to working men of the wage-earning classes, it contains not a few practical illustrations easy to be understood of the people who, after all, are more deeply interested in it than the use of politico-economical jargon in order to obscure the topic has suffered them to perceive.

To India, where the satisfactory solution of the question is of an overwhelming importance, the limits of time assigned to a Paper of this character permitted Mr. Tidman to devote but few words; but these are to the point, and are characterised by sound common sense. It seems perfectly inconceivable that, while five-

sixths of our commerce is carried on with silver-using countries, and when "a common measure of value is as necessary between London and Calcutta as between London and Glasgow," it could have been wise to place, or can be prudent to retain, an artificial restriction on the free interchangeability of the two precious metals. The Paper is written sensibly, and in a popular style, and may be commended as being singularly free from technicalities, as abounding in illustration, and as throwing, with the aid of the valuable tables which are annexed to it, not a little of the light of common sense on a very important subject.

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.

"What will they do with it?" is a continuation of former articles treating of the position and prospects of women in the East; there are many thoughtful suggestions which merit and will doubtless receive due consideration. Mr. St. John gives an elaborate analysis of a recent judgment of the High Court of British Burma, tending to show that the view taken as to divorce in that country is not sound. "Facts and Words" is full of sound advice, while "Folklore in Western India" is eminently readable; but the most striking essay is that entitled "Social Life in India," which draws attention to the fact which is generally lost sight of that caste exists in all but name in society at large in every country, only it is called "custom." The article might with advantage be read by everyone about to take up an appointment in India where he will be in a position of responsibility, and come in contact with his swarthy brethren in the East.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"English Dictionary." By James A. H. Murray. Part III. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

COLONEL LAURIE has requested us to correct an error which, through a misprint, appears in his "Distinguished Anglo-Indians." At page 153, line 7 from beginning of sketch, the date of arrival of Sir John Kaye is given as 1783, which would make our Indian historian 110 at his decease—a truly patriarchal age, which no Anglo-Indian has ever yet reached. The correct date of arrival of the literary cadet of Bengal Artillery in the renowned Indian land is 1833.

A VAGRANT tribe of Beluchis or Mekranis has been giving much trouble to the authorities in the Punjab. Now, however, they themselves have got into trouble in the Multan district; and some four or five of their leading men, and two or three of their women, are awaiting trial under various sections in the Penal Code. The bulk of the gang have moved off in the direction of Jhang.

SIMLA BANK CORPORATION (LD).—The following history of the above bank, which closed its doors on the 1st instant, will be interesting to many of our readers:—By a resolution passed at a meeting of residents of Simla on Oct. 12, 1844, the Hon. J. C. Erskine presiding, it was determined to establish a bank, to be called the Simla Bank, with a capital of five lakhs of rupees. Dr. W. E. Carte, a retired medical officer of the East India Company's service, was elected first secretary, but he resigned in the April following, being succeeded by Mr. Arnold H. Matthews, during whose secretaryship the capital of the concern was increased, first to eight lakhs in 1845, then to twelve lakhs in 1847, and ultimately to twenty-two lakhs. The bank had agencies at Umballa, Murree, and Calcutta, and an English agency in London. In July, 1853, Mr. Charde was appointed secretary in succession to Mr. Matthews, and on his appointment the London agency severed its connection with the parent institution—being converted into an "unlimited" concern, styled the London and Eastern Bank, with a very large capital. The offshoot lived but a few years, collapsing with enormous loss to its shareholders; its failure causing great excitement at the time. This severance reduced the Simla Bank almost to a local institution, and its capital fell to seven lakhs. Mr. Fleming, who had followed Mr. Charde as secretary, died in 1851, when Mr. Peterson (then a trustee of the bank) was elected to fill the vacancy. Under Mr. Peterson the concern seemed for a time to flourish, its capital being raised again in 1864 to ten lakhs, and in 1865 to thirteen lakhs. On the resignation by Mr. Peterson of the secretaryship in 1884, and the appointment of Mr. A. Chisholm, previously the bank's agent at Umballa, to succeed him, the affairs of the bank were found to be in a bad way; and it was considered necessary in December, 1885, at a meeting of shareholders, to pass a resolution reducing the capital from Rs. 13,00,000 to Rs. 8,45,000, by altering the value of the shares from Rs. 500 to Rs. 325. The Rs. 4,55,000 thus provided at the expense of the shareholders was devoted to providing for the losses and bad debts incurred mainly during the incumbency of Mr. Peterson. This reduction in the value of the shares weakened confidence in the bank, and, added to the injury done by certain disclosures recently made during a suit brought against the management by an employé whose services had been dispensed with, caused a run on the concern which was found difficult to cope with, and which at last brought about the end.—Pioneer.

* "The Rise of the British Power in the East." By the late Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. Edited by Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart. London: John Murray.

† "Money and Labour:" an Address on the Currency Question, delivered at the Working Men's Conference in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, by Paul F. Tidman, F.R.C.I. London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1887.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1887.

IN MEMORIAM.

SIR WILLIAM ANDREW, C.I.E.

ALTHOUGH his Indian experience was limited to the few years during which he served in that country as a Post-office official, the name of Sir William Andrew has been rightly included by Colonel Laurie in his list of "Dis-

tinguished Anglo-Indians." For from the date of his return from India to almost that of his death, he never ceased to interest himself in the great question of how to hold and consolidate English supremacy in the East. He was there justly called the "Apostle of Railways," for he held the opinion that in the extension of railways in connection with and throughout her magnificent Empire of India lay England's best means of strengthening herself there, and of being able to bid defiance to any other Power who would dare to dispute her sovereignty. That was with regard to any threat from outside. Within the boundaries of British India Sir William Andrew saw the brightest prospects for the development of the resources of India by the extension of railways. "In 1846," said the *Times*, in a leading article, "before the first railway sleeper had been laid or the first sod turned, Sir William Andrew was bold in prophesying the vast results that would follow when the plans in contemplation had been carried out. In 1848, before a single mile of railway had been opened, the total value of the external trade of India was a little more than twenty-five millions sterling. In 1883 India had more than ten thousand miles of railway opened and in use, and the external trade of the country is put down for that year at £147,837,920; or, in round numbers, at six times the amount at which it stood before the stimulus of railways had begun to be felt." This alone is an eulogy, but the object of it was not a man to be content with mere prophesyings or generalisations. He devoted his energies to specific details and to clearly-defined schemes of construction. He used his pen with energy and determination, in the hope of impressing upon English statesmen responsible for the stability of English Empire in the East the necessity of promoting railway and telegraphic communication with India. A summary of the works which he published to this end indicates the indomitable perseverance with which he followed up the views he had formed regarding the necessity of bringing public opinion at home to take into its consideration the importance of the matters he advocated. Amongst such efforts of the pen may be cited "Indian Railways, by an old Indian Postmaster" (1846), "The Scinde Railway in relation to the Euphrates Valley and other Routes to India," "Memoir on the Euphrates Valley Route to India," "London to Lahore or the Euphrates, Scinde, and Punjab Railways" (1856-57), "The Indus and its Provinces: their Political and Commercial Importance" (1858), "Letters to Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and India on the Euphrates Valley Railway" (1870), "Lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution on the Euphrates Route to India in connection with the Central Asian Question" (1873), "The strategic and commercial evils of a break of gauge in India" (1874), "India and her Neighbours" (1878), "The Bolan and Khyber Railways" and "Our Scientific Frontier" (1880), "Indian Railways as connected with the British Empire in the East" (1884), "The Advance of Russia," &c., &c. These are only a few of the papers which he penned on the subject ever present to his mind—the necessity of improved communication between England and her Eastern Empire. "England," he wrote, "is not only a great Eastern Power, but she possesses more Mahomedan subjects than the Sultan and the Shah together; the standing armies of the Feudatory Princes of India number over 300,000 men, with more than 5,000 guns, and it is urgent to have improved and additional means of communication between England and India." The Euphrates Valley route, which was his pet scheme, was no wild chimerical idea as some opponents tried to

make out. So long ago as 1858 Field-Marshal Baron Kuhn von Kuhnfeld, Austrian War Minister, gave it as his opinion that "Whatever the commercial value of the Suez Canal to Central Europe, there is no doubt that it is secondary in importance to the Euphrates Railway, which affords the only means of stemming the Russian advances in Central Asia, and which directly covers the Suez Canal." And at the National Club in June, 1882, the late Sir Bartle Frere said, "At Sir William Andrew's instance he (Sir Bartle Frere) had been invited to communicate his views on the subject of the Euphrates route to Mr. Gladstone—then Prime Minister—and to the late Lord Clarendon as long ago as 1856, and that from that day Sir William never ceased by tongue and pen to urge the advantages of the Euphrates Valley line as an alternative to that by the Red Sea; and had not other influences and interests stood in the way Lord Palmerston would long ago have taken up the scheme as one of national importance when it had the active support of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and H.E. Musurus Pacha. Any day," continued Sir Bartle, "might bring us news of the stoppage of the Suez Canal route, and the English commercial world would then be rudely awakened to the value of an alternative line of communication with India."

In the Press of France, America, Germany, India, and even in that of Russia, the views of the "Lesseps of England" as he was not inaptly called, met with attention and approval. And it cannot be urged against the Press of England that it treated those views with neglect. The *Times* of October 13th, 1879, contained the following testimony to the foresight which long before had led to the advocacy of constructing strategic lines of railway to the Bolan Pass and the Khyber:—

It is now upwards of a quarter of a century since the Chairman of the Scinde Railway commenced to broach the idea of connecting the Khyber and the Bolan Passes with the railway system of India. For more than a quarter of a century he has unsparingly advocated these views, not only in weighty official communications to the Indian Government, in repeated letters in our columns, but in books replete with valuable information concerning the trade and history of India. Had the views so persistently advocated by Mr. Andrew, and so repeatedly brought forward by us, been adopted at the commencement of the struggle last October, as we then ventured to insist upon, vast sums would have been spared in the hire of transport, and we should have been spared the ignominy of feeling that a British army, nominally on active service, has occupied five weeks in covering less than seventy miles.

So far the Press of his own country tried to do him justice in supporting his views regarding the necessity of improved telegraphic and railway communication with India. Regarding the former he commenced, and successfully too, to agitate in 1856; regarding the latter it was his life's labour from ten years previously, and he never ceased to the day of his death to urge the advantage of the Euphrates Valley line as an alternative to that of the Red Sea. But he fought against officialism, and the battle was to the strong. He may be said, however, to have died in harness, for his Scottish blood would not allow him to give in in a contest in which he knew he had the right upon his side. It is too late now, perhaps, to attempt the carrying out of the grand project he advocated. England is sitting with folded hands waiting the course of events, while Russia is moving Eastward with giant stride.

In any other country but his own Sir William Andrew would long ago have received the highest honours from the State. As it was he was only lately gazetted to a knighthood and the Order of the Indian Empire. He deserved more, for besides his own pet scheme he interested himself in all measures which promised to be of benefit to India or her peoples. His chivalrous and

genial nature won to him many friends; he was a liberal patron of the arts, given to hospitality, and with a hand open as the day to melting charity. His life, prolonged beyond the common span allotted by the Psalmist to human existence, was an honourable record of useful work, intellectual labour's and high aims, and when the Shadow which waits for all men came:

"Death laid his hand
Upon his heart, gently not smiting it,
But as a harper lays his open palm
Upon his harp to deaden its vibrations."

THE CAPITAL OF INDIA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE lecture on the "Capital of India," lately delivered by Sir George Campbell, touched upon a very important question which is rapidly forcing itself into notice. It is, perhaps, no disparagement to the talented Essayist, or the distinguished file of Anglo-Indians who joined in the discussion which the paper was intended to excite, to assert that the question upon which they one and all concentrated their energies seemed to baffle all attempts at solution. Nor should this circumstance be cause for astonishment. First of all, there is an evident divergence of opinion as to the meaning of the term "capital." Some of the speakers seemed to hold to the opinion that commerce should govern the choice of localities; in other words, they incline to the view that the largest emporium of trade in the East should form the "Metropolis" of the Empire; but this is only shuffling the cards and leaving the pack otherwise unchanged, for, apart from the fickleness of trade, which is constant in nothing but change, what, it may be inquired, is the practical meaning of the word "Metropolis" of the Empire? No two authorities are agreed upon the point, and until this difficulty be removed from the path it is hopeless to attempt a remedy. In our judgment, the answer must be given in the words of Mr. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary to the Government of India, who describes the Capital of India as "the local habitation for the Imperial bureau." This seems to have been the sense in which Sir George Campbell interpreted the somewhat elastic phrase, and it is in this restricted interpretation that we propose to consider the subject.

So far as the meeting was concerned the choice seemed to lay between Calcutta, Simla, and a spot, possibly Nassick, in the centre of the peninsula. To our judgment Simla and Nassick do not adequately fulfil the requirements of the case. The former is an out-of-the-way place, which is not only difficult of access, and badly supplied with water, but is so removed from all centres of life that the Supreme Government could never hope to be in touch with Native sentiment and feeling. As regards the latter city these defects do not exist—at any rate, to any appreciable extent; but, in common with its rival in the Hills, it possesses the insuperable drawback that it is "politically," and in a measure "strategically," unsuited for the headquarters of the Queen's Viceroy. It would be difficult more aptly to illustrate this argument than by supposing for a moment that during the terrible crisis of 1857–8 Lord Canning and his advisers had been shut up in either of the towns under consideration, their very lives even endangered at the hands of the insurgents, surrounded, cut off from intercourse, if not with the country itself, at any rate with the authorities in England, far removed from all external assistance. If this had been the position of affairs during that ever memorable struggle what would have been the end thereof?

Therefore we argue that over and above all things the

seat of Government must always be so located that communication with Europe and other parts of the world, whether by telegraph or steam, never can be interrupted even for an hour—sixty minutes may mean the loss of an Empire. An isolated capital may be followed by the loss of India in the next Mutiny, when Russia to a certainty will play openly the rôle of an intriguing power, while she has hitherto acted *sub silentio*.

If to this all-important consideration be added the fact that at least in name and theory, if not in fact, the "City of Palaces" is the historic capital of the East, and does fulfil at least this one superlative consideration, while it is free from attack by an enemy's cruisers, has any good reason been made out for a change which would be costly, which might be unpopular, and which assuredly would leave in the ocean of publicity a broad wake of angry feelings and embittered disputes? *Quæta non mōvere* is for once in the history of India the wisest and safest policy.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 19.)

QUINTON—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. J. W. Quinton to be an additional member of the council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations, from the 23rd inst.

OLDFIELD, Hon. R. C., a judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-West Provinces, is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from March 3.

LAMB, Mr. R. A., Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to be a supernumerary deputy commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

MORISON, Mr. W. T., Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to be a supernumerary assistant commissioner of the 1st grade in Burma.

BERNARD—The services of Mr. J. H. Bernard, Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties in Burma.

DEEDES, Rev. B., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a senior chaplain from the 8th inst.

KINCAID—The services of Colonel W. Kincaid, Madras S.C., political agent, 2nd class, and officiating political agent, 1st class, and political agent in Bhopal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from March 3.

WYLIE, Major H., C.S.I., political agent, 2nd class, and political agent in Bhopawar, is posted as political agent in Bhopal, vice Colonel W. Kincaid, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from March 3.

ALEXANDER, Captain F. G., Bombay S.C., officiating adjutant, Bhopal battalion, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Neemuch from the date of joining.

MAGRATH, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. S., 1st assistant commissioner of Coorg, is appointed magistrate and president of the Municipal Commission of the civil and military station of Bangalore from date of taking charge of the office.

WHITEWAY—The services of Mr. R. S. Whiteway, C.S., lately settlement officer of Ajmere-Merwara, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from Jan. 15.

TREVOR—The services of Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from Feb. 13.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, from Feb. 19 :—

HANCOCK, Major-General H. F., R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, consulting engineer for Railways, Bombay, officiating director-general of railways and deputy secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, to be secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, vice Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E.

PEMBERTON, Colonel R. C. B., R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lucknow, to officiate as director-general of railways and deputy secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, vice Major-General H. F. Hancock, R.E.

HARDIE, Mr. R., on his departure for Europe, has made over charge of the office of secretary and treasurer of the bank, and the directors have made the following changes in the Establishment, viz. :—

CRUICKSHANK, Mr. W. D., deputy secretary, to officiate as secretary and treasurer.

WESTLAND, Mr. W., inspector of branches, to officiate as deputy secretary and treasurer.

LINDSAY, Mr. A. M., agent at Akyab, to officiate as inspector of branches.

WADE, Lieut. J. M., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade, assistant engineer, laid down in Public Works Department Code, chapter II, paragraph 9 to 11, Jan. 13.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Sibi Divn., Mily. Works, from Nov. 27.

LEAROLD, Lieut. C. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 14, on Jan. 20.

CORRUE, Lieut. W. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani laid down in Public Works Department Code, chapter II, paragraph 13, on Feb. 7.

FURLONGS.

BARCLAY, Surgeon-Major A., M.B., secretary to the surgeon-general and sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, from March 1.

FOWLER, Mr. F. D., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for twelve months, with the usual subsidiary leave from April 5.

HOGARTH, Mr. D. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for eight months and twenty-seven days with the usual subsidiary leave from March 4.

PENDY, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for twelve months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from March 10.

LANE, Mr. J. H., director, Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for twelve months, from Jan. 20.

WALKER, Mr. E. O., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for sixteen days.

SWAPPE, Mr. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Indian Midland Railway Company, is granted furlough for two years, from Jan. 1.

SAVI, Major T. B. B., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted furlough, on private affairs, for one year and 228 days, from such date in March, 1887, as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

GRANT, Mr. A., examiner of accounts, Madras State Railways, is granted leave, on private affairs, out of India for six months.

MILITARY.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s Personal Staff :—

Low, Brigadier-General R. C., C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be honorary aide-de-camp.

WILLIAMSON, Surgeon J. F., M.B., Medical Staff, to be honorary surgeon.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment to the Most Hon. Order of the Bath of the following officer lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission :—

DURAND, Major E. L., Bengal S.C., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Order.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions in the army being conferred upon the undermentioned officers lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission, dated Feb. 16 :—

BAX, Lieut.-Colonel W. I., General List, Bengal Infantry, to be colonel.

HOLDICH, Major T. H., R.E., to be brevet lieut.-colonel.

MAITLAND, Major P. J., Bombay S.C., to be brevet lieut.-colonel.

PEACOCK, Captain W., R.E., to be brevet-major.

GORE, Captain St. G. C., R.E., to be brevet-major.

COTTON, Captain A. F., Bengal S.C., to be brevet-major.

TALBOT, Captain Hon. M. G., R.E., to be brevet-major.

DRUMMOND, Captain F. H. R., Bengal S.C., to be brevet-major.

ELLES—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, H.E. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Brigadier-General W. K. Elles, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, half-pay, adjutant-general, Madras Army, to be Adjutant-General in India, with the local rank of major-general, vice Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, who has been appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army, dated Feb. 15.

HUDSON, Brigadier-General Sir J., K.C.B., to the divisional staff of the Army, temporarily, vice Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., half-pay, dated Feb. 11.

GILES, Lieut. A., East Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 13th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal S.C. from Jan. 1, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General J. L. Nation, C.B., Bengal S.C. (whose name is borne on the list of lieutenant-generals of the Indian Army), on Dec. 25 :—

CARNEGIE, Major-General A., B.S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant-generals.

DUNSTERVILLE, Colonel L. D. A., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MORRIS, Lieutenant-Colonel R., Bengal Cavalry, to be colonel in the army from Jan. 8.
CHANNER, Captain B., D.S.O., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps from Feb. 13.
MACKAY, Captain J. L. A., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps from Feb. 13.
RIVETT CARXAC, Lieutenant E. H., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps from Feb. 12.
DELAMAIN, Lieutenant F. F., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps from Feb. 12.
MURRAY, Colonel A., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from March 4, subject to Her Majesty's approval.
The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, from the date specified:—
STONE, Lieutenant G. A., R.E., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., from July 6.
KELLIE, Captain J., R.E., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub. pro tem., from Sept. 3.
WILLIAMS, Lieutenant G., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, from Sept. 10.
MEIN, Captain A. L. R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent, from Oct. 1.
STONE, Lieut. G. A., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent, from Oct. 1.
HAGGITT, Lieut. E. D., R.E., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, from Oct. 1.

FURLOUGHS.

TREVOR, Colonel S. T., R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department (p.a.), for two years.
BISCOE, Colonel W. W., General List, Cavalry, commandant 19th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for two years.
SHEPHERD, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., Bengal S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department (p.a.), for one year and 243 days.
TUCKER, Lieut.-Colonel L. H. E., General List, Infantry, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, officiating deputy inspector-general of police, Punjab (p.a.), for one year.
TALBOT, Major A. C., C.I.E., Bengal S.C., political agent, 2nd class, additional political agent, 1st class, Rajpootana (p.a.), for one year.
ANDERSON, Captain E. B., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class (m.c.), for 182 days.
KEEFER, Surgeon-Major W. N., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, senior medical officer, Port Blair and the Nicobars (m.c.), for one year.
JACOB, Colonel W. V. F., 38th Bengal Infantry, (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced 22nd Jan.
STRONG, Colonel D. M., General List, Infantry, 10th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers, assistant quarter master-general (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 28th year, commenced 19th Jan.
RICHARDSON, Major G. L. R., 18th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 21st year, commenced 23rd March.
PORTER, Captain A. R., 28th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 243 days; pension service, 18th year, commenced 21st Aug.
MONEY, Captain G. A., 18th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced 11th Sept.
HAMILTON, Lieut. A., 26th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced 11th Aug.
CORBYN, Lieut.-Colonel E. C. (m.c.), for six months, in extension.
HANCOCK, Surgeon J. G. (m.c.), for 183 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

EVANS, Surgeon F. J., I.M.S., 23rd Pioneers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. Duncan, appointed to the 14th Sikhs.
MARCHANT, Lieut.-Colonel H. St. J. V. Le M. T. L., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Kirki, to which station he is transferred to command the Royal Artillery.

(Feb. 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ELIOT, Lieut.-Colonel H. E., 4th Bengal Infantry, 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Robertson, retired, dated Nov. 5.
HAILES, Major W., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Eliot, dated Nov. 5.
GRAVES, Major B. C., wing officer 31st Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Hailes, from date of joining.
WARREN, Lieut. R. P., wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Vanrenen, seconded, on appointment to Burma police.
It is notified for information that the officers detailed below underwent a course of instruction at the recent classes held at the under-mentioned Schools of Musketry in India, and obtained certificates of qualification as noted opposite their names:—

CHUNGLA VALLEY—EXTRA CERTIFICATES.

EDWARDS, Lieut. A. H. M., 1st Dragoon Guards.
DEWAR, Lieut. J. E., 2nd Dragoon Guards.
LENNOCK, Lieut. C. F., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.
TWINNAM, Lieut. H. M., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.
ROSS, Captain J., 1st Battalion Border Regiment.
MOULIN, Captain L. E. Du, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment.
SMITH, Lieut. S. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment.

OXLEY, Lieut. R. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.
CRICHTON, Lieut. R. T., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.
BELL, Lieut. A. W. H., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.
HARVEY, Major H. De La M., Bengal Staff Corps.
STOCKLEY, Captain V. M., Bengal Staff Corps.
COOK, Captain W., Bengal Staff Corps.
POWELL, Lieut. C. H., Bengal Staff Corps.
THOMSON, Lieut. W. D., Bengal Staff Corps.
MACDONALD, Lieut. F. W. P., Bengal Staff Corps.
BAKAR, Lieut. L. S. H., Bengal Staff Corps.
DALLAS, Lieut. C. M., Madras Staff Corps.

PAOHMARHI—EXTRA CERTIFICATES.

THOYTS, Lieut. H. N. M., 8th Hussars.
WARNER, Lieut. C. A. S., 17th Lancers.
HALL, Lieut. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
SETON, Lieut. A. St. J., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment.
SCOTT, Captain E. R., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.
MAGEE, Lieut. A. H., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers.
O'HARA, Lieut. P. H. A., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.
ROY, Lieut. J. W. G., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.
GARDINER, Lieut. R. J., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry.
NEWALL, Captain W. P., Bengal S.C.
BARR, Captain J. E., Bengal S.C.
MARTIN, Captain M. K., Bengal S.C.
TAYLOR, Lieut. R. E. S., Bengal S.C.
WALKER, Lieut. P. G., Bengal S.C.
MORTON, Lieut. B. W., Bengal S.C.
LEADER, Captain T. A. F., Madras S.C.
RUXTON—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel F. C. Ruxton, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, will be placed on half pay on March 2, on completing four years' service in command of the battalion, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.
STEVENSON, Major J., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of being placed on the retired list, on June 1.
SHERSTON—With the sanction of Government, Captain J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, 1st Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force, is transferred to the staff of the general officer commanding the Force, from the date he assumed his duties.

FURLOUGHS.

BANNATYNE—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Major N. Bannatyne, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, is extended to Dec. 24.
The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
DYKE, Major G. H., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for 15 months, on private affairs.
CORBETT, Captain F., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, on medical certificate, for 6 months.
MATTHEWS, Captain F. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for 15 months, on private affairs.
SOMERVILLE, Lieut. J. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for 15 months, on private affairs.
HORNBLow, Lieut. F., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for 6 months, on private affairs.
MONTRESOR, Lieut. E. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for 6 months, on urgent private affairs.
BROGDEN, Lieut. D. D., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for 12 months, on medical certificate.
HELBERT, Lieut. F. de C. H., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for 12 months, on medical certificate.
HILL, Lieut. A. J., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for 15 months, on private affairs.
SWAN, Lieut. F. L., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for 15 months, on private affairs.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. J., Corps of Guides, to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs, from Jan. 1 to April 30.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 16.)

BADCOCK, Mr. F. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Per-gunnahs, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Rajshahye, during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. J. G. Campbell.
WHITMORE, Mr. J., district and sessions judge, Furriddpore, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Birbhoom, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. A. Wilkins.
GUPTA, Mr. B. L., presidency magistrate, Calcutta, on furlough, is appointed to act as district and sessions of Furriddpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Whitmore.
HOPKINS, Mr. J. A., magistrate and collector, Nuddea, is allowed special leave for six months, from March 20.
WALLER, Mr. B. M., magistrate and collector, Noakholly, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Nuddea, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Hopkins.
BAROOAH, Mr. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act as collector of Noakholly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. M. Waller.
O'BRIEN, Mr. P. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of that district.
KITCHIN, Rev. A., junior chaplain St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta is appointed to be senior chaplain of that Cathedral, from Feb. 6.
WATLING, Rev. G., is appointed to act as second chaplain of St. John's

Church, Calcutta, and chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, from Jan. 1.

HALLIDAY, Mr. F. M., is appointed to be president of the board of management of the Reformatory School established at Alipore for the reception and industrial training of juvenile offenders, vice Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.I.E., resigned.

TYTLER, Mr. A. G., sub-deputy opium agent, Allygunge, Behar agency, is allowed leave for three months, from 7th prox.

BEAN, Mr. A. R., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Monghyr, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent of Allygunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. G. Tytler.

PETLEY, Lieut. E. W., is appointed to be presidency magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Port St. George Gazette, Feb. 15.*)

WILLOCK, Mr. W. A., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. G. D. Leman, on leave.

BELL, Mr. M. D., is appointed to be assistant, and to act as senior assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor in Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. E. J. Sewell, on leave.

WEDDERBURN, Mr. F. E. K., is appointed to be assistant, and to act as special assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Simon on other duty.

MORRIS, Mr. R., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Malabar.

RUSSEL, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the V. Circle, Presidency Division, to the V. Circle for charge of the Tinnevely Division, on relief by Captain W. D. Lindley, R.E.

LINDLEY, Captain W. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the V. Circle, for duty in the Presidency Division, to join on return from furlough.

MILITARY.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officers to return to duty :—

MANERA, Lieut. J. S. G., Staff Corps.

JAMES, Surg. R.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has returned from furlough out of India :—

SPLANE, Condr. G. G., Ord. Dept., Feb. 2.

WEBB, Condr. H., Adjutant-General's Dept., is transferred to the Pension Establishment from Feb. 8.

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval :—

GREENAWAY, Capt. T., to be major, Feb. 12.

ANSLEY, Lieut. J. H. H., to be captain, Feb. 12.

CURRIE, Lieut. J. W., to be captain, Feb. 12.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Feb. 18.*)

BRAKE, Lieut. H. E. J., has been posted to No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, R.A.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the tests specified :—

ROCHE, Captain Hon. U. de R. B., 2nd South Wales Borderers, Higher Standard.

NELSON, Lieut. W., Middlesex Regiment, probationer Staff Corps, Higher Standard.

FLANAGAN, Surgeon H. E. B., Medical Staff, Higher Standard.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers, on arrival from England, for duty with the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, to be company officers from the dates specified opposite their names :—

DEALY, Lieut. J. A., Feb. 7.

EWBANK, Lieut. W., Feb. 7.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. L. P., Feb. 7.

CROFTON, Lieut. H. J., Feb. 7.

SCHREIBER, Lieut. A. L., Feb. 7.

EVANS, Lieut. U. W., Feb. 6.

The following orders are confirmed :—

FERRIER, Major A. W., P Battery, 1st Brigade, assumes command of the R.A., Eastern District, vice Colonel Stavely, placed upon half-pay on completing five years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonel.

ERCK—By the officer commanding Berhampore, appointing Lieutenant J. M. Erck, 20th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer and in charge of Pension and Holders of Family Certificates, Berhampore, vice Radcliffe relieved.

FURLONGS.

JONES, Captain R. G., squadron commander, 1st Madras Lancers, for 182 days, from Jan. 10, on m.c.

HORNSBY, Major A. W. H., Staff Corps, deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, Upper Burma Field Force (u.p.a.), for four months.

WHARRY, Lieutenant H., Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, Bengal (p.a.), for one year.

RICKANCE, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, from or after 6th March.

ROBERTSON, M. R. W. R., principal of the College of Agriculture, is allowed furlough in Europe for one year and six months, from or after April 1.

METCALFE, Mr. P., principal, Rajahmundry College, is allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from or after April 7.

LOVE, Captain H. D., principal of the College of Engineering, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from or after March 19.

FERGUSON—The furlough to Europe for one year granted to Lieut. H. S. Ferguson, of the Nayar Brigade, is extended for six months, from April 6.

RICKETTS, Mr. E. G., deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, Madura, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Feb. 18.*)

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment from March 25 :—

BENNETT, Lieut. H. V., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp to Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., commanding Mhow division.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SALMON, Lieut. M.B., Staff Corps (wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry), officiating squadron officer 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to be squadron officer.

RANSOM, Lieut. J. M., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer and quartermaster Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry.

STEWART, Lieut. M. S., 1st Battalion Royal Scots Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 4.

FOSTER, Lieut. L. M., officiating wing officer and adjutant, to be wing officer, and adjutant 28th Bombay Infantry, vice Lieut. Carter, deceased.

HATCH, Lieut. A. E., officiating wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

RANSOM, Lieut. J. M., Staff Corps, wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 2nd Bombay Infantry, for duty as wing officer.

CHICHESTER-BEGGIE—Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is notified that an exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captain G. Chichester, 1st Battalion, and Captain H. L. Begbie, 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, and Captain Chichester is hereby directed to proceed to England and join the 2nd battalion at his own expense.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified :—

PROUDFOOT, Captain A. W., Staff Corps, to be wing commander (officiating 2nd in command) 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry, from Nov. 27.

TERMAN, Captain H. B., Staff Corps, to be wing officer 14th Regiment Bombay Infantry, from Feb. 14.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

SWIRE, Captain and Paymaster H., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Persian, Higher Standard.

BRYANT—SMURTHWAITE—Lieut. G. E. Bryant, Royal Artillery, and Lieut. P. Smurthwaite, 3rd Bombay Infantry, Hindustani, Higher Standard.

HANNY—WALKER—Major O. C. Hanny, aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, and Lieut. A. L. Walker, Royal Artillery, Hindustani, Lower Standard.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 24.*)

HARRISON—The tenure of service on the staff of Captain D. C. W. Harrison commenced on June 3, the date from which he commenced to draw full staff pay as brigade-major.

HILLS—The services of Colonel J. Hills, C.B., R.E., having been replaced by the Government of India at the disposal of this Government, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers in the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps have obtained Certificates of Proficiency :—

SARJANT, Lieutenant S. J.

NEWMAN, Lieutenant H.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

MADDEN, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M., Infantry.

LACEY, Conductor J., Ordnance Department

The following appointments in the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps are made to complete the establishment :—

GRAVES, Volunteer A. E. P., to be lieutenant.

HUSSEY, Volunteer W. H., to be lieutenant.

KNATCHBULL, Lieutenant G. W. C., 2nd Battalion the Welsh Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from July 13, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., commanding Mhow Division :—

BENNETT, Lieutenant H. V., 2nd Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp, dated March 25, 1886.

FURLONGHS.

BEDFORD, Colonel J. H., R.E., in India in extension, from March 7 to May 7, on private affairs.

TREVELLYAN, Captain W. F., North Staffordshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to Asirgarh, from March 1 to May 31, on private affairs.

FINCH, Lieut. M. B. D., to Asirgarh, from March 1 to May 31, on private affairs.

BIGGS, Lieut. H. V., R.E., to Umballa for 120 days from date of departure, on medical certificate.

LEMESURIER, Colonel J., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, superintending engineer for irrigation in Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

POOLE—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Lieut.-Colonel A. Poole, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Feb. 28, on a pension of £571 per annum, payable in England.

LUCAS, Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary J., Miscellaneous List, is allowed furlough to Europe for 12 months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

FELLOWS, Colonel S., Staff Corps, commandant 8th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year, from date of being struck off duty. Pension service 37th year, commenced Dec. 9.

BLANC, Brigade-Surgeon H. J., M.D., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for 32 days, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. M. G. Gerard, C.B., S.C., Lieut. P. G. Gordon, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major R. Hennell, Inf., Capt. A. H. Browne, R.A., Col. T. Trueman, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. H. Macleod (Cov.).

Lombay Estab.—W. Lee-Warner (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brig.-Surg. H. Cayley, till 29 April, 1887.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. J. B. Simpson, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. L. Nutt, S.C., four months; Capt. H. E. Passy, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. M. Madge, six months' s.c.; F. B. Taylor (Cov.), two months' furlough; J. M. Lane, seven months' furlough; A. J. L. Grimes, six months' s.c.; W. Monement, extraordinary leave for six months on m.c.; W. Donaldson, six months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—H. G. Young, one year's furlough, commuted to 18 months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—D. McCubbin, six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. H. F. Fagan, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg. C. H. Bennett, Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Lieut. G. A. Gott, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. E. O'Connor, A. Smith.

Madras Estab.—A. G. Cardew (Cov.), Surg. C. M. Thompson.

Bombay Estab.—W. A. Talbot.

A LITTLE story comes to us from afar, which shows how deftly modern science and modern appliances lend themselves to carry on rites and customs celebrated on the Ganges a thousand years ago. A sepoy died a long way from his home and country, and his caste fellows duly cremated him, and having done this, they went to the telegraph office and wired as follows to his parents :—"Binda Persad died last night. Bones by post." The message, though a little abrupt, is quite intelligible.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

H O M E.

BIRTHS.

ANDREW—March 11, at Bryanston-square, Sir William Andrew, C.I.E. aged 81.

ALBAN—March 3, the wife of Lieut. William Gore Alban, 13th Bombay Infantry, of a son.

CLEMENTS—March 9, at 10, Hilda terrace, Cann Hall-road, Leytonstone, E., the wife of Mr. J. H. Clements, of a daughter.

CRABBE—March 5, at the Barracks, Caterham, the wife of Major Eyre Crabbe, Grenadier Guards, of a daughter.

DELMERGE—March 4, at 4, Cavendish-road, Southsea, the wife of Staff-Surgeon A. G. Delmerge, R.N., Royal Yacht *Osborne*, of a son.

FARREN—March 5, at Bealings House, Great Bealings, Suffolk, the wife of General R. T. Farren, C.B., of a son.

FITZHERBERT—March 4, at Battle, Sussex, the wife of Major E. H. FitzHerbert, King's Own R.L. Regiment, of a son.

HOPEGOOD—March 1, at Elshields Tower, Lochmaben, N.B., the wife of W. Vere Hopegood, of Hadley, Captain, retired pay, 97th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ENGLISH—TELFAR—March 1, at the British Consulate, and afterwards at St. Mark's Church, Alexandria, Frederick Paul English, Lieut. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to Elizabeth S. (Elsie), third daughter of the late Hon. William Telfair, M.C.L. of Bon Air, Mauritius.

KENNEY—EVEN—March 8, at St. John's, Tunbridge-Wells, Edward Herbert, elder son of the late Captain Edward Herbert Kenney, R.N., to Pauline, youngest daughter of the late G. René Even, of Mirzapore, East Indies.

MORISON-HERNE—March 3, at Upton Church, Cheshire, Basil Gordon Morison, M.B. C.M. Edin., of Canonbury, London, son of the late Surgeon A. C. Morison, H.E.I.C.S., to Agnes Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Herne, late 103rd Regiment.

SHADWELL—BOURNE—Feb. 26, at St. Stephen's, Shepherd's-bush, Harry Winstanley Shadwell, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. Lond., of Acton, to Mabel Constance Harriette, second daughter of the late George Sealy Bourne, R.N.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—March 10, at Cheshunt, Herts, suddenly, Sidney, only child of the late James Pearce Allen, of Clapham Common, Surrey, aged 39.

BRENT—March 1, at the Hospital, Gibraltar, of typhoid fever, Harry Dacres Menzies Brent, Midshipman R.N., H.M.S. *Monarch*, aged 15½ years, only son of Captain H. W. Brent, R.N., H.M.S. *Hercules*.

CASSIDY—March 1, Lieut.-Colonel Loftus Tottenham Cassidy, late 18th Hussars, aged 67.

ELLIOT—March 1, suddenly, at Wolfelee, Roxburghshire, Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., &c., of Wolfelee, aged 85.

HALL—March 4, at Edinburgh, Major William James Hall, J.P., Adjutant Argyllshire Highland, R.V., late 58th Regiment.

JACKSON—March 6, at St. Helen's, Preston-park, Sussex, Phillis Sophia, wife of Lieut.-General George Jackson, late 2nd Bengal Cavalry, aged 65.

POUNDEN—March 3, at Brownswood House, Enniscorthy, county Wexford, Captain Lonsdale Pouden, D.L.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—Feb. 11, at Kuttak District, the wife of T. Butler, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—Feb. 12, at Simla, the wife of J. S. Campbell, C.S., of a daughter.

CARY—Feb. 20, at Sifeabad, the wife of Lieut. R. C. L. Cary, Brigade Staff, H.H. the Nizam's Service, of a daughter.

DANE—Feb. 17, at Sehere, C.I., the wife of Surgeon A. Dane, M.D., Bhopal Battalion and Political Agency, of a son.

DENNYS—Feb. 17, at Dehra Ismail Khan, the wife of Surgeon G. W. P. Dennys, I.M.S., of a daughter.

EAGLES—Feb. 17, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. H. Eagles, Chief Assistant to the Comptroller, Mysore, of a son.

GORDON—Feb. 17, at Cooch Behar, the wife of Major A. E. Gordon, Supdt. of the State, of a daughter.

JOHNSON—Feb. 8, at Rawal Pindee, the wife of W. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MAINWARING—Feb. 13, at Bukloh, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. P. Mainwaring, 4th Goorkhas, of a daughter.

MCCARTHY—Feb. 14, at Cawnpore, the wife of G. A. McCarthy, 39th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

MCDONALD—Feb. 19, at Bombay, the wife of Captain Murdo McDonald, ship *Sir Lancelot*, of a son.

MERCER—Feb. 10, at Punjab, the wife of Captain C. A. Mercer, 1st Battalion, 4th Goorkhas, of a son.

MORTIMER—Feb. 18, at Umballa, the wife of Sub-Conductor H. W. Mortimer, Commissariat Dept., of a daughter.

SMITH—Feb. 16, at Bandora, the wife of Charles Lucas Smith, Bombay Municipality, of a son.

STREET—Feb. 17, at Nassick, the wife of Surgeon A. W. F. Street, I.M.S., of a son.

SULLEN—Feb. 19, at Madras, the wife of S. Sullen, Esq., Presidency Postmaster, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN-CONSTABLE—WALL—Feb. 8, at Lucknow, A. Edward, son of Lieut.-Colonel Brown-Constable, to Clara Emily, daughter of the late Mr. J. Wall, of La Martiniere College, and of Cheltenham.

FITZGERALD—NEWMAN—Feb. 12, at Bareilly, W. T. Godfrey Fitzgerald (Bandmaster, 2nd Scottish Rifles), to Annie, daughter of Captain J. G. Newman, 2nd Scottish Rifles.

NIGHTINGALE—WARNEFORD—Feb. 12, at Calcutta, W. H. Nightingale, Esq., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., to Alice Maude, daughter of the Rev. T. L. J. Warneford, Garrison Chaplain.

RUSSELL—FORTEATH—Feb. 15, at Mhow, Alexander Fraser Russell, Surgeon Medical Staff, to Laura Charlotte, second daughter of Colonel Forteath, 4th Bombay Rifles.

TURNER—BOILEAU—Feb. 14, at Calcutta, J. G. Turner, Esq., Adjutant, Viceroy's Body Guard, son of General Sir F. Turner, K.C.B., late Bengal Artillery, to Blanche Rose, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel T. J. Boileau, late 20th Hussars.

WALKER—FENTON—Feb. 17, at Allahabad, E. S. F. Walker, Lieut., Royal Artillery, son of Major-General Walker, late R.E., to Ellen Mary Camilla Fenton, daughter of the late Major F. A. Fenton, M.S.C.

WALTON—RANSOM—Feb. 5, at Calcutta, Bendyshe, son of Colonel B. Walton, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, to Winifred, daughter of S. Ransom, Bengal Pilot Service.

DEATHS.

MARSDEN—Feb. 10, at Umballa, Captain C. J. Marsden, Retired List, of "Marsden Grange," Simla, aged 56.

TAYLOR—Feb. 17, at Madras, J. L. Taylor, son of J. Taylor, Esq., Mysore Commission, Bangalore.

USHER—Feb. 18, at Madras, Quartermaster Sergt. J. J. Usher, of the Wellington Depot, aged 34.

WIGHTMAN—Feb. 16th, at Bangalore, Jane Elizabeth, wife of Captain J. Wightman, Ordnance Dept., Retired, aged 34.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886-7.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsmouth.	To Leave Queenstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
Serapis ..	—	—	—	—	—	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Euphrates	19 Mar.	30 Mar.	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	14 Apr.
Serapis	2 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.

HIGH FALUTIN.—Mr. Justice West of Bombay, like Mr. Cotton of Bengal, sheds light on all that he touches. Until he arose in the Valhalla of the Bombay University, the burning subject of technical education had been, he declared, "somewhat tamely handled." So he addressed himself to it with that nimbleness and dexterity of speech for which he is famous. We are accustomed to gushing talk in high places; but it has seldom been our fate to come across so pretty a specimen of claptrap as the following:—"It is through technical education that the riches of the world are brought to our feet, that the weak are made strong and the poor rich, and that the fainting soul receives the lightning-like communications that gives it peace." Mr. West is not, so far as we are aware, a member of the Salvation Army; but the great Booth himself has seldom achieved a higher flight.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE appointment of Mr. J. B. Lyall to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab is, from one point of view, peculiarly appropriate. Mr. Lyall is an admitted authority on the Land Revenue system of the Province, and he may be able to use his intimate knowledge of its working to remedy the state of things that has grown up under his predecessor. It is no secret that owing to the arrears into which the Punjab Government has allowed the revision of its Land Revenue settlement to fall, it has sacrificed about 16 lakhs of revenue; and this, it is clear, is the explanation, and a very sufficient one, of the apparent severity of the Finance Committee. The Committee have too much reason for declining to assign an increased revenue to the Province, when these are the results of its management. Had the missing lakhs been forthcoming, the due proportion of them would have gone during the next five years to increase the provincial resources. It is unlucky for the Punjab Government that the Imperial Revenue are just at this moment feeling the pinch of the depreciated rupee; but there is no one really to blame in the readjustment but itself. The "Pauper Province" as it is now called—for the title "Model" has long been dropped outside the precincts of the Secretariat—will have to set its house in order fiscally; and if the coming Lieutenant-Governor can give the Administration an impulse that way, it will be the best justification of his choice.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 5, City of Agra (s), Calcutta; Clan Macdonald (s), Calcutta.—6, Astronomer (s), Calcutta.—7, Verona (s), Bombay; Waroonga (s), Calcutta.—10, City of Canterbury (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—March 5, Nepaul (s), Colombo.—7, Tasmania (s), Bombay; City of Venice (s), Clyde.—10, Kangra (s), London.—11, Mandalay (s), Middlesbrough.

CALCUTTA.—March 10, Vega (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—March 11, Nubia (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 6, Inchgarvie (s), Bombay.—7, Arabia (s), Bombay.—8, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta; Mira (s), Calcutta.—9, Huzura (s), Bombay; City of Carthage (s), Bombay.—10, Surat (s), Bombay.

MADRAS.—March 9, Clan Drummond (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, March 17; s.s. *Siam*, from Venice, March 24; from Brindisi, March 28.

For Bombay: Capt. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. and two Misses Morgan, Sub-Inspector Kavanagh, Sub-Lieut. D. A. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Wreford, Mr. W. C. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Webster and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Colonel Keen, Mr. G. M. Lane, Mrs. Waugh and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Barton, Sub-Lieut. Turner. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan and infant, Dr. D. Molony, Dr. C. W. and Mrs. Owen, Major and Mrs. C. Kennedy, Lieut. G. A. Gott.

For Suez: Miss M. A. Clamp.

For Aden: Paymaster A. S. C. Clark.

For Malta: Mr. Laycock and two friends.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, March 24; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 31; from Brindisi, April 4.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Tucker.

For Madras: Mr. H. J. Ross.

For Calcutta: Rev. M. Kirby, Mr. Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two children, Mr. James Kelby, Mrs. Driesen, Mr. J. Crock.

For Port Said: Sir John and Lady Burgoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Gretton and two sons.

For Aden: Lieut. Hon. H. A. Stanhope.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Foulerton.

For Suez: Capt. W. Kerr.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, March 31; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 7; from Brindisi, April 11.

For Bombay: Capt. A. H. Gardner, Major Gordon, Capt. T. Patterson, Miss Hull. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Major R. Patch, Dr. G. A. Maconochie, Miss Cotes.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mrs. C. Irving and two daughters.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 14; from Brindisi, April 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Capt. and Mrs. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and child. From Brindisi: Capt. Temple.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail March 17.

For Calcutta: Miss Handy, Capt. Fuller, Miss Evangeline Watson, Mr. W. Dundas, Mr. D. McDonald, Mr. P. C. V. Barnett, Mr. A. Macmahon, Mr. T. R. Snelling, Miss Brook, Surgeon and Mrs. F. W. Thomson, Mr. K. K. Roy, Mr. H. L. Ghosal.

For Colombo: Miss Beyts, Mrs. Mactaggart, Major and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Mrs. and Miss Graham.

For Malta: Mr. J. R. Edwards, Lieuts. P. C. Brusson, C. E. Ruck Keene, W. Campbell, T. T. B. Jones Parry, Mr. J. R. Edwards, Mr. W. J. Horn, Mr. W. H. Pound.

For Suez: Lieuts. J. J. D. Sillery, E. F. Twigg, A. H. Jenkins, C. H. Young, C. B. Morland, C. E. M. Priestley, W. M. Master, C. H. Davies.

For Madras: Mr. J. Trefry, Mr. R. G. Beswetherick, Mr. J. Lushbrook, Mr. H. Cowling, Mr. S. Densham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 14.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ferguson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson and three children, Mrs. Thomson and two children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail March 26.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. C. K. Leighton, Mr. Evans, wife and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Byrne.

Per s.s. *Arracan*, due at London or Liverpool, March 21.

From Rangoon: Mr. W. J. Redmond, Mr. J. C. Pascoe, Mr. J. Coxhead, Mrs. Aldridge and two children, Mrs. A. Firth, Mr. James Munro, Mrs. Patterson's infant and native nurse, Mr. John Stirling.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Liverpool, March 8.

For Colombo: Miss Broad and maid, Mrs. De Vos and two children, Mr. Hume Purdie.

For Madras: Colonel Underwood.
For Calcutta: Miss A. H. James, Mr. T. E. Thompson, Mr. L. White,
Mr. W. H. Bryer, Mr. J. Hodge, Mr. C. L. Faulkner.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail March 19.
For Colombo: Mr. A. E. Brown, Mrs. Brown and two children.
For Madras: Mr. J. D. Milne.
For Calcutta: Mr. Bernard E. Lomax, Mr. Robert Glen.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, to sail April 9.
For Bombay: Mrs. Henderson.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail April 23.
For Calcutta: Mr. C. C. Bush.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. A. Wheeler, Feb. 22.
From Venice: Mr. Dadabhooy.
From Brindisi: Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Bourdillon, Dr. Crombie, Major H. F. Howard, Mr. H. Vane D. Sewell, Colonel Broome, Mr. L. G. Dunbar, Mr. J. H. Richy, Mr. and Mrs. Podler, Miss Schmidt, Miss Van Overbeke, Mr. J. W. Lees, Mr. C. D. Petersen, Mr. H. F. Mathews, Mr. Cuthbertson.
From London: Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, Baron Bentincke, Mr. J. H. Merriman, Miss Slaughter, Mr. R. MacDonald, Mr. Meville, Mr. Mahomed Ally, Mr. Herzag, Mr. W. Wilkie, Mrs. Carruthers and child, Mrs. Gilchrist, Rev. E. and Mrs. Irons and five children.
From Port Said: Miss Bretche.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. Webber, March 6.
From Bombay: Mrs. Shannon and infants, Mrs. Kelly and family, Mrs. Mountford and infant, Mrs. Sladen and two daughters.
From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Collier.
From Malta: Mr. Gillespie, Rev. and Miss Phillips, Major Davidson, Miss Melbourne, Mr. Laubenger, Messrs. J. and H. Neil.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, left Bombay, Feb. 25.
For London: Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Glover, Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Bird, Miss Bird, Miss Property, Mr. H. Dewhurst, Mr. J. S. Dewhurst, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Tinsley, Mrs. Kelly and infant, Mr. Agelasto, Mr. Roney Dougall, Mrs. H. Bailey, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. J. H. Henderson, Mr. Dunn, Mr. J. F. Greaves, Mr. Ward, Mr. J. O. Sullivan, Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., Dr. H. W. Gostling.
For Brindisi: Mr. F. D. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, Mr. Price, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mr. T. Hindmarsh, Mr. J. H. Gray, Mr. J. D. Tilston, Mr. March Phillips, Miss March Phillips, Mrs. Hill-
yar, Mr. Palmer, Mr. McDaniel, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Thom, Mr. Anderson, Mr. John Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rae, Mr. Keeper, Miss Keep, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. R. Murray, Mr. P. J. Mehta.
For Venice: Miss Baily, Mr. E. Rechussen, Rev. J. W. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Brittain, Mr. Clark, Mr. C. Elliott.
For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Stainton, Mr. Le Grand Cannon.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. Nantes, from London, March 10.
For Bombay: Dr. G. Watt, Miss Isabella Watt, Sub-Lieut. Waterfield, Sub-Lieuts. W. K. Scharhib, W. E. Butler, W. P. B. Ward, E. Molyneux, B. Nolan, J. G. Beresford, O. L. Muriel, C. C. Renton, R. A. Benn, W. G. W. Brynore, J. Ewan Tod, A. D. Creagh, E. R. T. Chitty, De Vie Carey, R. Vaughan, B. Leicester, R. E. Roome, G. A. Dale, H. Tweddell, H. J. Badcock, H. M. Grove, J. G. Bols, E. C. Bowcroft, J. M. Urkley, L. D. P. Grenfell, Lieuts. H. Greathed, E. G. Beddingfield, P. R. Wood, Capt. Diamond, Sub-Lieut. Browne, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Lester, Lieuts. Orr, Ishan, Richardson, Hancock.
For Aden: Lieut. Hon. H. A. Stanhope.
For Malta: General Benyon, Miss Benyon.
For Suez: Mr. P. Grenfill.
For Port Said: Mr. J. H. Dixon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, from London, March 9.
For Kurrachee: Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. D. MacIver and three children, Miss Parker, Mr. Rogers.
For Bombay: Mr. H. A. Sharpe, Mr. J. R. Cruickshank, Lieut. V. A. Richards, Mr. J. Bolton.
For Aden: Dr. Mathieson.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, from Liverpool, March 8.
For Colombo: Mrs. Archer, Miss Archer, Miss M. Archer.
For Calcutta: Miss L. M. Best, Miss McDonnell, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McIntyre, Mr. Mackenzie.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. E. G. Stead, sailing on March 4.
For London: Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lark, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Mr. Acklom, Mrs. DeNiciville, Mr. Hollway, Miss Hollway, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Allies, Mr. Gregory, Mr. R. E. S. Thomas, Miss Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bramall, Mrs. Pendelbury and child, Miss Taylor, Mr. Kinmond, Mrs. Lyall and child, Mr. Navrojee Maneckjee, Mr. J. Macfarlane.
For Brindisi: Duke of Manchester, Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montague, Colonel J. Lindsay, R.E., Mr. H. Berners, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly and two children, Mr. J. A. Beith, Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. S. Gawon, Mr. Cass, Mr. H. Bescott, Mr. E. D. Martin, Colonel A. Murray, Colonel T. Manderson, R.E., Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Ezra, Mr. John Thompson, Mr. Y. A. Gubbay.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Green, child and infant, Major and Mrs. A. W. Baird and child, Mr. J. J. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. H. A. Richardson, Major Savi, Mr. and Mrs. G. Yule, Mrs. Yule Smith, Colonel Stern, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. L. Irvine, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Tilston, Mr. and Miss Whitcomb, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fulton and two children, Dr. Thomas, Mrs. Eardley Wilmot, Mr. Judah, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. S. E. Voight, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Hogarth and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hayes and infant, Mr. B. Hammond, Lieut. E. W. Faffray, Lieut. C. D. Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Moore, Colonel D. M. Strong.
For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. C. A. Bird, Mr. Wild, Mr. John Tate, Mr. W. Lonsdale, Mr. Fellowes Gordon.
For Suez: Mr. Le Grand Cannon, Mr. Douglas, Mr. H. P. Douglas.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON INDIA.

At the Town Hall, Stratford, Sir Richard Temple, M.P., addressed a large meeting held under the auspices of the North-West Ham Conservative Association, Mr. Forrest Fulton, M.P., presiding. Sir Richard Temple said that India offered to the people of England the second greatest market in the world. China occupied the premier position in this matter, and if he were asked why India only came second he would point out that that country had a population of 250,000,000 as against 300,000,000 in China. There were two grand trunk systems of railway, each of which would tend to extend British influence in China, and when by means of railways the Chinese were connected with the Indian market there would be opened out a boundless vista of progress for British enterprise. India was fifteen times larger than Great Britain, and its population was increasing by about a million every year. Its cultivation was also spreading and its agriculture expanding. Wages and the price of commodities had doubled within a generation. Houses and implements had improved during the last twenty years, and the country drove a great foreign trade, and had a large accumulated capital. They exported grain for food in millions of tons, and it was noteworthy that if famine came on them by their stocks of grain, they were able to sustain life for several weeks or even months before the pinch came. Sir Richard Temple then quoted figures, showing the export and import trades of England and India. Of the total exports of India, England imported one-tenth, and of our total exports India imported one-fifth. Clearly, therefore, India was one of our best customers in the world. But still there were articles which could be sent to the East, and it was to impress this fact on the British working-man that he was giving that address. We had a great country and a grand market, of which nothing could deprive us. India was a better customer than France or Germany, a better customer than the United States, better even than the Colonies, and he was happy to say that the next best customer after India was Australia. We might lose all the foreign markets, the Continent of Europe might close its ports to our goods, the United States might cripple our trade by import duties and prohibitory tariffs, and the Colonies might do the same, but with all this we should have the grandest customer which such a vast population afforded. So long as we had command of the sea, so long as Britannia ruled the waves, the 40 millions of the most skilful people on the earth had 250 millions who would take their produce and furnish a market. As an industrial people we must maintain our foreign markets. India now imported £65,000,000 sterling, and of this she took £50,000,000 from us, £3,000,000 from Europe, and the remaining £12,000,000 from British Colonies and British possessions. We had thus the greater part of her trade, and by our skill, energy, and enterprise we ought to strive to keep it. It was easily conceivable that she would take more from us than she did. £65,000,000 meant only 5s. per head of the population. England imported £9 per head, France £5 per head, and the United States £3 per head, and when he said that the United Kingdom imported 36 times more than the people of India they could see what an opening there was for the British. He must remind them that the greater part of the great traffic in which we had so great an interest went through the Suez Canal, and the Canal was, of course, most valuable to us; but still he did not admit that it was indispensable. We might lose its benefit, but only by a defeat in a naval engagement in the Mediterranean. That was an almost impossible supposition. If it should be stopped up we still had the old route open by the Cape. Still we needed to keep our maritime supremacy; we must have a Navy to protect our coasts, our colonies, and our commerce, and he would earnestly warn them that if we were beaten at sea, nothing but ruin—black, blank ruin—stared the working men of England in the face. The usual votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

ORDERS have been given for a survey to be made to ascertain the best route for a railway line across the Khowa Amran range, the object in view being a prolongation of the Quetta railway in that direction.

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts which have been made by the officers of the Native regiments to induce their men to enlist in the police force in Burma, less than 100 men have enrolled themselves. It seems that the men dislike the country, and, apart from this, consider the proposed term of enlistment too long.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—February 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 95½ to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	95 3-14	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½ to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	101 to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	199 to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92 to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100 to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½ to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	835
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	109

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr. ct.	850
Apollo ...	1,100	175	225
Bellary ...	400	nil.	430
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	140
Colaba ...	125	0	590
Dholera Ginning ...	1,880	16	120
East India ...	all	130	1,325
Fort ...	1,000	150	1,750
French ...	8,500	45 p. s.	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	400
Khangam ...	—	—	360
Mercantile ...	—	—	95
Mofussil Co. ...	250	50	410
Munmar M. ...	all	0	225
New Berar ...	500	60	510
New Indian ...	400	0	112½
Prince of Wales ...	125	30	375
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	90	1,200
Sind ...	500	70	535
Volkart ...	500	20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	620
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	420
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	99
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	880
Central India ...	500	35	815
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	635
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,050
Empress Co. ...	all	25	640
Framjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	660
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	160
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	785
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	650
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	835
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,380
James Greaves ...	500	25	575
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,122½
Khandeish ...	1,000	80	870
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	20	810
Leopold ...	100	5	139
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	550
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	—	1,215
Mazon ...	250	9	135
Moraji Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,470
Naigam ...	100	—	70
National ...	1,000	40	415
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	810
Oriental ...	625	15	527½
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	0½	140
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	75
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	85	1,260
Sunderdas ...	1,000	50	670
Southern India ...	500	20	240
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	—	255
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	475
Western India ...	1,000	50	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	850
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
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General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 4th March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 2nd March; and from Calcutta to the 1st March.

SEVERAL petty encounters with dacoits in Upper Burma are reported. Owing to the continued activity of the dacoits the cavalry regiments at present in Upper Burma will be detained there for another season.

THE Wuntho Tswabwa has had an interview with a British official, but has refused to come to reasonable terms.

As two of the police battalions from Burma are far from being complete, it has been decided to send the 10th and 23rd Bengal Infantry to Upper Burma.

It has been decided to abandon the Kyan-Nhyat-Saga-doung route to the Burma Ruby Mines, a much easier route having been found more to the south from Kyetpyin.

It is said that, on Mr. Crosthwaite's assumption of the office of Chief Commissioner of Burma, the pay of the appointment will be increased.

A GREAT fire has occurred at Allanmyo, destroying half the town and completely wiping out the adjoining village of Yuatong. Altogether 500 houses were destroyed. The sufferings of the homeless people were increased by the riotous conduct of drunken soldiers. Two Europeans and several Burmese were wounded.

No authentic intelligence has been received as yet regarding the recent fight that took place, in the direction of Thul, between the Waziris on the one side and the Terais and Ghilzais on the other.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS arrived in Bombay on Sunday, having come to meet Lady Roberts, who was a passenger in the *Cathay*. His Excellency and Lady Roberts left for Umballa on Tuesday evening.

MR. JOSHUA KING, late Collector of Satara, has offered Rs. 10,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute for the sons of *bond fide* handicraftsmen belonging to Ahmedabad, Kaira, Ahmednuggur, and Satara.

A CONSPIRACY to oust the present Government of Nepal has caused some excitement at Khatmandu.

THE Albert Hall and Museum at Jeypore, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales in 1876, has been opened by Sir Edward Bradford.

THE number of witnesses to be examined in Calcutta before the members of the Public Service Commission will probably not exceed fifty, as the Branch Committee have already taken the evidence of some forty witnesses.

THE Budget this year, requiring no fresh taxation, will take the form of a Minute by Sir Auckland Colvin, and will probably be issued on the 25th of March.

It has been arranged that Sir Alfred Lyall will continue in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces until the 15th of November next, when Sir Auckland Colvin will relieve him.

COLONEL SIR W. G. DAVIES has arrived at Calcutta to take part in the committee work on the Punjab Land Bills.

April 1st is now fixed as the date on which the Legislative Council will meet at Delhi to dispose finally of those bills.

MR. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, who has been officiating as Foreign Secretary, goes on short leave to England after Mr. Durand has rejoined at Simla.

THE Senate of the Punjab University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning on Sir Charles Aitchison, *honoris causa*.

COLONEL LINDSAY, R.E., who is going home on furlough, has been employed for many years in connection with Indian railways. The Northern Bengal and the Bolan State Railways were constructed under his supervision.

THE death is announced of Mr. J. C. Douglas, of the Telegraph Department, who took great interest in bee culture in India.

THE value of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the first seven months of the current financial year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of Rs. 45,83,799.

THE Bombay Port Trustees have secured the contract for landing the plant and materials for the Indian Midland Railway. It is expected that the contract will increase the revenue at the Prince's Dock by Rs. 75,000.

A SETTLEMENT of the question of Simla allowances is for the present postponed. The allowances will be drawn this season on the same scale as hitherto.

THE quantity of wheat exported from the Central Provinces from the 1st of October last to the 14th of February was 8,43,348 bags of 2½ maunds each, as compared with 12,13,059 bags exported in the corresponding period of last year.

THE health of H.H. the Prince of Arcot is causing the gravest anxiety to his family and friends. He is, it appears, suffering from paralysis.

It has been ruled that members of the North-West Legislative Council take rank with Members of the Bengal Council.

At present the office of Cantonment Magistrate can be held for an unlimited period. It is understood, however, that the Military authorities contemplate the introduction of a change, by which the tenure of this office will be limited to five or seven years.

As the financial year draws to a close it is interesting to note that the salt revenue is in a satisfactory state. Unless the two months, January and February, are unusually bad the year will be the best that has been known since 1882-83. The returns at the end of January were as follows (in thousands):—Quantity, 26,950 maunds; duty, Rs. 52,064. Last year at the same time the duty only amounted to Rs. 49,422.

It would seem that Aden is likely to become the seat of an important salt industry. An Italian firm has lately been at work on the manufacture of fine salt there, and the first shipment was recently despatched to Calcutta. The greatest care is taken in the manufacture of the salt, the water being passed through several pans where it deposits all its impurities before the crystallisation takes place. The result is the production of a salt of which 96.40 parts in 100 are pure chloride of sodium. It is estimated that when the works are in full operation 40,000 tons of salt a year can be manufactured, a fact of great importance to the trade of Aden, as vessels going to that port with coal, instead of filling up with ballast can take a cargo of salt to Indian ports, where they could obtain a paying cargo for their homeward voyage.

THE authorities in Burma contemplate constructing a narrow-gauge tramway on the Ruby Mines Road. For this purpose the Chief Commissioner, understanding that the Government of India possesses twenty miles of two and a half-foot rails, with gear and rolling stock fit for immediate erection, has inquired whether this plant can be allotted for use on the plain section of the route from the Irrawaddy River to the Ruby Mines country.

Notes of the Week.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, dated yesterday, states that the two rail heads from Sibi and Quetta of the Sind-Pishin Railway met, and were joined at midnight of the 14th inst.

NEWS from Afghanistan and Nepal continues to be of plots and counterplots. It is reported from the former that the people in various parts are disturbed and excited (were they ever anything else?), and that a revolt is expected. A revolt, however, is always to be expected in Afghanistan, but it is rather strange to learn in a London newspaper that disturbing news from Afghanistan last week affected the Stock Exchange, and caused a fall in certain Securities. That anybody should invest in anything that can be touched by a rumour from Cabul is indeed marvellous.

THAT there should be alarm concerning plots in Nepal is likely enough so long as any of the relations of the late Jung Bahadur are alive and at large. The Durbar of Nepal has possibly not forgotten how that eminent nobleman raised himself to power by his skill as a marksman in shooting down his uncles. Some of his family may be inclined to repeat the experiment, and therefore it is not surprising that several arrests and deportations should have been made.

If it be true, as reported by telegraph, that in the attack made on the 9th inst. on Boshway's camp by Lieutenant Golightly the Burman police "behaved admirably," there is cause for congratulation, for the general opinion held hitherto in India has been that the Burmans were utterly useless as policemen, and that to keep Upper Burma quiet a large force of Punjabis would have to be enrolled—a difficult thing to do, as the Natives of the Punjab have no liking for service far away from their own province.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been done in the way of sanitation for Calcutta it appears to be still the haunt and home of cholera. According to a report just issued by the Calcutta Health Society there have been during the past six years 24,000 deaths from this disease alone in the city and suburbs. The report states that this fact is directly traceable to the filthy condition of certain plague spots, to defects in the drainage system, to the want of proper control over the milk supply, and to the deficiency of the water supply. This is an extraordinary condition for the capital of India to be in, considering the enormous sums which have been spent by the municipality in the endeavour to make it healthy.

LORD DUFFERIN has acted wisely in leaving a city whose sanitary condition is in, so disgraceful a state, but by all accounts the condition of Simla, to which he is wending his steps, is not much better. It is said that the drainage there is most defective, and that the water supply is also deficient. But the Simla Municipality has managed to spend a good number of lakhs of rupees, and is in debt for the supposed improvements made for the benefit of the fortunate people who flock thither to escape the dangers of Calcutta. If there was a little less talk and a little more work in Indian Municipalities there would be fewer complaints of the unsanitary state of so many Indian stations.

RAWUL-PINDI is noted for being one of the healthiest of Indian cantonments, but there are grumblers there also, as a "special" correspondent, writing to one of the home military papers, complains of the incessant drilling which has been going on during the tenure of General Martin Dillon's command. We wonder what the "special" would have written had he served in the Punjab under Sir Sidney Cotton? Besides, the camp at Rawul-Pindi has always been considered the best military training school which our Army in India has.

STRANGE intelligence finds its way sometimes from London to India. Here is a specimen. A correspondent

informs the *Calcutta Englishman* that there is good reason to believe that the Jubilee Institute scheme has been abandoned at the desire of Her Majesty, owing to its not having met with the support anticipated. It is rather premature to give such a hint—which in India, by the way, will rather serve to damp the subscription ardour which, according to the latest accounts, was at white heat. It is to be hoped that the Countess of Dufferin's fund will not suffer on account of the idle rumours of correspondents, whose irresponsible chatter is hardly worth the cost of telegraphing, even at Press rates.

THE funeral of Sir Patrick William Andrew, C.I.E., took place at noon on Wednesday, the 16th inst., his remains being interred in Kensal-green Cemetery. A correspondent writes:—"The graves of the famous cemetery were almost covered with snow; but a bright sun shone over the unexpected wintry scene, as if to remind us that the labours of the renowned engineer and strategist were chiefly concerned with Eastern lands. A good number of friends and relatives, with Sir Patrick's two sons, Captain and Mr. William Raeburn Andrew, were present. Among the first-mentioned were General Sir Frederic Goldsmid, one or two members of Parliament, Mr. Charles Edward Johnston (Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.), Mr. Marvin, M. Chevalier, and Colonel Lawrie. All were sheltered by a tent during the last ceremony over the grave, in which was at length deposited all that was mortal of the great projector of the Euphrates Valley scheme, and the 'apostle' and 'pioneer of Indian railways.'"

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

Sir A. R. Thompson, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was entertained at a farewell dinner in the Calcutta Town-hall on Thursday last. About 250 persons were present, including all the leading members of the European and Mahomedan communities, the Hindoos not being largely represented. The Hon. Mr. Cruickshank, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was in the chair. In proposing Sir A. R. Thompson's health he dwelt in terms of high praise on the latter's thirty-five years of service in India, pointed out the great progress in material prosperity which Bengal had made under his rule, and said that he had set an example of manly devotion to duty, wise moderation, courage in expressing his convictions, high character, and lofty aims which had won him general esteem and respect. The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Sir A. R. Thompson, in replying, spoke of the great increase of work and responsibility which now fell upon the man administering the vast province of Bengal, and said the Lieutenant-Governor of that province was now often called upon to perform the impossible task of reconciling two public opinions. For himself, while he had always been sincerely anxious to exercise impartiality, he had never attempted to serve two masters. He could not ignore the fact that circumstances connected with his administration had brought non-official Englishmen and himself into closer connection than was ordinary. Those circumstances were not of their seeking, and were not allowed to come into public prominence without the strongest protest and warnings on his part. But when once they were promulgated, he thought the issues too vital, both to England and to India, to justify any other action than that which the non-official community had adopted. In presence of races divided by every form of creed and religion the power of England was the bulwark against anarchy; but he trusted that there would always be between the people of the country and Englishmen mutual forbearance, friendship, and generosity—a sentiment on which alone the highest welfare of India depended.

After dinner an evening party was held, when a numerous signed address was presented to Sir A. R. Thompson, who again spoke. He dwelt on the necessity of mutual forbearance by the different races. Yesterday a deputation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce waited on Sir A. R. Thompson and presented an address from that body, in which he was thanked for the courteous attention always paid by him to the Chamber's representations, and for the interest he had shown in the development of the province. One of the oldest residents in Calcutta writes to me regarding these demonstrations in honour of Sir A. R. Thompson:—

"I have known all public movements for thirty years, and I never before saw the Mahomedans join as one body in any move-

ment as in this. They have awakened. For you will remember they refused to join the National Congress. They took the English view in their evidence before the Public Service Commission, and they now distinctly refuse to follow the Hindoos in reviving all the feeling created by the Ilbert Bill. They have nobly supported the movement in honour of Sir A. R. Thompson. Out of 23,000 rupees collected for the memorial, only 3,000 came from Hindoos, and of that sum 1,500 came from two men."

Sir Steuart Bayley will arrive here to-morrow, and assume the Lieutenant-Governorship on April 2nd. Sir A. R. Thompson will leave for home on the following day.

The mercantile and planting communities seem to have at last shaken off the apathy with which they at first regarded the proceedings of the Public Service Commission. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to the Commission a letter signed by thirty-four firms of the highest standing, embracing all branches of trade in the province and all industries in which capital is invested. The letter begins by saying that the mercantile community had at first supposed that the Commission intended to deal with questions requiring special knowledge as to the best methods of selecting candidates for the Civil Service, and did not intend to consider radical changes in the fundamental principles of government. The publication of the evidence had, however, shown that proposals calculated to substitute more or less completely Native for English administration were being discussed before the Commission.

It goes on to point out that the great trade of Bengal was created mainly by British enterprise and capital, and that an enormous amount of British capital is sunk in the tea, silk, indigo, and jute industries, as well as in railways, mills, and manufactories. A stable and efficient Government, enjoying the confidence of Europeans and Natives, is a necessary condition for the creation and the continuance of those results. The moment it is felt that India is to be made the theatre of speculative experiments in government the stream of British capital will flow in other and safer directions. The interests of European merchants and of the bulk of the people of India are identical, and are alike opposed to sacrificing efficient administration to the hopes of certain classes, aspirants to office. Experience has shown the merchants that in all sorts of undertakings European supervision, costly though it be, is an essential element of success. Many schemes before the Commission lose sight of the fact that there are well recognised classes of Natives, especially in Bengal, who are naturally fitted for clerical work, but are ordinarily unfit for executive or administrative duties, and that these are the very classes to whom the prizes of open competitive examinations in India must inevitably fall. The result of the adoption of these schemes would be the government of Europeans, Mahomedans, and other strong races by classes who could never without external assistance either seize or retain power. Such government would be a fantastic creation, not a natural growth. It would not command respect or possess any element of stability. Proposals which aim at substituting Natives for Europeans to any considerable extent in the charge of districts and other important executive posts are absolutely subversive, not only of efficiency, but of the political stability of the British Empire in India; and but for the evidence before the Commission would be regarded as outside the range of practical politics.

The proposers of these changes are, the letter goes on, mainly theorists and would-be governors, and do not represent the people. The memorialists are convinced that the only reason why the evidence is so one-sided is that practical men are slow to believe that any scheme which will alter essentially the English character of the administration can ever be seriously contemplated by an English Government.

Mr. Hudson, representative of the planting community on the Commission, has also recorded a protest, in which he says that the mass of the evidence has been taken from Government servants or those aspiring to be Government servants, and that the views of the governed are entirely unrepresented. He himself is satisfied that what the people really want is that the ordinary administration of justice should be purified and more Anglicised. The people feel more confidence in the efficiency, fairness, and freedom from local prejudice of European judges and magistrates than they could feel regarding Hindoos. He, therefore, suggests that the submission of the report be postponed, and that measures be taken to obtain the opinions of the classes to which he refers, as otherwise the Commission's work will be most incomplete and misleading.

The Viceroy left Calcutta on Wednesday for Durbungah and Simla. The proposal to hold a meeting of Council at Delhi has been abandoned, as it was found that the Punjab Land Bills constituted too heavy a piece of work to be hurriedly disposed of. The other members of the Government are leaving daily for the hills. Sir A. Colvin will remain till Friday to bring out the Budget, and will then follow the rest.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 20.

General Low reports that in the attack made on the 9th inst. by Lieutenant Golightly on Boshway's camp the Burman police

behaved admirably and hotly pursued the enemy. This incident shows the correctness of General Roberts's opinion that the Burman police, well organised and commanded, will become an efficient force.

Upper Burma still continues to be very disturbed. The official bulletins published by the military authorities from the 7th to 12th of March report fifteen petty skirmishes with generally successful results for us, our casualties being trifling, except in a skirmish on the 9th near Myingyan, in which a party of ten Madras Sepoys was almost destroyed by the insurgents, one private being killed, and two Native officers, five privates, and one follower being severely wounded. The insurgents were numerous and in ambush.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

INDIA'S INTEREST IN A EUROPEAN WAR.

(Pioneer.)

We may take it as certain that England must be eventually dragged into any war which may take place in South-Eastern Europe, and that India will have to play her part in the campaign, but to what point or points her armies would be directed is an open question. We have grown so used to looking westwards from Peshin that our ideas naturally turn to this point; but all action in this quarter must be defensive only. Intrigue at Herat and perhaps in Kabul also might do something to keep us on the alert; but this would not cause any serious danger to India herself so long as the Afghans as a people remained true to their traditional hatred of all intruders. The Indian army, moreover, now stands in rear of the Afghans as their ally and not as their enemy: a novel position we must admit, but one which has its advantages, though it may not recommend itself to those who would join hands with Russia and dispose of Afghanistan under a Central Asian partition treaty. Our answer to any movements of Russian troops upon Herat and into Afghan Turkistan would be an advance so far into South-Eastern Afghanistan, say to Kandahar and the Helmund, as would serve to encourage the Afghans to make a determined effort to harass their enemy from the north; while we should strike elsewhere along the extended communications of Russia which link the Caucasus with the north-western slopes of the Hindu Kush. The great aim, so far as India is concerned, is to bring about a relaxation of Russian pressure upon Afghanistan: if this can be done without a resort to arms so much the better, but that it must be done sooner or later is a matter which scarcely admits of argument. If the military power of Russia is crippled by a European war in which England is not engaged we shall win that relaxation very cheaply indeed; if, on the contrary, Russia, whether by diplomacy or a successful campaign, achieves her purpose in the Balkan Peninsula, the pressure will become more strongly marked than ever, and England will enter on a new lease of trouble in her capacity as an Asiatic Power. Unfortunately for India the balance of power in Europe no longer rests in the hands of England; she can only watch and wait while the Continental Powers marshal their vast armies, though in South-Eastern Europe and Egypt at any rate she must say the last word, no matter what risk of war is involved.

ELEPHANT HUNT IN GURHWAL.

(Pioneer Correspondent.)

The 3rd of February witnessed a sight in the Patli Dun in the Garhwal District which, though perhaps not equal to the recent extraordinary capture of elephants in the Garo hills, was at the same time unique in the annals of elephant-hunting in this part of India.

On the 1st the Lieutenant-Governor, with a party in which the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Dungarvan, and Mr. Porter represented the T. G.'s, arrived at a forest station named Bhoysar, the Balrampur khedda, encamping the same day at Dadhiya, 1½ miles from the Lieutenant-Governor's camp. News had been received some days before of a herd of elephants which had been marked down for some time on the right bank of the Ramganga, opposite a forest bungalow at Dikhala in a favourable position for khedda operations, and the fiat went forth that they were to be hunted on the 3rd. Accordingly on that morning the khedda elephants started at 4 A.M. and arrived at Dikhala, a distance of eight miles about seven o'clock, and were followed by the Lieutenant-Governor and his party, who arrived in time for breakfast, with the intention of camping there that night. The head was reported to have gone some little way into the hills, and at 10.30 the khedda elephants filed past below the Lieutenant-Governor's camp and were joined by his party, who had all been for the fray—a pad to every two of them. The elephants were all marshalled in single line, and we continued our way, leading into the centre of the hills. The further we proceeded the steeper became the hillsides and our spirits more depressed. At last, after some six miles, we were met by one of the trackers, who gave us the joyful news that the herd had stopped to graze and rest, and were in a very favourable position for hunting. We could hardly believe

any ground like that which we had travelled over could be suitable, but hope took the place of despair, and Captain Lachman Dat Singh (the chief of many kheddass, and who had been in charge of the present khedda, and had already caught twenty-eight elephants) and Major Anson jumped off their elephants, and went on ahead to spy the ground and make arrangements. About a mile on, on the further side of a small spur, we looked down on an open level plateau of some 500 yards in length from north to south and 200 in breadth, covered with high elephant grass, in the north-west corner of which the herd was reported to be. The hills all round had already been crowned by sepoy and matchlock men. Through the centre of the plateau ran a forest fire line of some 16 yards in width, and on the west side close to this line was a small knoll jutting a little forward into the plateau, and commanding a view of nearly the whole of it. The sight was a pleasant one, for if the elephants could be prevented breaking at the north-west corner, the knoll could not be better placed for seeing. The arrangements were soon complete, and on the khedda coming up, the Lieutenant-Governor, who had Mr. Ross, Commissioner of Kumaon, on his pad, took up his position with some of his party on the knoll, and fifteen out of the forty-two khedda elephants with some pads were sent across the fire line round to the other side to intercept the herd in the threatened north-west corner. The rest of the party with the khedda elephants, headed by the Captain Sahib and Major Anson, swept round in single file along the east side, and in a minute or so the herd was descried all huddled together and scuttling off as fast as they could. At once the chase began, and in a couple more minutes we were in the midst of the herd, which at the same time was met by the other detachment of the khedda, while the matchlock men kept up a brisk fusillade to frighten the animals back.

Then began a scene of wild excitement and tumult. Seven or eight of the herd were immediately noosed, and piteous and loud were the cries raised by the captors to their brethren to assist in securing the captures by throwing a second noose. But no heed was taken or response given—all the mahouts might have been deaf. Each was far too intent on obtaining on himself the honour and glory (coupled with the substantial reward) of a first noose. Meanwhile the remainder of the herd were turned exactly as hoped for and arranged, and came tumbling along to below the knoll occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor. Some crossed the fire line, giving a clear view of pursuers and pursued, while a few broke back to the north-east, but each was followed, and had to put his best leg forward. Needless haste, for one by one they were noosed, and these mahouts who had been unlucky in gaining a first noose had to be content with a second. One fairly grown muckna, or tuskless male, showed more fight and pluck than the rest. Six or seven times did he charge home, and twice did he succeed in upsetting one of the riders of his opponent, but fortunately without further disaster. Some time before the end, the Lieutenant-Governor and those with him became tired of simply witnessing the fun, and came down and joined in it, the Lieutenant-Governor's large elephant giving material assistance in securing three or four, especially a large muckna, and the small one who had made up his mind not to be caught without fighting to the last. Only three or four out of the whole had escaped. By half-past four the sport was over, and the Lieutenant-Governor started, much pleased at the success of the operations, to his camp. It was difficult to estimate the number of captures, and not until camp was reached did we know that the total was twenty, including an old female, which had been freed as useless for work, and more worry to carry with us than she was worth. So large a capture has never, we believe, been made before in these hunting-grounds, and considering the scenery, the excitement, and the fact that each of the party was thinking that it was he who was seeing most of the fun, we can only hope that it may be the luck of some of us to see its like again.

THE JUBILEE ADDRESSES.

(Times of India.)

Official addresses in India are generally as dry as they are long, and the eloquence that has been stirred into being by the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress says a good deal for the genuineness of the feelings awakened by the occasion. The speeches of the Governor-General, the Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors, and the other dignitaries of the Empire reach an abnormally high level of oratorical power, and although all the addresses were delivered at the same time, each of the speakers has some fresh light to throw upon a subject that might well become hackneyed. Lord Reay, as we have seen, dealt chiefly with the manner in which the Queen's promises in the famous Proclamation of 1858 have been fulfilled, and with the extraordinary changes for the better, administrative and commercial, that India has witnessed during the last half century; and then he applied this test to Bombay. Lord Dufferin, as befitted his position, dealt with the Indian Empire at large, and with the 200,000,000 subjects of the Queen-Empress who were, as he spoke, greeting her Jubilee day, with a unanimity and spontaneity it would be impossible to parallel in any other country in the world. Government "of set purpose," we are told, left the initiative of

the rejoicings to the unprompted impulse of the people. "Officialism for once stood upon one side, and left the nation face to face with its Empress." As to their response we can only borrow the most brilliant and effective passage from the Viceroy's speech. "There have," he said, "gone up to-day from every shrine, from every place of worship, from the tabernacle of every heart, prayers for her happiness, blessings on her goodness, and the incense of an honest and trustful devotion." The princes in their durbar, the municipalities in their halls, the soldiers in their barracks, the citizens in their pavilioned streets, the ryots in their humble homesteads, all felt that such a day of retrospect as this was a fitting occasion for mutual congratulation on a reign which had "encompassed and endowed the land with universal peace—which has brought justice to every cottage door—which has bridged the floods and pierced the jungle—which has converted millions of barren acres into well-watered plains—which has sensibly diminished the risks both of famine and of pestilence—which has lit a hundred lamps of learning in every chief centre of population and placed within the reach of the humblest Indian student the accumulated wealth of Western learning, science and experience." The world, he tells us, has never had a more prosperous reign, a more blameless ruler, or a sovereign more deeply beloved. And then he gives us an experience of his own, which is doubly valuable as coming from a Governor-General of India, who has been entrusted in many other parts of the world with offices of only less importance. "Believe me," he says, "I speak from personal knowledge when I say that, among her many pre-occupations and anxieties, there is no section of her subjects whose interests she watches with more loving or affectionate solicitude than your own."

But Lord Dufferin chiefly rejoices in the past because it is the parent and creator of the future; and in words that will be most carefully weighed and considered by the educated classes, he warmly approves of their natural ambition to be more extensively associated in the administration of their own domestic affairs. "Glad and happy," he adds, "should I be if during my sojourn among them circumstances permitted me to extend and to place upon a wider and more logical footing the political status which was so wisely given a generation ago by that great statesman, Lord Halifax, to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements, and the confidence they inspired in their fellow-countrymen were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils." This from so cautious a speaker as the Viceroy is very like a promise to introduce the representative principle into the Legislative Councils, and so should be a grand and important step towards a homogeneous community, a loyal, patriotic and compacted whole, which in the far distance the Viceroy sees to be evolved out of the present intricate and imperfectly adjusted mechanism of India. Sir R. Thompson also chooses to look beyond the already visible beginning of the dispersion of social prejudices and the actual advent of a higher civilisation. "If," he says, "fifty years of a pure and good reign have seen great things for India, no one will venture to say under English supremacy, harder though the problem may be, that the fifty years to come shall not see even greater things than these." The Right Hon. R. Bourke, addressing a people extending from the Chilka Lake to the coast of Malabar, who were sending up their prayers from church and mosque and temple, is in his turn able to foretell with confidence that the triumphs of the future will be no less conspicuous than the triumphs of the past. He adds:—"The progress of the Victorian era is not ephemeral. Great as the benefits are which that reign has conferred upon India, they are not only valuable in themselves, but perhaps more valuable for the wide foundation they have laid for future prosperity. Education, railroads, telegraphs, sanitation, water-supply are prolific parents, and will be productive of numerous blessings yet unborn." The same thought runs through the address made by Mr. Justice West on behalf of the Bombay University, though he takes the intellectual rather than the material side. "We see," he says, "literature and philosophy occupying year by year new fields of thought and of research. We see science dowering society with new comforts and conveniences, and now inviting our studious youth to a mastery of the long hidden resources of nature." In hundreds and thousands of addresses this idea was re-echoed and repeated all over India.

But the wonderful universality of the rejoicings is to be found in the hearts of the people themselves. We certainly remember nothing like it. It is visible in each one of the numberless accounts of the festivities we have received from all parts of India. We have seen what Lord Dufferin and Mr. Bourke said on this head, and we may be permitted to let the Bombay Municipality speak for all the other Municipalities, because, as Captain Moorland said, there are nowhere else so many different creeds gathered together. "To-day," he continues, "all these races are animated by but one feeling; and the worshippers, under divers forms, of the Great God of all mankind, have given utterance to but one prayer. For in every Christian church, in every Jewish synagogue, at every Hindoo shrine, in every Mahomedan mosque and Parsee fire-temple, crowds of your Majesty's happy and loyal subjects will to-day offer to Almighty God a fervent prayer that He will continue to bestow upon your

Majesty His choicest blessings." We saw the universality and oneness of this feeling in the way which our Mahomedars illuminated their mosques, a tribute only once paid before—at the time of the Prince of Wales's visit. We saw it in the long processions, all the members of which paused on the Esplanade to beat their hands and do *Poojah* to the white marble statue of the Queen. We saw it in the friendliness of the immense crowds that poured through our streets from sunrise to midnight. The police and the public had a common object—to make everything pass off pleasantly. Not only have we not heard of a single accident, but for the first time in our experience we have not received a single letter of complaint. Those who are acquainted with London or Paris on a day of public rejoicing and with the list of casualties that inevitably follow, are alone able to appreciate the admirable tact of the Bombay policemen and the wonderful good temper exhibited by the Bombay crowds. Here we may leave the rejoicings with the comfortable conclusion that they were carried even into our jails and prisons and penal settlements. Ten per cent. of all the convicts under sentence were set at large, and to the others, wherever possible, some measure of grace and clemency was dealt out. In all 21,838 criminals, 1,467 of whom are women, were set free, and the list of women was made to include all female convicts whose offences were not of a serious nature. Thus, from the highest class to the lowest, the Jubilee of the Queen-Emress is a day to be long remembered.

AN INDIAN NAVY.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

In these economical times it is curious to note that nothing has been done to work one of the most expensive services somewhat more cheaply. The East Indian Squadron consists of ships of the Royal Navy, manned throughout by British sailors and serving as a means of relieving the Admiralty Budget at the expense of India. Many reasons were given for abolishing the old Indian Navy; but none were really sufficiently strong to justify its abolition and the result is not beneficial to this country. Why should not the Indian fleet be officered on the same principle as the Staff Corps, viz., by officers drawn from the Royal Navy in their youth and devoting their lives to the service of India? Such officers would be personally better off than they are at present, for Indian allowances are always high. The crews would, however, be formed of lascars instead of blue-jackets, and this would be far more economical and just as efficient for ordinary duties. There is no reason why the lascar should not be as good as the sepooy, and we have long since ceased to distrust the latter. Certainly the inhabitants of Bombay, accustomed to the stalwart forms of the Indian Marine, would feel no serious qualms about trusting the defence of their coast line to men of that stamp. The Indian Marine performs its present duties very effectively, and the service might be extended with advantage. England is too slow to see that India has outgrown its childhood and should be allowed to stand alone as far as possible. We are far too dependent on the Home Government for our finances to stand a fair chance of recovery. If we had our own Navy all the payments would be made in rupees, and we should save the loss by exchange on some of the most considerable of our Government remittances. Nor can the financial question only be considered, for we should be able to make certain of obtaining the vessels we required instead of those the Admiralty choose to send, and our fleet would soon become one of the best in the world, instead of being, as far as vessels and material go (for we except the *personnel* of course) in such a state that Lord Brassey describes it in his Naval Annual, as being with the exception of the Australian squadron, the worst and weakest squadron in the English Navy. Our sailors are the best that can be got; but sailors are of little good without ships and material suitable to modern warfare. England's great naval supremacy is most conspicuous in the speed of her ships, yet with the single exception of the *Dacchante*, which can, we believe, steam 15 knots, the average speed of the vessels in the East Indian Squadron is about 12 knots an hour, while some, as, for instance, the *Woodlark*, can only move at 10 knots an hour. And these speeds are high speeds, and not those at which the ships ordinarily travel. If one of the 10 knots boats wishes to go 1,000 miles, she must perform that journey at the lightning speed of 14½ knots an hour. We are gradually progressing in Bombay towards a state of preparedness for war, but we are yet a long way from that desirable consummation. It must be confessed that we are often too ready, in India, to be satisfied with inefficient weapons and material, to rest content with Snider rifles and muzzle-loading guns, while other countries have steel breech-loaders and repeating rifles. But we may give our rulers the credit of believing that, if they had an Indian Navy under their own control, they would insist on having only vessels that were suitable to modern conditions of warfare. Besides which the ships could be chosen with a view to the work required of them, certain types being told off to defend the more important harbours, and others formed into a cruising squadron to act where required. The slave-catching might be done by ships of the Royal Navy specially despatched to the African Coast for that purpose, and the Indian fleet would then be at liberty to attend to purely Indian interests. Even the Red Sea

cruising might, perhaps, be more satisfactorily performed by English ships, as the questions that arise on the west coast are Imperial rather than Asiatic; but possibly this pleasant trip would not be much missed. The whole of the trooping service, both home and local, would, of course, be worked exclusively by the new Navy, and here, again, money would be saved by the substitution of lascars for sailors. The warrant officers would, of course, all be Europeans, and so would some of the petty officers, but lascars and rescued slaves would form the crew. These latter make good sailors, and being strong, hardy, and accustomed to the heat, are extremely suitable for tropical work. We do not, of course, mean to say that the lascar is as good as the blue-jacket, but he is efficient and much cheaper. Economy is the vital question just now as far as India is concerned, and ought to be studied in every way. The employment of lascars is recommended on the principle which has caused the creation of the Native Army. If, instead of 60,000 English troops and 120,000 sepoys, we were to garrison India with 180,000 British soldiers we should, undoubtedly, have a most powerful army; but no administrator dreams of such an arrangement, simply because of the enormous expense. Besides which the best Native regiments are fully equal to Europeans for all ordinary duties, and, when led by Englishmen and mixed with British troops, they prove their right to act beside them on the battlefield. There can be no reason why the conditions that have proved satisfactory on land should not equally apply to service afloat, and the experiences of the Indian Marine show the value of lascars. If considered necessary, a portion of the crews, say sufficient to work the more important guns, might be composed of Europeans, at any rate in each man-of-war almost every duty can be thoroughly carried out by Natives, provided they have three or four Europeans among them to give them a lead; and this applies as much to working the guns as to anything else. That Europeans and Natives will work together cordially has been proved by the excellence of the mountain batteries where we find them mixed on parade with good effect, and the same kind of arrangement could be introduced for the Indian Navy. But the work of administration would be greatly facilitated by having the whole of the forces of the Indian Empire under the direct command of its ruler, instead of being obliged to work through a different department, as is now necessary when dealing with Naval affairs in India. The anomaly is one that should no longer be suffered to exist, and, as India grows more and more independent and self-reliant as she becomes more and more self-supporting, the incongruity of a navy not under the control of the Government of India, but borrowed from the mother country, becomes more apparent. A great deal is said, with good reason, about the necessity of supporting local industries and local manufactures; yet one of the most important of the national defences is worked from home instead of being supplied from material in this country. The tremendous loss by exchange, which yearly occurs, and troubles financiers on account of its uncertainty and increasing size, should be reduced by all possible means, and the only way in which the revenue and expenditure can be balanced satisfactorily is by placing everything, as far as possible, on the rupee footing. By making all contracts in rupees the outgoings would be accurately known. Bombay, with an enlarged dockyard, would be quite equal to the maintenance of the Indian navy, and the more the resources of Bombay are developed from a maritime point of view the better for the country. Bombay is the maritime presidency, and its advantages should be fully developed. From an economical point of view, if from no other, the proposal we have made is deserving of consideration.

A SAD FATALITY.

(*Times of India.*)

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death at sea, under melancholy circumstances, on the 26th ultimo, of Mr. Frank White, lately a member of the staff of the *Bombay Gazette*. Mr. White had determined, on the conclusion of his engagement with the *Gazette*, in April, to proceed to Australia to take up an appointment which he had secured on the *Argus* at Melbourne. Owing to the illness of one of his secretaries, Lord Brassey, when in Bombay, engaged Mr. White to assist him, and learning that he was proceeding to Australia, made him an offer to take him to Singapore, and possibly further, as the *locum tenens* of the secretary. This offer Mr. White, with the consent of Mr. Geary, accepted, and he accordingly sailed from Bombay in the *Sunbeam* on Tuesday, the 22nd ultimo. When he left he was apparently in good health and spirits, and spoke hopefully and cheerfully of his future prospects. He expressed his delight at the prospect of visiting Borneo, a country which he had long desired to see, and he seemed pleased to think that fortune should have placed it in his power to see several out-of-the-way places, which, under ordinary circumstances, he could never have hoped to visit. He complained, it is true, of the strain which the work he had had in connection with the Jubilee, combined with the literary duties he had performed for Lord and Lady Brassey, had put upon him; but he seemed to think that a few days at sea would put everything right. Certainly none of his friends anticipated that there was anything in his condition to give rise to the least anxiety. Unfortunately,

however, even's proved that his condition was not satisfactory, for the *Sunbeam* had left Jinjeera, he, in broad daylight, deliberately jumped overboard. The yacht was in full sail at the time, but immediately the alarm was given by the helmsman, who had witnessed the affair, steps were taken to rescue the unfortunate young man. Life buoys were thrown overboard, the *Sunbeam* was brought to, and a boat was lowered, but no trace of the body was discovered, although an active search was made. Eventually the *Sunbeam* continued her voyage to Goa, where the news of the sad event cast a gloom over the festivities which had been arranged in Lord and Lady Brassey's honour.

Many people who knew Mr. White will share the regret we feel at this melancholy ending of a promising career. He was a man of good parts, and would, if he had lived, have doubtless made a mark in his profession. Personally he was much liked by his friends and associates. His bright and genial disposition made him a general favourite, and his ordinary demeanour was not such as to lead one to suppose that his death would have been of the character it was. At the same time his nervous organization had been considerably affected by severe illness which necessitated his going home in the summer of 1885. On his return to India in November of that year, he was prostrated by an attack of sciatica, which confined him to his room for several months, and induced insomnia in a severe form. Even after he recovered he was frequently a prey to sleeplessness, and he was compelled to take sedative drugs to obtain rest. During these attacks of sleeplessness he suffered a good deal from nervous depression, though when he was well he was in excellent spirits. It is very probable that as a result of one of these periods of insomnia his mind became temporarily deranged, and he was led to commit an act which, at any other time, would seem to have been impossible. Mr. White has two brothers, both medical men, one in practice in England and the other in Australia. He also leaves two sisters.

BENGAL.

DURING his approaching visit to Behar, his Excellency the Viceroy will, it is hoped, open the recently-constructed bridge over the river Gunduck, connecting Tirhut and the North-Western Provinces by way of the Bengal and North-Western. The bridge is of eight spans of 250 feet, and connected with it is a viaduct half-a-mile long. The structure ranks, with the Benares and Jubilee bridges, among the greatest works of the kind in India.

THE annual report of the Calcutta Public Health Society brings to light some curious facts in connection with mortality in that city. The Society reckons that the preventible mortality among wage-earners in the prime of life in Calcutta and the suburbs is not less than three thousand per annum, and that the earnings thus lost to the survivors cannot be less than three lakhs per annum, or a capitalized loss, assuming an average of 20 years of life, of 60 lakhs. But each case of preventible death implies 25 cases of preventible illness, and, assuming each to involve two months' loss of wages, this implies a further loss of 12 lakhs of rupees. These figures are, of course, as the report observes, "mere rough approximations, but they deserve the attention of those who oppose sanitary improvements on the ground of the burthen which they impose on the poorer classes of taxpayers. Nothing, it is certain, is so costly to the wage-earners' class as a state of things which incapacitates a considerable fraction of their number from earning wages, either temporarily by illness or permanently by death." The fact that, out of a population of three-quarters of a million, no less than 250,000 persons applied in the course of 1886 for relief at the various hospitals and dispensaries of Calcutta and its suburbs, is a striking exemplification of the enormous amount of disease which prevails, and the generally low condition of a population in which such extensive remedial measures are found necessary.

MADRAS.

THE Right Hon. Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, unveiled a portrait of the late Mr. W. P. Adam in the Banqueting Hall, Madras, on the 22nd ult.

A SON was born to his Highness the Nizam on the 21st ult. Salutes in honour of the event were fired by the artillery of the Paigah Nobles and the Goshamahai Troops, and the Minister and the principal nobles presented *nuzzers* to his Highness in the afternoon. The child died on the 23rd ult.

IT having been elicited in professional evidence given before the jury summoned at the inquiry held into the recent fire at Madras that the kerosene oil used for illuminating purpose at the fair had been drawn from a supply of oil that had depreciated to a flashing point of 63 degrees, although the oil had, when imported, passed the test of 74 degrees under the Petroleum Act, arrangements, it is reported, are to be made by the Chemical Examiner to ascertain the causes of the same and to suggest such remedial measures in storage, &c., as will prevent this depreciation in quality of such dangerous inflammable substance as kerosene oil.

As the Madras Government is still of opinion that the European Prison at Ootacamund should be abolished, unless it can be utilised to a greater extent than is at present the case, the Inspector-General has been directed to give three months' notice to the members of the establishments of both the European Prison and the District Jail. But before giving definite orders to close these prisons, the Government has asked the Government of India to inquire whether other local Governments would be willing to transfer European prisoners to Ootacamund. If a jail population sufficiently numerous to warrant the large outlay can be ensured, the Madras Government will sanction the retention of the jails, but otherwise they must be abolished.

BOMBAY.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG has resigned his appointment in the British Service. The Sirdar was an Assistant Commissioner in Berar when his services were first placed at the disposal of his Highness's Government, eight or nine years since, and until his resignation a few weeks ago, his name was still borne on the list of the Berar Commission.

THE Thakore Saheb of Morvi has arrived in Bombay. He has come to personally solicit his Excellency the Governor to honour his flourishing little State by formally opening the new line of railway from Wudhwan to Morvi, a length 62 of miles. He is accompanied by Mr. White, C.E., the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the line. The Thakore Saheb, with his party, is residing at Walkeshwar.

THE civil suit instituted by the late Maharaja Holkar against Subkaran Baldeo, claiming Rs. 2,60,000, and which created a great sensation in the mercantile community of Indore, has been decided by the Sudder Court in favour of the banker, who is allowed costs, amounting to Rs. 8,300 out of the Rs. 50,000 he claimed as damages. The defendant was represented by the Honorable Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik and Messrs. Athalay and Khory.

A CURIOUS case of legal obligation in connection with the question of remarriage of Hindu widows is likely to come before the Bombay Court of Small Causes. The circumstances of the case are that a few years ago a young widow, named Mankore, of the Bania caste, was remarried, under the guardianship of Mr. Madhavdas Rugunathdas of Bombay, to Mr. Bavanji Gordhan, and that she proceeded to the village of Kundla in Kathiawad. She had received by her former marriage a certain sum of money, the interest of which was regularly paid to her annually by the trustees whom she had nominated herself for the due administration of the fund. The trustees have, however, discontinued the payment of interest on the ground that she had become disentitled to the benefit of the trust by reason of her remarriage in contravention of Hindu law and usage. It will be interesting to know the result of this law-suit, keeping in view an enactment of the Supreme Legislature, whereby, we believe, all disabilities arising out of remarriage among Hindus as regards inheritance, &c., have been removed.

THE property known as the Trinity Chapel and the Indo-British Institution at Sonapore has been purchased by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, who has written a letter to the Bombay Town Council asking for permission to convert it into a market. There was some discussion on the subject at the meeting of the Council on Wednesday, when the Municipal Commissioner observed that if it was considered desirable to sanction a private market in that district the application of Mr. Adamjee deserved careful consideration. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was opposed to the idea of having a new market at Dhobi Talao, as he feared that it was likely to draw off a portion of the custom from the Crawford Markets, and thus diminish the revenue which the Municipality derived from that source. Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, on the other hand, did not share the fear of Dr. Cowasjee, saying that there has long been a market in the neighbourhood of the one which it was proposed to be established, but it had never proved in any way a rival of the Crawford Markets. Mr. Khote thought that a new market in Dhobi Talao, built with every regard to sanitary principles, would be a boon to the populous district. The chairman, Mr. Dosabhoj Framjee, expressed his general agreement with this view, observing that the old market in the neighbourhood of the Trinity Chapel was a disgrace to the locality, and that it appeared to have been erected without any regard to considerations of health or convenience. Mr. Ollivant asked for an adjournment of the discussion, saying that the question was one of importance, and required to be considered in all its bearings. The matter was accordingly adjourned for a week.

PASSAGES have been engaged by the Florio Rubatino Line s.s. *Dominico Balduino*, leaving Bombay on the 1st April next, for the Nawab Busheer-oo-Dowlah Ameer-i-Ackber Asman Jah Bahadur, brother-in-law to H.H. the Nizam, and his suite, viz.:—his chief secretary, Col. Cockburn, his private secretary, Mr. Dossabhoj Nusserwanjee Chenoy, his A.D.C., Syud

Booknoodeen, one private medical attendant, and one Persian private secretary, and five or six other followers.

Mr. H. W. ULOTH, who some time ago was Assistant Superintendent in the P. and O. Co.'s office at Bombay, and who by his winning manners gained much popularity among Native merchants and others, has assumed charge of the office of Superintendent in place of Mr. Parker, who left for Europe by the last mail-steamer. He was met at the Bander among others by Mr. John Marshall, Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, and Mr. Premchund Roychund, the last of whom placed round his neck a beautiful garland of flowers as he was about to leave the shore.

PUNJAB.

THANKS, mainly to the exertions of Moulvi Abu Said Mohammed Husain, of Lahore, the Indian Government has been moved to drop, henceforth, the term "Wahabi" in official correspondence in the Punjab and throughout India. The name, in spite of the implication that he who bears it "obeys God's orders," is not of good repute, for reasons neither pleasant nor profitable to dwell upon, and the sect, in future to be undistinguished from Mahomedans, wish to be relieved of it.

THE report of the Lahore Medical School, for the year 1885-86, is the last that this institution will submit in its restricted capacity of being able to educate up to the degree of Licentiate of Medicine only. Within the past year additional Professors have been appointed; the school has been advanced to the dignity of a College; and it is now in a position to educate up to the degrees of M.B. and M.D. During the year 1885-86, the school continued to do good and useful work. There was a marked improvement in the attendance of the students, of which there were 91 in the English class, and 152 in the Hindustani class. Thirteen Native and twelve European midwives were instructed by Dr. Elizabeth Beilby, who also taught a nursing class of nineteen ladies and six nurses. During the year under notice, Surgeon-Major Laurie left Lahore for Hyderabad. The Lieutenant-Governor has placed on record his high sense of the zeal and skill which Dr. Laurie brought to bear on his work at the Medical School. Sir Charles Aitchison also takes the occasion of his passing the work of the school in review, for the last time, to notice the long and valuable services of Surgeon-Major T. E. B. Brown.

BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA.

Those who have doubts on the subject of the importance of our trade relations with India should read Mr. J. E. O'Connor's last Report on Indian Trade. The trade which India carries on with the United Kingdom is more than half—55 to 56 per cent.—of the whole volume of Indian trade. There is a very small reduction on the value of our exports to India in the year reported on. Cotton goods, which constitute about one-half of the whole, show a slight decline. There is an improvement, however, of nearly 2 per cent. in the value of Indian exports, though the total is still much below the value of some previous years. The Indian export of wheat grows in importance yearly. It was larger last year than ever before, exceeding one million tons. This trade is not more than sixteen years old, and may be said to have been created by the Suez Canal. The export last year exceeded that of the year preceding by more than 5,000,000 cwt., the total being 21,000,000 cwt. Of this large quantity 12,000,000 cwt. came to England, which is rather more than we received from Russia, nearly as much as came to us from Pacific ports, very considerably more than half what we received from Atlantic ports, and nearly one-sixth of our total import. India's contribution to the grand total in the previous year was a little more than one-eighth. Every year, too, sees a larger export of tea from India, and, speaking broadly, it all comes to England, and is consumed here. The taste for Indian tea has grown remarkably in this country, and possibly it may be developed elsewhere in time, but, outside the United Kingdom, China has at present the monopoly. Our total import of tea last year was over 200,000,000 lbs., and of this more than 66,000,000 lbs., or one-third of the whole, came from India. India is becoming a wine-growing as well as a tea-growing country. Hopes are entertained that the wines being made in Cashmere may before long be placed well within the reach of Indian consumers.

THE RIGHT HON. R. BOURKE'S SPEECH.

The Right Hon. R. Bourke, in acknowledging the receipt of addresses to Her Majesty on Jubilee Day at Madras, spoke as follows:—

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I deem it a great honour that it has fallen to my lot as Governor of Fort St. George to receive this remarkable and memorable address. It has been my wish to do so in such a way and in such conditions that all classes of the community can participate in the ceremonial. In the name of our gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress, I beg to thank the people of this Presidency, European and Native, of every caste and creed, for the hearty expression of loyalty which

their address contains. It has been unanimously agreed to by the people of this Presidency from the Chilka Lake to the coast of Malabar. It is a worthy portion of that joyous and harmonious chorus of thanksgiving which this day resounds from the Khyber Pass to Cape Comorin. It is in thorough accord with those prayers which since sunrise this morning have been offered up from church, mosque, and temple, throughout the Indian Empire, for the welfare of our Sovereign. It will be my duty to transmit it to the feet of the Throne, enclosed in a casket of gold and ivory, which I believe will be an exquisite specimen of Indian art and industry. It is not for me to presume to interpret the sentiments of Her Majesty upon receiving this respectful token of the homage of her Madras subjects. But the records of Her Majesty's daily life supply striking and ample proof of the interest she takes in everything which affects the progress and prosperity and security of her people. I am therefore confident that Her Majesty will be gratified to learn that the people of Southern India are convinced that her reign has been distinguished by that glorious advance of civilisation which your address so eloquently describes. It will be pleasing to her heart to know that the people of this Presidency remember with gratitude the efforts which her subjects at home made to alleviate the suffering in this land when it was visited by a severe famine. Rest assured that these acknowledgments on your part will cement more closely than ever the hearts of the British people to their fellow-subjects in India. Your address alludes to the peaceful triumphs of the past which have marked the reign of Her Majesty. Depend upon it the triumphs of the future will be no less conspicuous. The progress of the Victorian era is not ephemeral: Great as the benefits are which that reign has conferred upon India, they are not only valuable in themselves, but perhaps more valuable for the wide foundation they have laid for future prosperity. Education, railroads, telegraphs, sanitation, water-supply are prolific parents, and will be productive of numerous blessings yet unborn. But if our prosperity here is still to increase, if the condition of the millions who are still very poor is to be raised and ameliorated the loyal people of Madras know full well that this can only be attained by the maintenance of that Paramount Power whose just and vigorous rule in India is the only guarantee the people have against the recurrence of that strife, misery, and oppression which the page of history painfully records. May those whose duty it is to serve the Queen and Empire in India, both in high as well as subordinate office, ever remember this Jubilee day. May we recollect the devoted loyalty displayed on this occasion by our Native fellow-subjects, and may this thought inspire us all to do our best to promote their welfare, knowing that in devoting ourselves to that object we are fulfilling the wishes of our august Sovereign.

KHAKI UNIFORM.

A correspondent writes:—"We hear there is some talk of doing away with khaki uniform altogether. The Commander-in-Chief himself wears woollen cloth of the right khaki colour, while some of his staff wear woollen but not of this right colour, and the rest wear, of course, Sir Arthur Hardinge's cotton drill, as laid down in Army Orders. None of them, except, perhaps, the lithe figure of the Prince, can be said to look well with the sword belt buckled over (not under) a looseish coat or blouse. This latter both racks up above and sticks out frill-wise below the belt, especially after riding. Nothing will make this buckling of belts over a loose coat even decently nice to look at, and many of the staff show to little advantage. Where a manly corporation is seen à la John Bull, no amount of pulling down one's 'skirt,' &c., will enable the wearer to look otherwise than extremely uncomfortable, to say the least. There can be no doubt that the old system prevailing with the white clothing of John Company's days of wearing the belts 'underneath' the undress tunics was a right one, especially in hot weather, as it allows of the circulation of air. In the Quetta district nothing but woollen clothing should be worn, of course; but we confess that for the plains cotton cloth is just as essentially necessary for officers as for men. If the mere colour of khaki be objected to, the objection is sentimental and unsoldierly. There is a more serious objection, and that is only really applicable to European officers, in the way of making and wearing it. The European officer's sword drags down his waist, and if worn outside a loose blouse of course causes the skirts, as before noticed, to form a frill as it were. He becomes at once more or less *instar* a little boy. He only wants the large white collar round his neck to complete the picture. White, neat-coloured shoulder straps of cotton of one good khaki dye would, we maintain, still be the best material for the plains; but with a *sine qua non*, as far as officers are concerned, that the sword belts should be worn under, not over, a neat patrol jacket or blouse of khaki. The blouse suits the sepoy even with his belt over it, as his wide Zouave breeches dissembles the frill-like sticking out of his skirts—nay, are in keeping with the loose blouse. Against the colour of khaki, under reasonable care as to the dye chosen, there is really nothing valid to be urged. It wears well, and is little seen at a distance. Gaiters, if carefully looked after, and kept white, or of polished brown leather, would make it look smart enough even for garrison work."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN CAZALET, 1st Bengal Cavalry, has taken over command of Fort Jumrood.

THE 12th Bengal Cavalry arrived at Peshawur from Nowshera on the 19th ultimo.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, 16th Bengal Cavalry, has been granted one year's leave of absence to England, on urgent private affairs.

THE services of Colonel J. Hills, C.B., are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief on the reduction of the forces in Burma.

PRIVATE McLOUGHLIN, Highland Light Infantry, committed suicide by hanging himself at Umballa, while a patient in hospital.

COLONELS LOCKHART AND LOWE, who are now in command of brigades in Burma, will be shortly brought on the permanent establishment in India as Brigadiers.

THE Government of India has called for the names of officers of the Staff Corps who are desirous of being appointed Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Grade in Burma on Rs. 450.

MAJOR N. P. O'GORMAN officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division, vice Colonel Wolseley, C.B., appointed to command the Saugor Brigade.

AN official notification may shortly be expected, stating that the following additional regiments are to be raised in the Bengal Army:—One of Goorkhas; three of Sikhs; one of Pioneers; and one squadron of the Guides.

THE following Medical officers have been detailed to proceed to England:—Surgeon-Major Macrobin, by the troopship of March 20th; Surgeon-Major Grose, by the troopship of April 2nd; and Surgeon Brker, by the troopship leaving about the 1st of May.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. F. JONES, General List, Infantry, proceeds on six months' leave to Kashmir, from April 15. Captain J. A. Hay, Highland Light Infantry, has been granted leave of absence to England for twelve months on urgent private affairs.

COLONEL J. LEMESURIER, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, superintending engineer for irrigation in Sind, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs; and Colonel S. Fellows, S.C., commandant 8th Bombay Infantry, leave for the same period.

THE time-expired men and other details of the Sirhind Division, for the troopship of March 20, left Umballa on March 1; Lieutenants Clough-Taylor, Connaught Rangers, and Downing, Royal Irish Regiment, proceeding in charge. The time-expired men and other details from Peshawur, for March 20 troopship, leave on the 25th instant.

As two of the police battalions for Burma are far from being complete, it has been decided to send the 10th and 33rd Bengal Infantry to Upper Burma. The 28th from Jullunder relieve the 33rd at Agra. Four companies of the 3rd from Saugor relieve the 10th at Nowgong and Banda. The 14th Madras Infantry sail for Rangoon on the 7th inst. A third regiment will also probably be sent. Three out of the four cavalry regiments in Burma will most likely remain there, the 7th Bengal Cavalry only returning. A large proportion of the military police will be mounted, as many as 20 per cent in some battalions.

THE list of officers appointed to the five new regiments now about to be added to the Native Army will probably not be issued for some little time to come, particularly as it is likely that the three high-caste Sikh battalions will be raised slowly owing to the recruitment of police for Burma. The new Pioneer regiment of Muzbi Sikhs (says the Allahabad paper) will be linked with the 23rd and 32nd Pioneers, and will presumably be numbered thirty-four. There will be but little difficulty felt in raising Muzbis, who know they will always be among their caste brethren, and have fixed stations where they can make their home. The other three new battalions can well be numbered 35th, 36th, 37th, and linked together as class regiments. The Bengal Infantry will then be numbered from the 1st to the 45th, with one exception—the 41st are still missing from the list. The raising of the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Goorkhas will give ten battalions of Goorkhas in addition to the three regiments of Goorkha Light Infantry stationed in Assam. The 18th Bengal Infantry will no doubt send the Goorkhas in its ranks to the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Goorkhas, as no further recruiting of Goorkhas in outside regiments is to be allowed.

It is reported that the Ameer, as a precaution against a renewal of the Ghilzai rising, is summoning all the head men on whom he can depend to assemble at Cabul on Nauroz, or New Year's Day, the date when it is expected the revolt will break out afresh. Vague rumours that the Ghilzais are collecting continue to arrive.

THE disease called *pebrine* has played such havoc with the silk-worm in Bengal this year that the very existence of the silk industry is threatened. An expert shortly comes from France to see whether some remedy cannot be devised.

SIR WILLIAM ANDREW, C.I.E.

"THE RAILWAY STATESMAN."

1887.

Life's warfare o'er, the battle not yet won,
The victory which he hoped one day to see,
The triumph of science, the bold strategy*
Not yet achieved, though fairly well begun;
The bounteous labours of Sir William's pen
Should guide the minds of patriots yet to come,
Who love Peace more than spirit-stirring drum
Of War, not made for real "mighty men."
Railway apostle, pioneer of lines
In glorious land of Ind, he held his own,
Nor ever when he saw despairing signs
Cloud Hope's success, one scheme would he disown;
Worker for God and man, in earthly mines
Richer than gold—though dead, admired and known!

BY HONOURS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

"The meteoric shower of honours which has descended upon the just and unjust this year not only makes it almost impossible for us to know 'Who's Who in '87,' but has driven some weaker minds to the verge of insanity."—Extract from a Calcutta letter.

I dare not take my walks abroad, my friends I dare not see
Where once I used to speak to them, and they would speak to me.
My friends are ochre, black, and white, I count them by the score;
But till I learn last week's *Gazette* I may not meet them more.
How run's the Doctor's name, Mahi? Mahout? Moham?—
Mohunt? Mahomedpudmini, Illuminated Sham?
Dewan-i-Khas or Sri Diwan is Smith unless I err.
No! Smith's Mir Munshi got the Sri, and Smith, himself's the Sir.

So Mrs. Smith is Lady S. and Jones's wife likewise;
Or was it Jones who finished up the batch of C.S.I.'s?
Or was he made a "Rajah Rao?" Alas! my addled brain
Has mixed him with a Boroh Shroff. Bring out the list again!
Smith, B.C.S., K.C.S.I., Jones, C.I.E., C.E.
Brown, Robinson, collectively, K.C.G., M.C.B.
That's better! Gul Mahommed "Rao"; Asraf Mahommed
"Rai";
And "Raja Babu Chatterjee. . . or was he C.S.I.?"

Once more, though madness hover near, that awful list I scan!
Asraf Mahommed seems to be a "Rai Bahadured Khan,"
And Chatterjee's a "Shish Mahal," 'tis plain as printers' ink;
And Pundit Prem Nath Guru Dutt is "Brevet Thakur Spink."

I wonder why, in wriggling fire is limned the Honours roll,
[Sirdar Kha nsamah!] and my thoughts slip, eel-like, from control.

Rai, Rao, Dewan, Nawab, C.B., K.C.I.E., Mahout-
Bahadur flash across my brain—a gorgeous golden rout.

What ha! What ho! Why stare ye so, oh Lords and Ladies gay?
What means the whisper in the air:—"His mind has given way!"
I am not mad—Rai, Rubee, Rai, Sub Titular Nawab!
Why cramp my limbs with clanking chain; my frame in maniac's garb?

I am not mad. Post! Shwye ya Min! Daulat-Inglishia D—!
Who said, Sir Knights, I am not mad? Bring on your Dukes
I am!
R. K.

SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the Imperial Institute, and the Victoria Technical Institute at Bangalore, are coming in largely from all parts of the province, and it is expected that a very large sum will be available.

A FRONTIER correspondent writing to the Lahore paper says:—The Bonairwal jirgah came on to Rustum; thence they were conveyed into Murdan, and thence to Peshawur. They were good enough to bring in with them a large band of malefactors, fugitives from British justice, whom they requested our Government to pardon and permit to return to their villages unpunished. This is a fair specimen of the impudence of these frontier tribes. After attacking our territory in time of peace, and harassing our frontier for two or three years, killing a British officer of high rank, two or three sepoys, and some of our villagers, and refusing for a long time to come to terms, although repeatedly invited to do so, they finally condescend to accept the very easy terms offered them, and pay a nominal fine and return a few old rifles; and request the British Government, in return for their affability in making peace, to pardon a few scores of most atrocious criminals who have taken refuge with them from British justice.

* Which Sir William hoped to effect through his great pet scheme of the Euphrates Valley Railway.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

PEGGY: A TALE OF THE IRISH REBELLION.*

There can scarce be much danger that Ireland should pass out of memory in the present day when murders, butcheries, cruelties, and villainies of every sort and description are the daily "bill of fare" of those who read what is going on in the sister island; but there is a likelihood that the events of '98 may not be familiar to a generation who perchance have forgotten that the last century passed to its rest amidst the din of warfare and slaughter. In those days the nation had not forgotten the art of governing, and when the Irish insurgents, incited by French intriguers endeavoured to achieve the so-called independence of their unhappy land, stern and retributive measures soon put an end to the hopes and the follies of those whom plot and passion had led into the paths of crime. Of course some enthusiastic natures, especially amongst the younger members of the upper classes, saw in the rebellion an attempt to secure "Ireland for the Irish." With such persons patriotism, though misplaced, was not altogether dishonourable, and their conduct must be judged by a standard of leniency.

It is in regard to one such individual that the story of "Peggy" takes its rise. Aleck Thornton was a romantic, warm-hearted, enthusiastic youth, full of impulse and overflowing with zeal—characteristics which were easily turned by designing and unscrupulous intriguers to serve the ends of those who were glad to find dupes when the danger was near, but who were equally ready to take credit when their schemes bid fair to prosper. So he left the country for his country's good. And who is "Peggy," the heroine of the tale? A simple, artless country lass, possessing unbounded confidence in the honour of her misguided brother, ready to sacrifice all to save him—one of nature's "noblewomen" in the widest and truest sense of the word. An unsophisticated maiden, the story of her life is told in language plain, simple, unadorned, in entire keeping with the character of the lassie around whom interest centres. There are no exciting "situations" in this romance, no hair-breadth escapes, no violent love scenes or lovers' quarrels. The world it depicts is real, not artificial; the scenes it portrays are linked to the daily round of life and the plain discharge of duties. Yet, withal, the reader will be pleased, the more so—we speak our personal experience in the matter—that the *dénouement* is entirely unsuspected, and reserved as a "tit-bit" for the last chapter.

MODERN HINDUISM.†

In the present day, when "Zenana Missions" are in high favour, when efforts are being made under the ægis of Lady Dufferin to open out new fields of benevolence amongst the women of India, a work on Modern Hinduism cannot be otherwise than welcome, as tending to throw light upon a subject in regard to which but little is known in this country, and removing the mist of ignorance which veils the inner life of so many millions of Her Majesty's subjects in the sunny East.

And assuredly the reader will find a mine of information anent a variety of subjects. First as to religion. A clear and lucid description is given of the various sects amongst the Hindus, including the modern Deistic bodies which have started into life since the present century dawned upon mankind. It is very generally supposed that Hinduism is a compact system, the forms of worship having existed from time immemorial; but Mr. Wilkins proclaims that the notion is entirely erroneous, and that "there is as great (if not greater) diversity of opinion and practice amongst the peoples of India as amongst those of Christendom." Then, again, as to worship. How few persons who have not visited the East are aware that Hindu temples are for the most part very small, "not being more than 10 or 12 feet square. No congregation gathers in them to witness an imposing ceremonial; no addresses on religion and morals are given; there are no seats for those who come. With the Hindu the object of visiting a temple is simply to walk round the building, hand over his offering to the officiating priest, and, if possible, catch a glimpse of the idol it contains, and after prostrating himself before it to return to his home."

Perhaps, however, the most interesting portions of the work under review is that which touches upon the position of women, especially as regards marriage and widowhood. Here, again, also there is much to learn. It is pretty generally known that amongst the Hindus the remarriage of widows, if not actually forbidden, is, at any rate, discouraged. As to the misery and the immorality which flow from such an unnatural state of things but slight reflection will serve to show that they must be extreme; but it not infrequently escapes notice that as there are no widows of mature years whom a widower can marry, and as of course no single woman is ever allowed to advance in age without being assigned a husband, should the disconsolate spouse want to take a second wife he must choose a girl still in her teens. Marriage

* "Peggy: a Tale of the Irish Rebellion." By Mary Demant. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

† "Modern Hinduism." By the Rev. W. J. Wilkins. T. Fisher Unwin

between May and December is practically compulsory amongst the Hindus!

It would be easy to dilate upon various other points of interest, such as caste, future rewards and punishments, death, heaven, hell, birth, home life, crime, &c.; but enough has been said to indicate the wide scope of Mr. Wilkins' work, which though written by a clergyman, and dealing with topics in regard to which intolerance is apt to be in the ascendant, is most singularly free from religious bigotry, or sectarian animosity. We have the fullest confidence in recommending this book to the notice of all—and they are legion—who are taking an interest in the East; especially upon the gentler sex, whose sympathies are wont to be moved in favour of their sisters in India, we would urge, read what Mr. Wilkins has to say, and you will be better in a position to appreciate the noble efforts of England to extend to the peoples of the East the pleasures, the happiness, the triumphs which spring from giving power to weakness, and respect to those whom ignorance despises, and barbarism rejects.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.*

Dr. Murray's erudite and comprehensive Philosophical Dictionary of the English Language is destined, it may be feared, to make slower progress than its designers contemplated, the third volume having only just appeared after an interval of eighteen months. Nor is this surprising. The research involved is herculean, and in spite of a very complete division of labour it is obvious that one master-mind must revise the work and make it a homogeneous whole in place of an aggregation of isolated disquisitions; and after all a single brain cannot do more than a fixed amount of work, in the twenty-four hours. Hence delay must arise. Of course it is not overlooked that the letter "B" teems with difficulties. As remarked in the preface, "it contains a comparatively small number of words derived from Latin or Greek, and a preponderating proportion of words of Teutonic origin, first of the native Old English stock, and, secondly, of the early accession which this received from the kindred speech of the Norsemen." Hence research is more laborious and assured results more difficult. Take, for instance, the well known and much-used word "Be." It is amongst the common of the common, in the category of words, every child uses it as soon as speech is attained—yet it takes eight pages of small print to explain its history, its peculiarities, and its idiosyncracies.

It is not within this scope of our design to enter upon an elaborate analysis of this most heroic attempt to give symmetry and form to the somewhat inchoate and ill-digested language of our land. We must content ourselves with directing attention to the appearance of the third volume, and with an assertion that it is in no way inferior to its predecessors in completeness, accuracy, and soberness of judgment. Mr. Murray must be warmly complimented on the mode in which he is discharging his duties as editor of the national work.

WALFORD'S ANTIQUARIAN.

"Walford's Antiquarian" for March, 1887, is, as usual, eminently readable. Amongst so many articles which demand perusal it is difficult to make a selection; but, perhaps, on the whole, the "Literature of Almanacks" is the most interesting. "Collecanea" throws light upon many queer customs and quaint ceremonies. Who, for instance, would ever dream of attaching importance, other than in an economical point of view, to the way one wears out one's shoes?

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Naval Reform" (translated from the French of the late M. Gabriel Charrier), by J. E. Gordon-Cumming (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Trial of Maharajah Nanda Kumar," by H. Beveridge (Thacker and Co.); "Gold and Silver Weighed in the Balance," by T. J. Pollard (Thacker and Co.).

THE Benares Bridge, which will probably be ready for opening next cold season, is more than three times the length of the Hooghly Bridge, and the foundation of the piers is, perhaps, the deepest in the world. Mr. F. T. G. Walton is the resident engineer. Apart from the direct commercial importance of such works, the linking of two railway lines on either side of a great river, observes a Calcutta paper, is of immense advantage to the communications throughout the whole country, increasing, as it does, the workingpower of both the railways connected by enabling them to interchange rolling-stock. This is an advantage from a military, no less than from a trading, point of view, and is likely to be appreciated as much in times of famine as of war. A train leaving Sealdah can now run direct to Peshawur, Kurrachee, Bombay, or Madras, and there is no longer the possibility of rolling-stock lying idle in Eastern Bengal, while it is in urgent request in or beyond the Upper Provinces.

* "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles." By James A. H. Murray. Clarendon Press.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1887.

THE BURMA FIELD FORCE.

ALTHOUGH a report which has reached England that all officers and men who have served in the field during active operations in Burma are to be granted one year's additional service towards pension, may not be true, it is to be hoped that some better recognition of hard work done may be awarded to them than the one month's extra batta which, according to another report, is to be the economical dole. There has been no glory in the campaign, which may now be said to have been brought to a close, but there has been hard and tiring work, most harassing and uncongenial to the military temperament, European and Native. General White, in one of his despatches, touched upon the nature of the work in which the troops had been engaged, in addition to fighting—abortive expeditions and marches had to be made, convoys had to be taken over unbridged and unmetalled roads, through flooded paddy-fields in the hot weather and the rains. Telegraphic and postal communications had to be kept up, and there was daily employment for constant patrols and detachments. "All these duties," writes the General, "many of them irksome and monotonous, have been well and quickly performed by the officers and men to whom they have been entrusted; they have entailed much exposure to a trying climate, and a consequent heavy sick and death-rate. The actual resistance offered to our troops has not been very trying to disciplined and well-armed soldiers, but small bodies of those soldiers have often had to stand up against bands whose numbers were estimated in thousands. The favourite field of the dacoits is in a jungle, where the range and precision of the rifle are of little avail, and the troops have been called upon not infrequently to drive them from well-selected positions, such as are afforded by walled pagodas which abound. It is satisfactory to know that order is getting the better of the Burmese dacoit, who as General White writes, "is not a social outcast in Burma. On the contrary, he is the hero of Burmese story and song, and it will be many years before Dacoity dies of inattention." Nevertheless, the latest news from Upper Burma is of a hopeful nature. "Order," says one of the papers to hand by the present mail, "is beginning to take the

place of chaos. The large gangs of Dacoits have been completely shattered, and their leaders, accompanied now by the merest handful of followers, are being so ceaselessly pursued that not one of them can find a resting-place for the sole of his foot. Hundreds of the rebels have surrendered, and hundreds more have been disarmed. In fact, the Dacoits of Upper Burma now resemble a regiment of infantry that has been ridden through again and again by a squadron of cavalry, and so scattered and demoralised that to reform into line is for the present matter of impossibility. But it will not do to leave them to come together once more—they must be harried and cheveyed till the last trace of cohesion disappears.

This, however, will not be work for soldiery but for police, and Sir Frederick Roberts seems to be confident that an efficient police force can be drawn from the Burmese population itself. If this be so the withdrawal of the troops may be expedited, and the pacification of the country entrusted to the Native police, which are now being recruited and drilled. But it must be some time before any considerable withdrawal of the military force which is now responsible for the rule of order can take place. But the delay need not hinder the recognition by the State of services so well rendered. The "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war" have not been the soldier's lot in the Burmese campaign, and so the real hard work is apt to be overlooked where the glitter only of glory is considered. But no troops have deserved better of their country than the officers and men of the European and Native regiments who have carried out the troublesome and irksome duties imposed upon them with such creditable and unflinching determination in the face of so many drawbacks."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

[PREFATORY, COMMUNICATED.]

THE depreciation of the rupee is a matter of deep importance and absorbing interest to all who have commercial, military, or social intercourse with our great Indian dependency. A full and clear knowledge of the currency question is a necessary item of education to the merchant, financier, and statesman. But while the question is a momentous one, and the solution of the difficulties encompassing the subject a comparatively easy task of almost self-evident conclusiveness, the topic has become entangled with so many opposing views, specious arguments, plausible theories, and advocated remedial measures that light has been transformed into darkness, and simplicity exchanged for confusion most confounded. It therefore becomes essential, before commencing a discussion of and examination into the apparent intricacies of exchange, to remind our readers of one or two fundamental laws of cosmopolitan economy. The value of money and the advantages resulting from its possession are great, and cannot be over-estimated. Money is a potent factor in nearly every phase of national and social happiness. So real is its intrinsic worth that both peasant and monarch have an intuitive perception of its preciousness. This quality of desirableness has appropriated to money, or, in other words, to the gold and silver coin of the realm, an appearance of financial omnipotence that is foreign to its nature. The charm of money is so seductive in its influence upon the mind that the right place in economic science, and the true power and authority to be assigned to gold, is hard to determine with a practical certainty and universal assent, though easy of theoretic explication. If this enigma did not exist we should not have the present diversity of opinion upon the momentous question of currency. It is at first sight astonishing to observe that there is not a unanimity of judgment upon so fundamental a matter; but perhaps the secret of the opposing views of able and expert financial authorities springs from a habit of looking upon monetary problems in a merely local

and incomplete aspect under the influence of interested motives unconsciously exercised, and without having a due regard to the first principles of political economy. In all mathematical studies, however complicated and profound, a frequent use of the first four rules of arithmetic is not only desirable, but absolutely imperative. Yet, because in purely mental processes and argumentative disquisitions, there is no binding necessity for the constant application of primary maxims of established accuracy and universally received authority, their value is sometimes overlooked, and questions which are remarkably simple when viewed in the light of common facts are thus allowed to get into almost inextricable confusion. Were it not for this tendency to disregard trifling arguments we should have no excuse for pointing out that money in itself is not the ultimate essence of wealth, but only a valuable medium and powerful agent for the dispersion and acquisition of property. The riches of the world are embedded in the muscles of its men, and a nation can only be wealthy and powerful in comparison with other nations to the extent that it holds the means of utilising the full development and constant employment of its own muscular resources, and also exercises its privilege of controlling and appropriating in some shape or form the energy of other peoples. Our meaning will be made more apparent by referring to a lamentable incident connected with the close of the last Franco-Prussian war. When France was at the feet of her conquerors, her sons slain, in hospital, or in bonds, her land impoverished and waste, she was suddenly called upon to pay an immense war indemnity, which denuded the country of a vast quantity of coined money. The friends of the French people looked upon the huge payment with sorrow and apprehension, fearful that the land would be terribly and permanently impoverished; but, to the surprise of all, no sooner was the enormous demand paid and the country freed from its invaders and restored to the advantages of peace than enterprise and business revived, and quickly recovered their accustomed proportions, and the land rapidly became once more the home of a great people. Germany, when endeavouring to inflict a permanent embarrassment upon her prostrate foe, by withdrawing a large portion of the currency, overlooked the fundamental axiom that gold is but a symbol of value, and only one particular kind of wealth, and forgot that so long as the resources of a nation, consisting of its bone and sinew and muscle, are preserved to it inviolate, the mainspring of happiness and prosperity is untouched. Thus France, with a vivacity characteristic of her sons, by merely exercising her latent muscular energy, could make small trouble of the loss of her money, for the true source and essence of her wealth remained intact. A contrast to this picture of rapidly revived prosperity is seen by noticing how the ancient conquerors transported into captivity their vanquished foes, and employed them permanently in ministering to their luxury, in fighting their battles, erecting their fortified cities, and cultivating the soil. Thus, if we look at the question in its true aspect, and keep vividly before our minds the universal subservience of money to labour, and clearly appreciate the fundamental truth that the proper use of a nation's muscular development is the only real source of luxury and power, we may be able to trace the effect that a depreciated currency has upon the prosperity of an Empire or its appendages.

Mr. H. REILY, Joint Manager of the Burdwan Raj Estates, shortly goes. It is proposed to appoint a Covenanted Civilian, sole manager, on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month, with a house and horses. Rai Bahadur Bun Behary Kapur will under this arrangement be made guardian of the Maharajah, but will have no hand in the management.

SIR BRADFORD LESLIE, Agent of the East India Railway, shortly proceeds on leave to England. He will probably sever his connection with the company, in which case the selection of Mr. D. W. Campbell, C.I.E., for the Agency will be an excellent one, and will be received with general satisfaction. Mr. Campbell has frequently acted as Agent, and as an opportunity will soon occur for a permanent appointment to the post it is to be hoped that his claims will not be overlooked.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 26.)

CROSTHWAIT, Mr. C. H. T., C.S.I., C.S., chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as chief commissioner of Burma during the absence, on furlough, of Sir C. E. Bernard.

The following appointment is made to the Burma Commission :—

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S. de B., of the Punjab Commission, to be a supernumerary assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Wimberley the following temporary promotions are made in the Port Blair Commission until further orders :—

BIRCH, Lieut.-Colonel W. B., 1st assistant superintendent, to officiate as deputy superintendent.

MAN, Mr. E. H., 2nd assistant superintendent, to officiate as 1st assistant superintendent.

TUSON, Mr. T. E., 3rd assistant superintendent, to officiate as 2nd assistant superintendent.

BROOKES, Mr. O. H., extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, to officiate as 3rd assistant superintendent.

PORTMAN, Mr. M. V., extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, to officiate as extra assistant superintendent, 1st class.

The following appointments are made to the Police Department in Burma :—

SEGRAVE, Mr. W. H., district superintendent of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to be a supernumerary district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

DANTELL, Mr. C. E., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to be a supernumerary assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class.

ALPIN—The services of Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, officiating medical officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, from Feb. 20.

BIGNELL, Captain E. D. F., B.S.C., adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as adjutant and 2nd in command of the Bhopal Battalion during the absence of Captain E. S. Masters on Boundary Settlement duty.

KAYE, Lieut. J. L., B.S.C., officiating squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as squadron officer 1st Regiment Central India Horse, from the date of joining.

FORBES—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. F. C. Forbes as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. R. P. Heilgers.

JOHNSON, Mr. L. P., is appointed, on probation, to Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department. Mr. Johnson's services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

PEMBERTON, Colonel R. C. B., R.E., officiating director-general of Railways, and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, is confirmed in that appointment, from Feb. 27.

DOWDEN, Colonel T. F., R.E., superintending engineer, third class, and deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is appointed consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, vice Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., appointed director-general of Railways.

STRACHEY, Mr. R. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Burma Provincial Establishment, is permanently transferred to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the director-general of Railways.

GORDON, Mr. D. C., examiner of P.W. Accounts, Madras, is appointed examiner of P.W. Accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

CHRISTIE, Major C. H. P., R.E., on return from furlough, is appointed examiner of P.W. Accounts, Madras.

BETTS, Mr. A. S., superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service, from Feb. 25.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, from Feb. 26 :—

PATTEN, Mr. F. A., from assistant superintendent to superintendent, vice Mr. A. S. Betts, retired.

ALLEN, Mr. C. E., from officiating assistant superintendent to assistant superintendent.

The following reversions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department from Feb. 25, consequent on the return to duty of Sir A. J. Leppoc Chappel, director-general of Telegraphs in India :—

MALLOCK, Colonel H. A., B.S.C., from officiating director-general to deputy director-general.

PROKE, Mr. W. R., from officiating deputy director-general to director.

BIGNELL, Mr. W. K. D., from officiating director to superintendent, 1st grade.
 ALLEN, Mr. J. J., from officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, to superintendent, 4th grade.
 SMITH, Mr. J. H. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Ferozepore bridge works to the Tounghoo-Mandalay extension of the Burma State Railway.

FURLONGHS.

POPE, Mr. F. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for eight months, from April 1.
 DREW, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Sind-Pishin State Railway to the N.W. Railway.
 BERNARD, Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., C.S., chief commissioner, Burma, has been granted furlough for one year, from March 1.
 ADAMS, Rev. J. W., M.A., V.C., chaplain of Shwabo, Upper Burma, has obtained furlough for two years, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

MILITARY.

BAKER, Major-General Sir T. D., K.C.B., H.P., to the divisional staff of the army, vice Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.S.C.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., appointed commander-in-chief of the Bombay Army, dated Feb. 16.
 HERBERT, Lieut. L. N., Royal Irish Regiment, wing officer 22nd Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from June 24, 1884, subject to confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
 PRITCHARD, Lieut. H. E., Royal Irish Regiment, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date of his arrival in India.

The following promotions are made, dated Feb. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

EWART, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army.
 CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army.
 BEDDY, Lieut.-Colonel E., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army.
 FOORD, Lieut.-Colonel W. O., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
 ROGERS, Colonel R. G., C.B., Bengal S.C., aide-de-camp to the Queen, p.a., for two years.
 FORBES, Colonel J. G., R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, P.W. Department, p.a., for 24 days.
 FORBES, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., Bengal S.C., commissioner N.W. Provinces and Oudh, m.c., for one year.
 PENNY, Brigade-Surgeon J. C., M.D., m.c., for 182 days.
 HENNESSY, Colonel G. R., C.B., Bengal S.C., 15th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 33rd year, commenced March 28, 1886.
 WAY, Colonel G. A., Bengal S.C., 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 202 days. Pension service, 32nd year, commenced April 16.
 CAMPBELL, Colonel R. B. P. P., Bengal S.C., Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 32nd year, commenced Nov. 6.
 BEDDY, Colonel E., Bengal S.C., 29th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 243 days. Pension service, 30th year, commenced April 14.
 COOK, Major and Lieut.-Colonel J., Bengal S.C., 14th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 26th year, commenced Sept. 3.
 BRYDON, Major W., Bengal S.C., 42nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 24th year, commenced Aug. 28.
 RRANDEL, Captain A. J., Bengal S.C., 19th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 20th year, commenced Nov. 6.
 ALEXANDER, Captain A. De V., Bengal S.C., 16th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 18th year, commenced Dec. 8.
 HAWKINS, Captain F., Bengal S.C., 1st Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year. Pension service, 13th year, commenced Sept. 21.
 RIVETT-CARNAC, Captain E. H., Bengal S.C., 19th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), to Nov. 30. Pension service 12th year, commenced Feb. 12.
 WILMER, Lieut. A. H., Bengal S.C., 19th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 11th year, commenced Oct. 6.
 STEELE, Lieut. St. G. L., Bengal S.C., 2nd Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 9th year, commenced May 11.
 MURPHY, Surgeon-Major W. R., 19th Bengal Lancers (u.p.a.), for 182 days. Pension service, 15th year, commenced July 11.
 MONTRESOR, Captain W. F., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months, in extension.
 DOBBIE, Lieut. H. H., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), till June 30.
 BROOME, Lieut. R. C., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for six months, in extension.
 JAMESON, Surgeon G. (m.c.), for 183 days, in extension.
 CRIPPS, Lieut. A. W., probationer, Bengal S.C., 20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Infantry, six months' leave out of India, from Oct. 12.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief in pleased to make the following appointments:

MOSELEY, Lieut. R. J. D., 15th Sikhs, supernumerary on the estab-

lishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Captain Buckland, seconded on appointment as brigade major.

DANIEL, Captain A., 3rd Sikh Infantry, wing officer 4th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as second in command, vice Major W. C. Ramsden, vacated on proceeding on furlough.

WOODS, Lieut. A. F., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Captain W. Cook, seconded for service with the Burma Military Police.

SHAW, Lieut. A. J., officiating wing officer, on probation, 4th Sikh Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Dawson, seconded for service with the Burma Military Police.

FURLONGHS.

STEWART, Lieut. R. A., G Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to England, for nine months, on private affairs.
 McCAUSLAND, Captain and Paymaster J. K., 1st Dragoon Guards, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.
 PENNELL, Lieut. H. L., 1st Dragoon Guards, to England, for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.
 AKED, Paymaster (Hon. Major) T., 2nd Dragoon Guards, to England, for six months, on private affairs.
 WHEELER, Captain (Adjutant) E., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.
 JENNINGS, Captain R. H., R.E., deputy assistant quartermaster-general in India, on private affairs, from March 15, 1887, to Jan. 15, 1888.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 23.)

BAKER, Mr. E. N., under secretary to the Government of Bengal, to act as deputy commissioner of Manbhoom during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Samuells.

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, to act as an under secretary to the Government of Bengal during the absence of Mr. E. N. Baker.

HARDING, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collector, and is posted to the sudder station of Chittagong.

PARGITER, Mr. F. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hooghly, to act as district and sessions judge of Jessore during the absence of Mr. F. H. McLaughlin.

TOWERS, Mr. R. N., C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on Jan. 21.

KAYE—The services of Mr. E. St. George Kaye, assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Noakholly, are placed at the disposal of the Governor of India, in the Home Department.

FABRE-TONNERRE—The services of Mr. L. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, district superintendent of police, Maldah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

HUME, Colonel W. W., district superintendent of police, Chumparun, is transferred to Bheerbhoom.

GREEN, Mr. W. R., district superintendent of police, Hooghly, is transferred to Chumparun.

TUCKER, Mr. F. H., assistant superintendent of police, Palamow, Lohardugga, to act as district superintendent of police, Hooghly.

KEMP, Mr. F. E., assistant superintendent of police, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to Palamow in Lohardugga.

RYLAND, Mr. E. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Serampore, in Hooghly.

SANDBERGH, Rev. S. L. G., chaplain of Dinapore and officiating chaplain of Bankipore, to act as chaplain of St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, from the 16th inst., during the absence of Rev. S. B. Taylor.

FURLONGHS.

MACUIRE, Mr. H. F. J. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy commissioner, 24-Pergunnahs, furlough for one year and three months, from April 15.

SCHUBB, Mr. H. S., assistant superintendent of police, has been granted an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 17.)

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., officiating divisional judge, Hoshiarpur, is appointed deputy commissioner of Hoshiarpur, from Feb. 7, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Parker, appointed as divisional judge of Hoshiarpur from the same date.

ELLISON, Rev. W., chaplain of Jullunder, is appointed chaplain of the Derajat, from Feb. 10.

STORRS, Rev. R. A., additional joint chaplain, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate temporarily as chaplain of Jullunder, from such date as he may assume charge.

PARKER, Lieut. W. J., is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the Sessions Division of Hoshiarpur, vice Mr. C. R. Hawkins.

ROBINSON, Surgeon-Major T., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Dera Ghazi Khan on Jan. 25, relieving Surgeon S. F. Bigger.

NICHOLS, Surgeon J. M., appointed to the charge of the Nowshera Lock Hospital from Feb. 1, vice Surgeon F. S. Henston, transferred, is confirmed.

FAGAN, Captain C. G. F., assistant district superintendent of police, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, 4th grade, in charge of the Central Police Office, vice Mr. A. G. Mayne, proceeding to Burma.

(Feb. 24).

DANE, Mr. R. M., settlement officer, Gurdaspur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, from Feb. 5, vice Mr. W. Coldstream, transferred.

FENTON, Mr. M. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred, temporarily, from the Lahore to the Ludhiana District, which he joined on Feb. 18.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner in charge of the Pind Dadan Khan Sub-Division of the Jhelum District, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Rawul Pindi, from Feb. 19, vice Mr. G. C. Walker, transferred.

STEELE, Mr. H. W., deputy commissioner, from the Gujranwala to the Muzaffargarh District, of which he assumed charge on Feb. 18, relieving Mr. J. C. Brown, transferred.

MORRIS, Captain C. H., assistant commissioner, is deputed to the Settlement Department, and posted to the Karnal-Umballa Settlement, from Dec. 18.

WALKER, Mr. T. G., is placed on special duty, temporarily, from Feb. 24.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Rawul Pindi.

EDWARDS, Surgeon A. R., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Kohat on Feb. 4, relieving Surgeon A. Silcock.

TUPPER, Mr. C. L., on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of junior secretary to Government, Punjab, on Feb. 22, relieving Mr. T. G. Walker.

FURLOUGHS.

ROBERTSON, Mr. F., settlement officer, Rawul Pindi, is granted furlough to Europe for 20 months, from March 25.

HUME, Rev. C. W., chaplain of Sialkote, is granted two years' furlough to Europe, from March 15.

KNOX, Mr. G., deputy commissioner, Gujranwala, is granted furlough to Europe for six months, from April 15.

BEAN, Mr. W. E. L., assistant district superintendent of police, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of three months' leave, on medical certificate.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 26.)

McLAREN—Consequent on the temporary transfer of Brigade-Surgeon A. H. Hilson to the Military Department, Surgeon-Major G. G. McLaren is appointed to officiate as a civil surgeon of the 1st class, and to have charge of the civil medical duties at Agra.

McGREGOR—With the sanction of the local military authorities, Surgeon-Major A. McGregor, 2nd Goorkha regiment, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Dehra Dun.

FURLOUGHS.

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. B., joint magistrate, Muttra, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

IRWIN, Mr. H. C., officiating deputy commissioner, Bahraich, is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months from March 1.

HAMMOND, Rev. B., chaplain of Jhansi, is allowed furlough to Europe, on m.c., for one year, from Feb. 20.

BROWN, Mr. A. F., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, Oudh Circle, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Feb. 9.)

TOWNSEND, Lieut. E. C., 32nd Pioneers, who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, on probation, reported his arrival in Rangoon on Feb. 7, and is posted to Tharrawaddy.

IRELAND, Mr. W. de C., B.A., LL.D., commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, who has produced a medical certificate, is granted three months' privilege leave, from Feb. 27.

MACRAE, Mr. J. K., deputy commissioner, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. W. de C. Ireland, or until further orders.

HALL, Mr. W. T., B.A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is appointed to the charge of the Tharrawaddy District.

BATTEN, Mr. H. G., assistant commissioner, Thayetmyo, is transferred to Sandoway as officiating deputy commissioner, vice Major T. M. Jenkins, who has applied for furlough.

BULL, Surgeon E. H., M.D., is appointed to be civil surgeon of Myingyan, from Dec. 7, during the absence of Surgeon C. B. Maitland, or till further orders.

LEAKE, Surgeon-Major J. D. N., M.S., is appointed to be civil surgeon of the Mahlaing sub-division of the Meiktila District, from Dec. 22, vice Surgeon-Major Wright, transferred.

GATES, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, passed the examination in Burmese by the Higher Standard with credit, at Mandalay, on Feb. 1.

THURSTON, Mr. J. N. O., assistant commissioner, passed the examination in Burmese by the Lower Standard with credit, at Taung-dwingyi, on Jan. 4.

HILDEBRAND, Mr. A. H., deputy commissioner, is appointed to be superintendent of the Shan States, from date on which he assumed charge of his duties with the Shan States column.

SCOTT, Mr. J. G., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be assistant superintendent of the Shan States, from date on which he assumed charge of his duties with the Shan States column.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Assam, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is appointed to be a district superintendent of police of the 4th grade, and is posted to Upper Burma. Mr. Carnac assumed charge of his duties on Jan. 6.

HARRIS, Mr. C. V., district superintendent of police and personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, Upper Burma, is appointed to be district superintendent of police, Chindwin, district.

YOUNG, Lieut. A. T., has been appointed to be 2nd in command of the Mingyan police battalion.

CUSTANCE, Lieut. H. L., has been appointed to be 2nd in command of the Chindwin police battalion.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Feb. 18.)

MELITUS, Mr. P. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nowgong, is transferred to the district of Sibsagar, and appointed to hold charge of the Jorhat sub-division.

The following promotions are made in the Assam Commission:—

HENDERSON, Captain P. E., Bombay Staff Corps, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy, from Nov. 8.

MELITUS, Mr. P. G., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is absorbed in that grade from July 14.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 22.)

RUSSELL, Mr. S., is appointed to act as principal assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor in Ganjam during the employment of Mr. Willock on other duty.

FOSTER, Mr. H. W., is appointed to act as special assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during Mr. Russell's employment on other duty.

CARR, Mr. R. C. C., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate, Chingleput.

ANDREW, Mr. J., is appointed to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, North Arcot, during the employment of Mr. L. Moore on other duty.

EGAN, Mr. G. T., superintendent of police, Jeypore district, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of police, Malabar district, during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel F. Hole.

HENDERSON, Captain C. B., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to act as principal of the Madras College of Engineering during the absence of Captain Love, R.E., on leave.

BEATTY—The services of the Rev. E. T. Beatty, of the Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LEWIS, Mr. W. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Tank Maintenance Scheme, to the I Circle for duty in the Godavari Central Division.

POWELL, Mr. J. C., inspector, is posted to the Punuguduru Circle from the expiry of the sick leave granted to him.

FURLOUGHS.

LARMINIE, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is granted twenty-one months' furlough, from or after May 2.

CAMPBELL, Major D. McN., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., is granted furlough (p.a.) for one year, two months and seventeen days from March 10.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. L. G., acting superintendent of police, Malabar District, is granted furlough for one year, from or after March 1.

O'CONNELL, Mr. H. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from or after April 7.

MILITARY.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officer to return to duty:—

MEAD, Colonel H. R., R.E.

The undermentioned officer has returned from furlough out of India:—

SWANSTON, Colonel N., S.C., commandant 7th Madras Infantry, arrived at Madras on Feb. 7.

DALY, Conductor J., to be deputy assistant commissary, from Feb. 27.

BROOKE, Captain E., to be major, from Feb. 19.

WARD, Lieut.-Colonel J., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from March 30, 1887.

FURLONGHS.

DIKINSON, Colonel W. M., Staff Corps, for three months (m.c.), in extension.
 HARRIS, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. B., Staff Corps, for six months (m.c.), in extension.
 McCULLAGH, Major J. R., R.E., for six months (m.c.), in extension.
 ARCHDALL, Surgeon-Major H. M. G., for 92 days (m.c.), in extension.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Feb. 25.)

The undermentioned candidates have passed the colloquial portion of the elementary examination in Burmese:—

O'DONNELL, Surgeon-Major R. W., Medical Staff.
 NEALON, Surgeon P. J., Medical Staff.
 THORP, Lieut. J. C., R.A.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

NORIE, Lieut. E. W. M., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. R. de H. Burton, proceeded on leave to England, dated Feb. 3.

TULLOCH, Lieut. J. A. S., R.E., on arrival from England for duty with the corps, to be company officer, from Feb. 11.

HAWKS, Lieut. T. B., wing officer and officiating adjutant 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, is confirmed in the latter appointment, dated July 14, 1886.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

HEARN, Surgeon M. L., arrived at Madras from Upper Burma, to do duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

DURRANT, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon G., from chief station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad, to chief station, Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore.

SYMONDS, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon T. J., from chief station, Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, to chief station, Veterinary Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.

DAVIS, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon G. F., from chief station, Veterinary Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount, to chief station, Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad.

HAZELTON, Veterinary Surgeon E. H., from chief station, Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad, to chief station, Veterinary Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.

RENDLE—M'INTYRE—MASON—Captain A. W. Rendle, 8th Madras Infantry, Lieut. H. D. M'Intyre, 8th Madras Infantry, and Lieut. H. E. M. Mason, 20th Madras Infantry, the two latter at present doing duty with the 16th and 25th Regiments Madras Infantry, respectively, to be attached to the 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, till further orders.

THOMAS, Lieut. H. St. G., 19th Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Lieut. F. H. S. Thomas, who will rejoin the 15th Madras Infantry.

The following orders are confirmed by the general officer commanding the Burma Division:—

DONOGHUE, Lieut. M. E., 30th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, fourth class, Shewaygin District, from May 1, 1886.

ALBAN, Captain C. F. S., 7th Bengal Infantry, to be station staff officer, fourth class, Irrawaddy District, from May 1, 1886.

SHAW, Captain R. B., 16th Bengal Infantry, to be station staff officer, fourth class, Tharrawaddy District, from May 1, 1886.

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. J. C., 7th Bombay Infantry, to be station staff officer, 4th class, Irrawaddy District, from July 11, vice Alban, relieved.

GREENAWAY, Captain T., doing duty 30th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, 4th class, Shewaygin District, from Jan. 15, vice O'Donoghue, proceeded to Moulmein.

FURLONGHS.

HAYNE, Captain A. G. H., 15th Madras Infantry, for 182 days, from Jan. 25, on medical certificate.

BARLOW, Lieut. H. W. W., 1st Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., to the Neilgiri Hills and Madras, from March 1 to June 1, on private affairs.

CROKER, Major J., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for 182 days, from Feb. 9, in extension of three months' leave granted to him by the general officer commanding Burma Division, Neilgiris, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 3.)

BAINES, Mr. J. A., C.S., is appointed arbitrator in the matter of the disputes between the State of Cutch and the Kathiawar States of Navanagar and Morvi.

PRITCHARD, Mr. C. B., C.S., C.S.I., is appointed to act as commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S., C.S.I., or until further orders.

PECHEY—ELLABY—Miss E. Pechey, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., and Miss C. Ellaby, M.D., have been appointed first and second physicians of the Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, respectively.

FURLONGHS.

STEWART—The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant Mr. A. B. Stewart,

assistant judge, F.P. Broach, privilege leave for three months from April 7 next, or subsequent date.

SNOW, Mr. P. C. H., C.S., assistant collector and forest settlement officer, Poona, is allowed furlough for nine months, from March 25.

MOORE, Mr. J. G., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from March 4.

BARRETT, Mr. H., deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

LAWRENCE, Mr. E., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

HATCH, Surgeon W. K., M.B., M.R.C.S., 2nd surgeon Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum, Grant Medical College, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

ELLABY, Miss C., M.D., has been granted leave without allowances for three months, from Jan. 28.

ERSKINE, Mr. H. N. B., C.S., commissioner in Sind, is granted furlough for eight months, with subsidiary leave for ten days, from April 12 or subsequent date.

HART—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon. Mr. Justice W. E. Hart, acting judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, furlough for seven months, from April 1.

MILITARY.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. S. M., is appointed to act as second in command, Kolhapur Infantry, in addition to his own duties as acting adjutant, from the date from which he received charge of the [former office] from Lieut. C. J. Fry.

GOTT, Lieut. G. A., S.C., having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the S.C., to be captain, from Feb. 23, subject to H.M.'s approval.

TRITTON—NORRIS—Lieut. C. Tritton, C.S., and Conductor R. Norris, Ordnance Department, have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

VINCENT, Lieut. W. T., 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from July 30, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The following appointment is made, with effect from Feb. 5:—

MEIN, Captain A. B., Staff Corps, wing commander 21st Bombay Infantry, to be a brigade-major on the establishment in succession to Captain C. S. Shepherd, who completed his service on the staff on Feb. 1.

MASCARENHAS, Mr. J. A., assistant apothecary, 1st grade, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

ROGERS, Conductor T. E., commissariat department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

BLANE, Brigade-Surgeon H. J., M.D., I.M.S., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service on April 2, 1887.

FURLONGHS.

WINGATE, Rev. W., M.A., chaplain of Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for three months.

HENDERSON, Lieut. T. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one year, from date of being struck off duty. Pension service, fourth year, commenced Feb. 6.

MINCHIN, Captain H. D. M., Staff Corps, 3rd squadron commander 1st Bombay Lancers, pension service 13th year, commenced Feb. 11, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one year, from date of being struck off duty.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, wing officer 3rd Bombay Infantry, pension service eighth year, commenced June 8th, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for six months, from date of being struck off duty.

DEARE, Lieut. H. F., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, to England, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

BEVILLE, Lieut. F. G., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

RANDALL, Major R. G., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to remain in England from Feb. 10 to July 24, on medical certificate.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Feb. 25.)

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WETHERALL, Major W. A., Staff Corps, deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 3rd Circle, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general for musketry, during the absence of Major Thomas, on furlough.

CANDY, Captain J. M., Staff Corps, wing officer, 14th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 3rd Circle, vice Major Wetherall, officiating as assistant adjutant-general for musketry.

HANWELL, Lieut. J., R.A. (officiating aide-de-camp), to be aide-de-camp, provisionally, to Major-General F. R. Solly-Flood, C.B., commanding Poona Division, from Aug. 27, subject to his passing the prescribed examination.

PEYTON, Lieut. W. J., squadron officer 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Captain Gott, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

BEHRENT, Lieut. F. D., 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C., to officiate as

squadron officer, on probation, 7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse), dated Feb. 13.
SINCLAIR, Captain F. E., R.A., to be commandant Native Army (No. 2 Mountain Battery), vice Robertson, promoted.
GARDINER, Lieut. H. L., R.A., officiating commandant, to revert to 1st subaltern.
HENDERSON, Lieut. T. H., Staff Corps, 20th Bombay Infantry, officiating wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.
MENNIE, Lieut. J. O., 30th Bombay Infantry, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.
GREIG, Lieut.-Colonel P. H., R.A., is appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Mhow division, vice Pemberton, placed on the unemployed list.
HILL, Colonel J., C.B., R.E., is, on return from field service in Burma, placed on general duty at Ahmednagar.
SANGSTER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. T. A. G. Sangster, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, and directed to proceed to England to join that battalion.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. B. R. Chambers, S.C., Col. H. Collett, C.B., S.C. Maj. F. Hawkins, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. M. Reilly.
Madras Estab.—F. J. Sewell.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. Woodforde Finden, six months; Col. H. Rowband, six months; Surg. P. de H. Haig, six months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. H. Vanderzee, three months' s.c.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. J. E. Gordon, Inf., till Nov. 1, 1887; Lieut. R. W. Nicholson, S.C., six months; Surg. J. E. Ferguson, three months.
Indian Marine Estab.—Capt. F. Warden, six months.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—W. F. Lord (Cov.), three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. R. A. Sargeant, R.E.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. F. Francis, S.C.
Indian Marine Estab.—Capt. P. J. Falle.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. T. St. A. Nixon.
Bombay Estab.—W. H. Cumming, A. D. Pollen (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ARCHDALE—March 15, at 85, St. George's-road, Warwick-square, the wife of Captain J. Blackwood Archdale, Royal Artillery, of a son.
BARSTOW—March 15, at Edinburgh, the wife of Major Barstow, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, of a daughter.
GOOLDEN—March 14, at 29, Onslow-road, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Captain Goolden, Retired Commander, R.N., of a daughter.
SMITH—March 12, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the wife of Captain W. Apsley Smith, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
SMITH—March 15, at the Greyfriars, Elgin, N.B., the wife of Major W. Haskett Smith, Cameron Highlanders, Adjutant 1st Elgin Rifle Volunteers, of a son.
VANDELEUR—March 12, at Hyde Abbey House, Winchester, the wife of Colonel J. O. Vandeleur, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WOODCOCK—**KING**—March 10, at St. Peter's-square, the Rev. Elborough Woodcock to Mary Ann Bertie, widow of Colonel E. R. King, late 36th Regiment.

DEATHS.

ANDREW—March 11, at Bryanston-square, Sir William Andrew, C.I.E., aged 81.
APPERLEY—March 14, at Mill Court, Alton, Hants, Catherina Esther, widow of the late Colonel William Wynne Apperley, H.E.I.C.S., of Morben, Montgomeryshire, and daughter of the late Brigadier-General Newton Wallace, H.E.I.C.S., aged 71.
ECKFORD—March 8, at Florence, Captain Robert Eckford, late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 49

FRENCH—March 10, at 13, at Dumont-road, N., Jane, widow of Major John French, Indian Army, aged 52.
GRIFFITHS—March 8, at 33, St. Stephen's-road, Westbourne-park, Margaret, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Edwin Griffiths.
HOSKYNES—March 13, at Pontefract, suddenly, Lieut. John Hoskyns, 51st South Yorkshire Regiment, Army Reserve, eldest son of Rev. Sir John L. Hoskyns, Bart., Rector of Aston Tyrrold, Berks, aged 38.
JONES—March 16, at 15, Manor-road, Holloway, N., after a long and painful illness, Major-General Jones, only son of the late Judge Jones, Bombay Presidency.
KELLY—March 15, at his residence, Ellerslie, Canterbury, General Thomas Conyngham Kelly, C.B., eldest son of the late Major-General Thomas Kelly, K.C., Commandant of Tilbury Forts, aged 79.
MADDEN—March 4, at Sil Amchadha, Strete, near Dartmouth, Devon, Colonel L. P. Madden, aged 64.
NEWPORT—March 10, at Holmewood, Kenilworth, Ann Hoblyn, widow of the late Major Christopher Newport, H.M. Bombay Army, aged 77.
PURVES—March 11, at Edenholme, Duubar, N.B., Lieut.-Colonel Purves, H.E.I.C.S., late of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry.
SANDES—March 3, at the County Club, Tralee, George Sandes, jun., Captain 4th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, aged 26.
SEAGER—March 12, at 4, Hanbury-road, Clifton, Anna Maria, widow of the late Captain John Seager, Madras Army.
WELLS—March 13, at his residence, College-gardens, Dulwich, Captain Joseph Wells, of the H.E.I.C.B.M.S., aged 84.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CHARLES—Feb. 19, at Lahore, the wife of Surgeon R. H. Charles, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, of a son.
CROSBY—Feb. 19, at Goojranwalla, the wife of Mr. J. Crosby, North-Western Railway, of a son.
DEBRATH—Feb. 21, at Mian Meer, the wife of E. DeBrath, 32nd Pioneers, of a daughter.
LUXA—March 1, at Poona, the wife of H. A. Luxa, Registration Department, of a son.
MACDONALD—Feb. 24, at Byculia, the wife of D. MacDonald, M.D., of a son.
MOBERLY—Feb. 19, at Nellore, the wife of H. Moberly, M.C.S., of a son.
WALLER—Feb. 3, at 8, Cambridge-terrace, Dover, the wife of Captain E. Waller, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—**MIDDLETON**—Feb. 22, at Calcutta, E. A. K. Adams, H.M.'s Mint, to Anita Clara, daughter of G. W. Middleton, of Girdhi.
BAILLIE—**STERN**—Feb. 17, at Gorakhpore, D. C. Baillie, Bengal Civil Service, to Julia Luisa, daughter of the Rev. H. Stern, C.M.S., Gorakhpore.
GRANGE—**GOODMAN**—Feb. 14, at Rawal Pindi, J. C. Grange, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway, to Rosina Emily, daughter of Conductor H. Goodman, late Commissariat Department.
HALL—**RICHARDSON**—Feb. 24, at Mozufferpore, E. A. Hall, Esq., Barrister at-Law, Mozufferpore, to Leonora C. Richardson, daughter of R. J. Richardson, Esq., C.S., late Judge of Tirhoot.
HAMILTON—**MUIR**—Feb. 22, at Calcutta, Major I. Hamilton (A.D.C. to Sir F. Roberts), to Jeannie, daughter of Mr. J. Muir, of Deanston, Perthshire, Scotland.
PRICE—**BARRETT**—Feb. 21, at Gujranwalla, Major A. J. Price, 2nd Battalion Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regiment, to Esther Jane, daughter of the late D. W. Barrett, Esq.
SIM—**GELLIBRAND**—Feb. 21, at Allahabad, C. L. Sim, C.E., to Margaret Helena, daughter of E. Gellibrand, Esq., of Hempstead, London.
WADHAM—**SETON-SMITH**—Feb. 28, at St. James's Church, Tanna, Howard Wadham, to Minnie, youngest daughter of S. Seton-Smith, Superintendent, District and Depot Gaol, Tanna.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—Feb. 18, at Madras, Agnes (Attie) Nickisson, wife of the Rev. M. N. S. Atkinson, C.M.S.
BARNETT—Feb. 22, at Madras, Mrs. Adelaide Barnett, wife of Mr. C. Barnett, of the Revenue Survey Department, aged 24.
CONWAY—Feb. 19, at Jeypore, Rajputana, J. Conway, P.W. Inspector, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, and formerly of the R. H. Artillery, aged 46.
CORNELIUS—Feb. 17, at Chudderghaut, Susanah Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. F. Cornelius, Supervisor, P.W.D., aged 19.
EWART—Feb. 22, at Lucknow, Eleanor Ewart, relic of the late Sub-Assistant, Vety. Surgeon S. H. Ewart, H.E. the Governor-General's Body Guard, aged 87.
NESTOR—Feb. 15, at Kaladunghi, near Naini Tal, W. R. Nestor, late Superintendent-General of the N.W.P. Secretariat, aged 59.
O'SULLIVAN—Feb. 25, at Madras, the Hon. Mr. P. O. Sullivan, Advocate General of Madras, aged 53.

THE name of Lieutenant W. E. A. Blakeney, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, should have appeared as promoted to be squadron officer Feb. 3.

THE *Æolus Waterspray* General Ventilating and Electrical Engineering Company have removed from 25 to 124 High Holborn.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 15, Acona (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—March 14, Bokhara (s), London; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.—15, Draco (s), Hull.
CALCUTTA.—March 15, Rewa (s), London; Khedive (s), London.—16, Clan Buchanan (s), Cardiff.
MADRAS.—March 14, Khedive (s), London.—16, Clan Sinclair (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 17, India (s), Calcutta; Rosetta (s), Bombay.
CALCUTTA.—March 13, Armenia (s), London; Navarino (s).—16, City of Oxford (s), London.
MADRAS.—March 16, Nubia (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, March 24; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 31; from Brindisi, April 4.

For Alexandria: From *Brindisi*: Rev. and Mrs. Tucker.

For Madras: Mr. H. J. Ross.

For Calcutta: Rev. M. Kirby, Mr. Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two children, Mr. James Kelby, Mrs. Driesen, Mr. J. Crock, Lieut. Heyman, Mr. Hall, Mr. Knight.

For Port Said: Sir John and Lady Burgoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Gretton and two sons.

For Aden: Lieut. Hon. H. A. Stanhope.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Foulerton, Lieut. Donne, Mrs. Sangster.

For Suez: Capt. W. Kerr.

For Malta: Mr. E. P. Charlwood.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, March 31; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 7; from Brindisi, April 11.

For Bombay: Capt. A. H. Gardner, Major Gordon, Capt. T. Patterson, Miss Hull, Lieut.-Colonel Riraz, Capt. A. C. Couper, Sub-Lieut. Hale Thompson. From *Brindisi*: Mrs. and Miss Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Major R. Patch, Dr. G. A. Maconochie, Miss Cotes, Mr. Elsmie.

For Alexandria: From *Venice*: Mrs. C. Irving and two daughters.

For Malta: Capt. and Mrs. Vansittart, Mrs. Wethered, Capt. Blane.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 14; from Brindisi, April 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Capt. and Mrs. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and child, Lieut. Fagan. From *Brindisi*: Lieut. Repton, Surgeon S. F. Bigger, Mr. A. G. Carden, Mrs. Carden.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, April 14; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, April 21; from Brindisi, April 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lee Warner, Sub-Lieut. Scharlieb, Mr. C. Rehbocke, Colonel Pendall Currie.

For Aden: Mr. J. A. Williams.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, April 21; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, April 28; from Brindisi, May 2.

For Bombay: From *Brindisi*: Mr. A. F. Bruce.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 28; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 5; from Brindisi, May 9.

For Malta: Lieut. Hon. N. Calborne.

For Bombay: From *Brindisi*: Mr. Walter Saise.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail March 30.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. N. Neale.

For Bombay: Mrs. Bliss and child, Miss G. Bliss.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail March 31.

For Colombo: Miss Dunbar.

For Madras: Rev. W. Lockett, Mr. John Stewart, Mr. J. M. Grant, Mr. D. C. C. Grant, Lieut. J. R. Johnston.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. S. T. Porter.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 14.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ferguson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson and three children, Mrs. Thomson and two children, Mr. C. Thomson, Mr. Stanley Bois, Mr. Grigson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon.

For Calcutta: Mr. Norfar.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail March 26.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. C. K. Leighton, Mr. Evans, wife and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Byrne.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail March 19.

For Colombo: Mr. A. E. Brown, Mrs. Brown and two children.

For Madras: Mr. J. D. Milne.

For Calcutta: Mr. Bernard E. Lomax, Mr. Robert Glen.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, to sail April 9.

For Bombay: Mrs. Henderson.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail April 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. C. Bush.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. E. Ashdown, Feb. 28.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Brodie, child and two infants, Miss Sladen, Mrs. Ravenshaw and infant, Miss Lennock, Mr. B. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. W. E. Maynard, Mr. Lewis Flower, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. R. Chubildas, Mr. J. D. Noble, Mr. H. Trimming.

From Brindisi: Lieut. Maxse, Lady Roberts and child, Miss Roberts, Major A. Beggwethe, Mr. J. H. Lace, Mr. H. Murray, Mr. R. G. Hardy, Mr. H. J. Pearse, Capt. Guise, Colonel G. T. Pretymann, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Durand and child, Mr. Durand, Capt. Faber, Mr. C. T. Wallis, Dr. Massey, Mr. Roughton, Mr. G. M. Ryan, Mr. Murdeck, Mr. C. P. Goode, Mr. and Mrs. Burroughes, daughter and son.

From Suez: Mr. A. R. Shirazi Effendi.

From Aden: Monsieur and Mme. Presseg Rolland, daughter and three sons.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Sulej*, Capt. Johnson, March 14.

From Suez: Mr. G. and Mrs. Wallace, Miss Wallace, Mr. and Miss McP. Grant.

From Bombay: Mrs. Fischer, Rev. V. Bennett, Mr. H. Porter, Mrs. Sandeman and child, Mr. Hardie.

From Malta: Mr. W. B. Moore, Miss Moore, Mr. Bone, Miss M. C. Bone, General and Mrs. Fairtough, Mr. Gaussen, Mr. Good, Miss Seager.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. E. G. Stead, left Bombay, March 4.

For London: Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lark, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Mr. Acklom, Mrs. DeNiciville, Mr. Hollway, Miss Hollway, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. Gregory, Mr. R. E. S. Thomas, Miss Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bramall, Mrs. Pendelbury and child, Miss Taylor, Mr. Kimmond, Mrs. Lyall and child, Mr. Navrojee Maneckjee, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Eardley Wilmot, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. G. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. Karpeles, Mrs. Balcher.

For Brindisi: Duke of Manchester, Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montague, Colonel J. Lindsay, R.E., Mr. H. Berners, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly and two children, Mr. J. A. Beith, Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. S. Gawon, Mr. Cass, Colonel A. Murray, Colonel T. Manderson, R.E., Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Ezra, Mr. John Thompson, Mr. Y. A. Gubbay, Mr. W. C. Rand, Mr. J. Thomson.

For Marseilles: Hon. Frederick Blackwood, Hon. T. Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Grant, Mr. W. Birkmyre, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Green, child and infant, Major and Mrs. A. W. Baird and child, Mr. J. J. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Major Savi, Mr. and Mrs. G. Yule, Mrs. Yule Smith, Colonel Stern, Mr. H. L. Irvine, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Whitney, Mr. and Miss Whitcomb, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Judah, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. S. E. Voight, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Hogarth and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hayes and infant, Mr. B. Hammond, Lieut. E. W. Faffray, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Moore, Colonel D. M. Strong, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Mr. Edwards, Mr. James Mackintosh.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. C. A. Bird, Mr. Wild, Mr. John Tate, Mr. W. Lonsdale.

For Suez: Mr. Douglas, Mr. H. P. Douglas, Mr. H. Prescott, Mr. E. D. Martin.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. Brady, from London, March 17.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. and two Misses Morgan, Sub-Inspector Kavanagh, Sub-Lieut. D. A. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Wrefort, Mrs. W. C. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Webster and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Colonel Keen, Mr. G. M. Lane, Mrs. Waugh and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Barton, Sub-Lieut. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan and infant, Colonel Glumming, Mr. C. J. P. Cavey, Mr. H. F. Watts, Mr. Dyer, Surgeon Dowman, Major and Mrs. Nugent.

For Suez: Miss M. A. Clamp, Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Price, Paymaster Daunt, Mr. C. R. James.

For Aden: Paymaster A. S. C. Clark.

For Malta: Mr. Laycock, Mr. Gill, Mr. Deakin, Major King and sister, Mr. Ker Seymour, Mr. J. M. Gowland, Mr. Grisewood and friend.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. L. M. Wilbmer, sailing on March 11.

For London: Mrs. Wozencroft, Colonel and Mrs. Kincaid, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cockerell, Mrs. G. M. Murray, Major and Mrs. H. E. P. Thomas and two children, Mrs. Pendlebury, two children and infant, Mr. Burge, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Crawhall, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. S. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Huntley, Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mrs. A. M. Thompson, Mrs. Easp, Rev. A. Arton, Colonel Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Mrs. Cadge, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Meridali's infant, Mr. H. C. Fellowes Gordon, Mr. W. A. Cairnes, Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, Capt. C. A. Shepherd, Mr. Large.

For Brindisi: Mr. Barton, Right Rev. Bishop Hinde, Miss Hinde Mr. Shubrick, Mr. and Mrs. Master, Mrs. Grenville Walton.

For Venice: Mr. G. C. H. Parlyby.

For Suez: Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. A. M. R. Renny, Mr. A. Watson.

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '86, M.
Aitchison, Bde-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '86, B.
Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 24, '85, Bo.
Alexander, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 19, '86, B.
Aloes, Maj. M. A., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Col. J. W. M., S.C., 1 yr. 136dys., fr. Nov. 6, '86, Bo.
Andrews, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, M.
Anley, Lieut. J. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 2 yrs., fr. June 30, '85, M.
Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1 yr. 9dys., fr. Mar. 9, '86, B.
Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.

Babier, Lieut.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Babington, Maj. S. S., S.C., 1 yr. 10dys., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Banks, Surg.-Maj. S. O. B., 1 yr. 174dys., fr. May 1, '86, Bo.
Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L., 18 mos., fr. May 7, '86, Bo.
Beebie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.
Beresford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 227dys., fr. Nov. 9, '85, B.
Birch, Col. A. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '86, B.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Bishop, Maj. L. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 21, '86, B.
Blyth, Capt. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '87, B.
Bonavia, Bde-Surg. E., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.
Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo.
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 25 mos., fr. April 30, '85, Bo.
Brereton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Briscoe, Capt. B., S.C., fr. Apr. 25, '86, B.
Broome, Lieut. R. O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Brown, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '86, B.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.
Browne, Capt. G. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '86, B.
Browne, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brownlow, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 2, '87, B.
Brownlow, Maj. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Budd, Col. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '86, M.
Burton-Beeton, Maj. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '87, B.
Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.

Cama, Surg. R. H., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '86, M.
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, R.
Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 30, '86, Bo.
Castellari, Hon. Capt. R. F., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '86, B.
Cayley, Bde-Surg. H., 3 yrs., from April 8, '84, B.
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.
Chambers, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 279dys., fr. Aug. '86, B.
Channer, Capt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, Bo.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Clarke, Major S. C., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A. S., S.C., 1 yr. 304dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '86, M.
Coles, Lt.-Col. O. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.
Collett, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Cologian, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 276dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, Bo.
Conyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Cooke, Lieut. W. N. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '86, M.
Corbyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M.
Cox, Lieut. C. L. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 18, '85, Bo.
Cripps, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 12, '86, B.
Crommelin, Lieut. C. Y., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '87, B.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
Currie, Lieut.-Col. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, Bo.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '86, B.
Davidson, Maj. J. W. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. McB., 1 yr. 65dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.
Dickie, Capt. J. E., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B.
Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 11, '86, M.
Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.
Dobbie, Lt. H. H., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '86, B.
Dobbs, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.

Duke, Surg.-Maj. O. T., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '86, B.
Duncan, Bde-Surg. J., 18 mos., fr. April 5, '86, B.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 215dys., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.

Edwards, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, Bo.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Evans, Col. H. M., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 6, '86, B.

Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sep. 8, '85, Bo.
Fasken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '86, Bo.
Finden, Surg.-Maj. W., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.
Fitzgerald, Lieut.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, B.
Fitzgerald, Capt. C. M., S.C., 2 yrs., June 29, '86, B.
Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Col. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs. 6ms., fr. Mar. 18, '86, B.
Ford, Lieut.-Col. W. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '86, M.
Fox, Maj. H. C., R.E., 1 yr. 121dys., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B.
Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.
Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Gaitkell, Capt. H. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, M.
Galloway, Col. J. O. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, Bo.
Garrett, Capt. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, B.
Geobeghan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo.
Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '87, B.
Glascow, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 1 yr. 250dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
Gladfey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '86, Bo.
Goldsmid, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '86, B.
Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '86, Bo.

Gordon, Lieut. P. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 243dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Grant, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '86, Bo.
Greig, Col. J. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo.
Grogg, Surg.-Maj. W. H., 1 yr., fr. July 7, '86, B.
Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo.
Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr. 97dys., fr. Aug. 3, '86, B.

Haig, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Haines, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hall, Hon.-Surg. F. W., 214dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B.
Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.
Hamilton, Lieut. C. de C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 10, '86, Bo.
Hamilton, Surg. H. M., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.
Harris, Lt.-Col. C. J. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, Bo.
Hawkins, Capt. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hawkins, Maj. F. S., S.C., B.

Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.
Heath, Capt. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Heavyside, Maj. W. J., R.E., 52dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.
Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '86, Bo.
Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.
Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hole, Lt.-Col. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. J., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.
Hornby, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 2 yrs. 3ms., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hooper, Lieut. J. W. B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 18, '86, M.
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.
Houghton, Col. R. H., S.C., 120dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 24, '86, Bo.

Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr. 116dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Ir-monger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M.
Irving-Noble, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B.
Jameson, Surg. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Jameson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '86, B.
Jerome, Capt. H. J. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B.
Jennons, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Surg.-Maj. H., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Col. J., C.S.I., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Johnstone, Maj. W. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '86, M.
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr. 7dys., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.
Justice, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, B.
Justice, Lieut. C. Le G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '87, B.

Keen, Col. F. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '86, B.
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
King, Lieut. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May, '86, M.
Kirke, Lt.-Col. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.
Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Kunhardt, Capt. H. G., R.E., 1 yr. 273dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.
Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 229dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, M.

Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Le Messurier, Col. A., C.I.E., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.
Leslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 15 m.s., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo.
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., B.
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 335dys., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Loch, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.
Lowndes, Col. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Lucas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 29, '86, Bo.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.
Macdonnell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.
Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 347dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.
MacKenzie, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '85, Bo.
MacKenzie, Surg. A. W., 17 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Macpherson, Maj. J. L., R.E., 273dys., fr. May 21, '86, B.
Magan, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.
Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.
Mansfield, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Mardall, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, B.
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R.E., 10 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '85, Bo.
Mawson, Surg. W. A., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '86, B.
Maxwell, Capt. H. St. P., 1 yr. 128dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.
Maxwell, Capt. H. St. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 15, '86, B.
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. W., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.
McCullagh, Maj. J. R., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '86, B.
McDermott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McNeile, Col. J. M., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 16, '86, B.
Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Meiklejohn, Maj. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Meiliss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, Bo.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 18ms., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.
Michell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 21 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.
Monteith, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '86, Bo.
Montresor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Moore, Col. H. C., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Moore, Lt.-Col. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Morris, Maj. G. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '85, B.
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr. 124dys., fr. Jan. 29, '86, B.
Muir, Lt.-Col. W. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Munro, Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.
Murphy, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 8 mos., fr. Jan., '87, B.

Napier, Maj. Hon. G. C., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 24, '86, B.
Neave, Maj. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Neville, Maj. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '86, B.
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Newmarob, Maj.-Gen. O. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Newnam, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
Newman, Surg.-Maj. J. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '86, B.
Newnam-Smith, Capt. E. D., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, Bo.
Nicholson, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo.

Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '86, Bo.
Noire, Col. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, M.
Nolan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.
Norton, Lieut. C. E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 7, '81, B.
Nutt, Lt.-Col. H. L., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 13, '86, Bo.

Olivier, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '86, Bo.
O'Mealy, Capt. W. A., D.O., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.
Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B.

Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Passy, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, Bo.
Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.
Peyton, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '86, B.
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 9, '85, Bo.
Pitt, Capt. W. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Playden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 90dys., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Porcelli, Capt. A., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Power, Surg.-Maj. R. V., 1 yr., fr. May 6, '86, M.
Preston, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 31, '86, M.
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Ramsden, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Ratcliffe, Capt. A. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. J. L., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '86, M.
Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reid, Lieut. C. C., S.C., B.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 2 yrs., from April 25, '85, B.
Riddell, Bde-Surg. G. D., 1 yr. 4dys., fr. June 5, '86, M.
Rideout, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 19, '86, M.
Rideout, Lieut. F. G., Inf., 176dys., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M.
Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Rochford, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Rogers, Maj. M. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '86, B.
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Rowcroft, Col. G. C., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr. 43dys., fr. July 13, '86, M.
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.

Sandeman, Col. Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 217dys., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Sanderson, Lieut.-Col. H. B., S.C., 14ms., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 144 mos., fr. April 1, '86, Bo.
Sandys, Capt. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Sanlez, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '87, Bo.
Sargent, Surg. A., Bo.
Scott, Lt.-Col. T. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Seaman, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '84, B.
Shakespeare, Lieut. G. C., S.C., 18ms., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.
Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., fr. Jan. 15, '87, Bo.
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M.
Slapton, Lt.-Col. R. J. B., S.C., 18ms., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.
Simpson, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 22, '86, B.
Smart, Capt. A. W., R.E., 1 yr. 133dys., fr. July 24, '86, M.
Smith, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, M.
Smith, Maj. P. W., Inf., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '85, B.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.
Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 300dys., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, Bo.
Stevenson, Capt. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '86, Bo.
Steward, Col. C. S., Cav., 1 yr., 2dys., fr. June 2, '86, M.
Stewart, Col. C. E., O.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.

Stewart, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr. 209dys., fr. Jan. 7, '86, B.
Stewart, Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs. 1 mo., fr. March 5, '85, B.
Stewart, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., B.
Stewart, Lieut.-Col. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 14 Sept. '86, B.
St. John, Col. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 14, '86, M.
Stretzell, Maj. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Strickland, Col. W. G. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 18, '86, M.
Strong, Col. T. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '86, B.
Sturmer, Surg. A. J., 18 mos., fr. June 30, '86, M.
Swanston, Lieut. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '86, M.
Swift, Lieut.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '85, M.
Swin y, Col. J. C., 332dys., fr. April 30, '86, B.

Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.
Temple, Lt.-Col. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.
Thomas, Lieut.-Col. F. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B.
Thomas, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 21, '86, M.
Thomas, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 1 yr. 95dys., fr. May 7, '86, M.
Thompson, Maj. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, B.
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.
Thornhill, Lieut. H. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 21, '86, M.
Trall, Col. D. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 6, '86, M.
Trotter, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Vallings, Lieut.-Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '86, B.
Vanderzee, Lt.-Col. F. H., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '86, M.
Vanronen, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 244dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, Bo.
Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Vyvian, Lieut.-Col. B. G., Inf., 1 yr. 245dys., fr. Feb. 25, '86, B.

Wace, Capt. E. C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. June 6, '86, B.
Walker, Maj. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Ward, Lieut. B. R., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '86, B.
Watson, Col. J. W., S.C., 10 mos., fr. July 20, '86, Bo.
Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8dys., fr. May 25, '86, Bo.
Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo.
Welchman, Capt. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 9, '86, B.
Weldon, Col. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
White, Capt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.
Wilmer, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '86, B.
Withers, Lieut.-Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 26, '86, Bo.
Wood, Lieut. C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 1, '86, B.
Wright, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '86, B.

Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—February 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 95½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	101	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	190	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 718½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 83½
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct. ... 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct. ... 109

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr. ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	850
Apollo ...	1,100	175	225
Bellary ...	400	nil.	430
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	135
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	140
Colaba ...	125	0	590
Dholera Ginning ...	1,880	16	123
East India ...	all	130	1,325
Fort ...	1,000	150	1,750
French ...	8,500	45 p. s. ...	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	400
Khangam ...	—	—	360
Mercantile ...	—	—	95
Mofussil Co. ...	250	50	410
Munmar M. ...	all	0	220
New Berar ...	500	60	510
New Indian ...	400	0	102½
Prince of Wales ...	125	30	375
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	90	1,290
Sind ...	500	70	535
Volkart ...	500	20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	310
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct. ...	620
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	430
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	99
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	880
Central India ...	500	85	815
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	610
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,070
Empress Co. ...	all	25	640
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	655
Golam Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	160
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	730
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	650
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	835
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,330
James Greaves ...	500	25	575
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,125
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	870
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	20	810
Leopold ...	100	5	135
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	550
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,215
Mazagon ...	250	9	1,82½
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,470
Nalgam ...	100	—	70
National ...	1,000	40	415
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	810
Orissa ...	625	15	527½
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	0½	130
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	75
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,280
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	680
Southern India ...	500	20	210
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	240
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	475
Western India ...	1,000	50	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	830
New £18 Shares ...	—	do.	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000
Bombay Ice Co. ...	600
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100
Karachee Lanling and Shipping ...	500

Kemp & Co. ...	175	83½
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	107½
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,185
Thacker and Co. ...	all	183

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—February 28.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	96 1 to 96 2
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	93 4 to	—
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	93 8 to 99 10	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	93 8 to 99 10	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1867 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1893) ...	93 10 to	—
5 of 1878 (1898) ...	99 10 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	94 8 to 95 0	—
4 of 1892 (1902) ...	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10 125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100 125 to —
Alibabad ...	100 185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100 145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	503 832½ to 855
Do. of Upper India ...	100 140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25 150 to —
Himalaya ...	100 120 to —
Mussorie ...	100 105 to —
National of India ...	£12½ 110 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100 103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500 — to —
Unconventanted Service (Agra) ...	100 80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100 120 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 145 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 65 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,560 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d. 11 to 11½
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 7½ to 7½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 83 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 295 to 300
Bowraoh Cotton Mills ...	100 57 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 60 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100 145 to 150
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 60 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 105 to 106
Carow and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 105 to 106
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 30 to 35
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 32 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 120 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 13 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 210 to —
Gourapore ...	100 71 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 88 to 89
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 68 to 90
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 94 to 95
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 30 to 31
Trading and Shipping ...	100 103 to 110
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200 85 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 93 to —
Nainai Tal Brewery ...	100 235 to 290
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 130 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 100 to —
Rankistopore Press ...	100 55 to 56
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 47 to 48
Riverside Press ...	90 30 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 43 to 44
Strand Bank Press ...	100 32 to 33
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 62 to 63

TEA COMPANIES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100 70 to —
Arctuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 85 to —
Assam ...	£20 530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 73 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 34 to 36
Do. contributory ...	80 24 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 107 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 60 to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 45
Central Cachar ...	200 99 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 34 to 36
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 55 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 40 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 29 to —
Darjiling ...	100 180 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 25 to —
Dohra Doon ...	100 50 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunatri ...	100 95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 32 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 30 to 32
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100 65 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 150 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100 12 to 14

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72 to —
Hoolmree (Assam) ...	100	90 to —
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	435 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	33 to 33½
Kinchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	18 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	90 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	80 to —
Kursong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	108 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	30 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Loobah ...	100	113 to 129
Lower Assam ...	£2½	23 to —
Luckinapore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagore (Cachar) ...	100	19 to —
Mira (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	7 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	99 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	59 to —
Puttaroh (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbuli and Murmah ...	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	42 to 43
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	73 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	86 to 87
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	10 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to 102
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	115 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—March 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	80½ to 87
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101½ to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	101 to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	63 to 69
4 Do. do. 1895 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	71½ to 72½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	101 to 101½
4 Do. 1880-8 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	105 to 107
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	109 to 114
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. ...	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ...	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ...	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ p. c. ...	100	114 to 116

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	8	7½ to 8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 4½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	160 to 163
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22 to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p. c. ...	—	116 to 119
Great I. P. P., guar. 5 p. c. ...	100	147 to 149
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	118 to 122
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	112 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p. c. ...	100	99 to 101
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. ...	100	22½ to 23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 ...	5	22½ to 23½
South Indian, guar. 5, per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
South Mahratta Gua., L.I. ...	20	102 to 104
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. a. gua. ...	100	103 to 110
Do. do. ...	35	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	20½ to 20½

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In 1 lb. Jars ...	7/- per lb. ...	84/- per doz. Jars.
" 1/2 " ...	7/6 " ...	45/- "
" 1/4 " ...	8/- " ...	24/- "
" 2 oz. Jars ...	9/- " ...	18/6 "
" 1 " ...	10/- " ...	7/6 "

"Normal" Vegetable Extract is a pure Extract of Fresh Vegetables. It imparts an agreeable flavour to Soups, Sauces, Stews, Gravies, Meat-Jellies, &c., while its stimulating properties are analogous to those of Meat Extract, making it a valuable addition to all diets and all but indispensable to Vegetarians.

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" 1/2 " ...	3/4 " ...	20/- "
" 1/4 " ...	4/- " ...	12/- "
" 2 oz. Jars ...	5/- " ...	7/6 "
" 1 " ...	6/- " ...	4/6 "

"Normal" Lobster Extract for flavouring Soups, Sauces, &c.

In 2 oz. Jars ...	1/6 per Jar ...	18/- per doz.
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"Normal" Oyster Extract for flavouring Soups, Sauces, &c.

In 2 oz. Jars ...	1/8 per Jar ...	20/- per doz.
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24 pint Jar ...	2/- per Jar ...	24/- per doz.
12 " ...	1/3 " ...	15/- "
6 " ...	9d. " ...	9/- "

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50 pint Tins ...	7/6 per Tin.
25 " ...	4/- "
10 " ...	1/8 "

2.—*Dry, in Skins :*

6 pint Skins ...	9d. each ...	9/- per doz.
3 " ...	4½d. " ...	4/6 "

"Normal" Thick Gravy Soup in Patent Tins with unsoldered lids :

12 pint tins ...	2/- per Tin ...	24/- per doz.
3 " ...	8d. " ...	8/- "

"Normal" Clear Gravy Soup in skins and in patent tins with unsoldered lids.

This may be used as Clear Soup or converted into almost any other kind of Soup, such as Ox-tail, Hare, Curry, Julienne, Carrot, Tomato, or Cabbage, by the slight addition of substances ordinarily used for preparing such Soups. (Directions for making the various kinds of Soups may be had on application.)

12 pint Tins ...	2/- per Tin ...	24/- per doz.
3 " ...	8d. " ...	8/- "
12 pint Skins ...	2/- per Skin ...	24/- "
3 " ...	8d. " ...	8/- "

Extra quality, in Jars :

4 pint Jars ...	1/- per Jar ...	12/- per doz.
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"Normal" Julienne Soup in patent tin with unsoldered lids :

12 pint tins ...	1/8 per Tin ...	20/- per doz.
3 " ...	5d. " ...	5/- "

SAUSAGES.

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"Normal" Sausages fresh and smoked, in paper boxes, each containing :

6 Sausages ...	1lb. ...	7d. per box.
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The Fresh Sausages are also packed in tins, hermetically closed holding 10lbs. and 25lbs. at 8d. per lb.

"Normal" Breakfast Sausage, extra quality, fresh and smoked :

Each 1lb. Sausage ...	10d.
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" 1/4 " ...	7/- " ...	21/- "
" 2 oz. Jars ...	7/6 " ...	11/3 "
" 1 " ...	8/- " ...	6/- "

"Normal" Fish Soup (flavoured with Vegetable Extract) in Jars :

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6 " ...	1/- " ...	12/- "

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The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October, 1886.

... The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophecy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

... The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review*.

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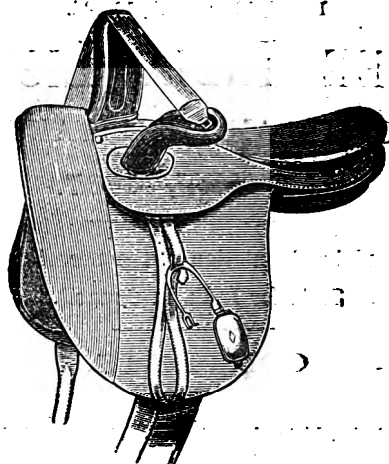
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 11th March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 9th March; and from Calcutta to the 8th March.

A GOOD deal of uncertainty exists regarding the attitude of the Wuntho Tsebwa, some accounts stating that he has decided to acknowledge British supremacy, and in proof of his sincerity has paid the first instalment of an annual tribute of Rs. 30,000, while others as positively state that he refuses to submit, and that a strong force is being despatched from Mandalay to Wuntho.

SEVERAL dacoit gatherings are reported. Some encounters have occurred, the enemy being routed with heavy loss.

THE dacoits have attacked the treasury at Kankamee, on the frontier of the Amherst district, looting Rs. 12,000 of Government revenue.

IT is officially reported that large numbers of Shans come freely to the Bhamo to trade.

THE Rangoon import trade is said to be improving for the past few days, the town has been crowded with Burmans, Shans, and Karens from the jungle, who have come for trading purposes.

DURING the past fortnight great strides have been made in recruiting for the new police battalions for Upper Burma. The Punjab Levy is actually 1,450 strong, or 450 over the number, for as recruits were offering so readily it was resolved not to refuse them.

THE Lucknow battalion was 890, and the Allahabad battalion 900 strong on the 4th inst., and both should be up to full strength certainly by the middle of the month.

IT has been decided by the Home authorities that a medal will be given to all troops engaged in Upper Burma up to the 1st April next, and to such further date as the Government of India may consider advisable. The Field Force will probably not be broken up as such for some months to come.

THE Government has appointed a strong committee to deal with the question of building sites in Bombay.

LIEUT.-GENERAL HANCOCK, Director-General of Railways, died from liver disease at Calcutta on March 9th.

A DETACHMENT of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry has arrived at Poona from Mallegaon. All the men were seriously ill, and some have died. Death is attributed to the effects of poison.

THE Ahmedabad Municipality have passed a new water scheme—to supply ten gallons per head per diem at an estimated cost of Rs. 600,000.

THE office of Inspector of Factories has been abolished, and Mr. Jones, the present incumbent, has tendered his resignation. His duties in the Presidency town will be performed by the Assistant Collector, and in the mofussil by the several collectors.

MR. E. J. SIMINSON will act for Mr. Rawlins as Accountant-General of Bombay, when the latter goes on furlough.

THE labours of the Public Service Commission have been, as far as regards the taking of evidence, brought to a close.

IT is understood that no attempt will be made to bring

out the report of the Public Service Commission in the brief period that now remains before Sir Charles Aitchison leaves on his holiday; the probability being that when the bulk of the Calcutta evidence has been taken the Commission will for the present dissolve, two or three of its members devoting themselves to certain subsidiary investigations.

IT is stated that the report of the Finance Committee is not likely to be made public at present, if even hereafter. Strictly speaking, there is no report. As the various sub-committees through which the work was done formulated each result of their inquiries it was sent up to Government, and these results gathered, accompanied by a memorandum from the President, Sir Charles Elliott, constitute the only present record of the Committee's labours.

COLONEL WALTER acts for Sir Edward Bradford when the latter leaves the Rajputana Agency, but it is understood that the permanent appointment will not fall vacant till the new Political Secretary actually joins at the India Office, and that no substantive nomination therefore will be made yet.

AS at present arranged, Sir Charles Aitchison will make over the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab to Mr. J. B. Lyall on the 2nd of April, at Delhi, and be sworn a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council on the same day.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN takes a year's furlough shortly.

IT is understood that whatever may be Sir Charles Elliott's future official destiny he will not return to the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

LATE news from Khatmandu shows the authorities there believe that the alleged plot by Ranbir Jung was something very like an invention. Further inquiries are being made, but nothing is said about arrests in Khatmandu itself.

IT is anticipated that the telegraph line will be completed to Bhamo by the end of this month. The men employed in its construction have come upon frequent traces of a former line, the work of the late dynasty, which appears to have been ruined mainly by wild beasts.

THE following notification appears in the *Gazette of India*:—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having had under consideration the expediency of combining, under the management, the various railways serving Northern and Eastern Bengal, and having their terminus in Calcutta, and being of opinion that it will be advantageous on financial grounds, and also to the interests of commerce and the public generally, that the trade routes to Calcutta from the directions named should be placed under a single administration, is pleased to order that, from the 1st of April next, the control of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and of the railways worked by it, shall vest in the Government of Bengal. On that date, therefore, the general control and management of those lines, and of the staff employed thereon will, with the consent of his honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which has been obtained, be transferred from under the administration of the Director-General of Railways to that of the Government of Bengal.

SUPERSESSION OF COLONEL PEMBERTON IN THE BURMA COMMISSION.—A memorial by Colonel W. W. Pemberton to the Viceroy on the treatment he has received at the hands of Government has been published in the *Rangoon Gazette*. Colonel Pemberton points out that he has been twenty-seven years in the Commission, and that he ranks next below the present officiating Commissioner of Arrakan. That on his return from furlough in January, 1886, he was posted to the Thongwa district, where he says he succeeded in repressing a rebellion in its incipient stage. That in March, on the lamented death of Mr. St. Barbe, he was transferred to Bassein where dacoit gangs were harassing the country, burning houses and murdering peaceable villagers; that members were shot, whilst the rest were either arrested or dispersed. That he assumed charge of one of the most important districts in the province under most disadvantageous circumstances, and yet managed to quiet it down and to get in the revenue without loss. That he hoped, being on the spot, that a temporary vacancy in the list of Commissioners would fall to him; but that he finds he has been sent to the out-station of Tavoy, and a junior officer has been appointed to the vacancy. He complains he cannot get the reasons for his supersession, and asks for full inquiry.

Notes of the Week.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN'S financial statement will hardly be received as satisfactory. His accounts certainly show a nominal surplus, in the revised estimates for 1886-87, of revenue over expenditure of £500, but this result has been arrived at by the suspension of the Famine Insurance fund of £1,500,000. This process of drawing out the revenue is very like that adopted by the Irishman to lengthen his blanket by cutting a piece from the bottom and patching it on to the top. There is in the Indian Budget just presented an actual deficit now, which threatens to be larger during the coming year.

In two years there has been an increase in expenditure over revenue of two-and-a-quarter millions sterling. The total debt of India, which ten years ago was £130,000,000, is now above £174,000,000. Allowing for exceptional trials during the past two years, for loss by exchange, for the Burmese campaigns, and the enhanced military expenditure, it cannot be denied that the financial position to-day is a grave one. The forced suspension of the Famine Insurance Fund is a serious matter, and the news that the Indian railway system has been a heavy net loss to the State is an unpleasant surprise. The revenues of India are always said to be "elastic," but it is evident that taxation cannot be increased, and that economy in all departments must be the order of the day.

THERE is one satisfactory item of intelligence in the Budget telegram from Calcutta, the significance of which will be easily understood. The Gwalior Council of Regency desires to invest 3½ crores of rupees of the treasure hoarded by the late Maharaja Scindia in Government securities. If other Native States will follow this example, and the fact becomes known throughout India, there will be a strengthening of British rule equal to many battalions, and the Russophobists need not be alarmed if the knowledge spreads to St. Petersburg. The more Native money that there is in the British treasuries in India the greater certainly may be the desire of our Muscovite friends to visit that country. But where the people's treasure is there will their hearts (and hands to defend it) be also.

THE many friends Mr. Bourke left behind him at home when he went to India to assume the troubled administration of Madras will be glad to hear that he has already won his way into the confidence and esteem of all classes of the community in that Presidency. The local Press is unanimous upon this point, saying that if he goes on as he has begun Madras will have good reason to congratulate herself upon his rule as a Governor and administrator, and that when the day of his departure arrives he will leave beloved and respected by all. We have said that his Excellency's many friends will be pleased with—but none who know the genial brother of the great Lord Mayo will be surprised at—this encomium.

A NATIVE editor expresses a hope which may possibly be re-echoed in this country. It is that Mr. Lalmohun Ghose should stay in India altogether. "His talents would be of far greater service in organising and educating his own countrymen than in the vain task of trying to influence case-hardened Englishmen who know what they are about better than anybody could teach them." So say all of us—and nobody will deny that Mr. Lalmohun G. will do wisely if he acts upon his countryman's advice.

EARL GREY, in a letter to Mr. Dacosta, acknowledging the receipt of his pamphlet on Indian finance says:—"I believe that by creating the means of rapidly moving an overwhelming force to any point of our frontiers we have an assurance of being able speedily to destroy any hostile force that might be brought against us, and that if the money which has been spent in needless wars had on the contrary been used in making railways along our frontiers,

with two or three fortified forts, where a force could be assembled in readiness to attack any enemy as soon as he appeared on our frontiers, perfect security would have been maintained against any attack that could possibly have been made on our dominion, either by Russian troops or by Asiatics, and directed by Russians. Mr. Gladstone, by his language after the Russian attack on Penjdeh, and then allowing the Russians to retain all they had gained, has contributed to encourage among the people of India a belief in the power of Russia, and in its being an object of dread to ourselves."

A REPORT which had gone abroad that the Indian troopships were to be forthwith abolished has produced an official contradiction, although rumour still has it that the abolition must come sooner or later on the grounds of economy. In the meantime the official statement is to the effect that no fundamental alteration is contemplated, and that the programme for the ensuing trooping season will be carried out by the *Serapis*, *Orocodile*, *Euphrates*, and *Malabar*. The India Office had called for a comparative statement of the cost per head in conveying troops between Portsmouth and Bombay, as is invariably done at the end of the trooping season, and does not imply any dissatisfaction with the existing system. The *Sumna*, which is the only ship of the trooping fleet whose engines have not been compounded, will be removed from the roster, as she stands greatly in need of new machinery and repairs, and, as the Indian Government have declined to incur the necessary expense, it is understood that she will be handed over to the Indian Government exactly as she stands for the purposes of local transport.

THE officers, clerks, and other subordinates of the Bombay Municipality had their own ideas of how the Jubilee ought to have been celebrated. They presented a Memorial to the Commissioner, praying "that in order to perpetuate the remembrance of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress's reign, either a month's salary be presented to them, or a year added to the period of their service, or the Income-tax paid by the Municipality instead of its being deducted out of their salaries, or that for one year they may be exempted from the payment of their contribution to their pension fund." That is all!

THE result of the Public Service Commission threatens to be very similar to the result of the labour of the mountain in the ancient fable. Amidst such a conflict of opinions as those expressed by Bengali Babis, Parsi merchants, Mahomedan landowners, and English officials, traders, and planters, the members of the Commission may well be bewildered. Mr. Hudson, the representative of the planting community, declares that the mass of evidence has been taken from Government servants, or those aspiring to be Government servants, and that the views of the governed are entirely unrepresented. Sir Lepel Griffin, in his excellent article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, which we notice in our leader of to-day, says much the same thing. Mr. Hudson advises that the submission of the Report be postponed. He need not be anxious; it must already be of such a magnitude that ordinary life would be too short to master it. It will be presented and—shelved.

A GOOD suggestion comes from one of the army of India to the effect that as a Jubilee gift to her soldiers Her Most Gracious Majesty might restore to her regiments their old numbers instead of the present cumbersome territorial designations. This, it is said, would be an act of pity and compassion upon the Native officers and men who are trying in vain to master the said territorial titles. Some examples of the difficulty complained of are given. "The East Surrey Regiment," for instance, comes out in Native tongue after this style, "Ester Issary Ka Pultan," and "The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment" as (after considerable effort) "Juik arf Kambridge's Ka Own Middle-i-sex Ka Pultan." The writer adds that when "The Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders" go to India the Native render-

ing' of the title will be "difficult to describe and awful to contemplate."

THERE can be no question, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, but that we should get our Indian trooping work done at an average of fifteen knots instead of eleven for something like two-thirds the present cost. The saving in office staff and clerical labour would of itself be very considerable, as the services of many highly-paid officials would at once be dispensed with. Of course, the change would be most unwelcome to them, as also to many naval officers to whom "trooping" means pleasant times; but we venture to think we do not so expensively and scientifically train these latter with a view to their abilities being wasted in mere passenger ships. No doubt the Portsmouth tradesmen would wail and lament, for every arrival and departure of an Indian trooper has been a little goldmine to them, and the military themselves are not likely to be carried in such almost luxuriant comfort under any other system. Still, all these interests should give way to the public good, and if superior efficiency and economy can be attained by the abolition of the Indian troopships, why, they must go.

THE *Rangoon Times* offers an excellent suggestion regarding the utilisation of the ranges of hills in Upper Burma as military headquarters:—"The question of making hill-stations the permanent headquarters of British garrisons in tropical countries has often been discussed, and its advantages in giving us a healthy and acclimatised army are undoubted. We are now occupying Upper Burma, a country with ranges of hills varying from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea, available as a sanitarium for troops. Surely this is a splendid opportunity for trying the hill headquarter system. It would overcome that terrible objection to Burma—its unhealthiness; and from being a country to be avoided it would become a favourite resort, and lose its old reproach—that if you have a weak point, it finds it out, and if you have not, it makes one. On the score of health there is no doubt that Upper Burma at least is a thoroughly unhealthy, feverish climate, and will continue to be so for many years to come. Now, if you go 4,000 or 6,000 ft. up you are out of all these evils, and get into a very decent climate indeed. If large hill-stations are instituted as the headquarters of the troops garrisoning Upper Burma, in such positions as to be easily accessible from their respective tracts of low country, the bulk of the men might be always in a good climate, while detachments would garrison the posts in the plains, and would be relieved by fresh troops from headquarters at periodical intervals."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

On Thursday a large gathering of Europeans and natives presented farewell addresses to Sir C. Aitchison, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, at Lahore. Among the benefits enumerated as having been conferred on the province during his rule, were the spread of education, the introduction of local self-government, and the scheme for extending medical aid to the women of India. Sir C. Aitchison, replying, said they were living in a time of transition. The old order was changing and giving place to the new. It was a sign of life and growth that the direction which things might take could not fail to be influenced by the views of the educated native community; and while it was the duty of every person in high office to keep the service open to the legitimate influence of enlightened public opinion, it was equally incumbent on the Natives, if they would play a useful part, to keep in sympathy with their rulers, so as to understand and not misjudge their efforts for the public good. The British Government, whatever its faults or shortcomings, was still the best Government India had ever seen. He concluded by bidding his audience farewell, and saying that he was glad to think that he left the province in profound peace, even on its remotest borders.

The Governor of Madras, addressing a meeting of the Central Jubilee Committee on Thursday, stated that 156 local committees in that presidency had joined in the Jubilee address, and

upwards of 100 memorials of a permanent nature were being established in various towns. The celebrations of the Jubilee in Southern India were, he said, a good example to the governed as well as to the Government, and a proof that the people were most loyal and devoted to their Sovereign.

A number of influential Mahomedan noblemen and gentlemen waited on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on Thursday and presented an address, thanking him for his successful endeavours to improve Mahomedan education, and restore that community to the place which it should never have lost. Sir A. R. Thompson said that he hoped a new era was opening in the cause of Mahomedan progress and fitness for public service.

The statistical department of the Indian Government founded some years ago, mainly for the purpose of collecting information for the *Imperial Gazetteer*, has now been dissolved. Sir William Hunter, its late director, is to leave Bombay for England on Friday.

It is stated that Holkar will visit England this year, sailing next month. Sir Lepel Griffin will probably accompany him. This will be the first occasion on which one of the greater chiefs will have visited England.

AFGHANISTAN.

Although a week has passed since the Nauroz festival nothing has been heard of the threatened revival of the Ghilzai insurrection. It is, therefore, possible that the necessity for the harvest operations may postpone the rising. This is, however, very doubtful, and all accounts agree that the situation is a precarious one. It is stated that many Ghilzais who have been trading in Peshawur for some months have suddenly left for their own country, and beyond doubt there is a feeling of restless activity and excitement among the tribe. The Ameer's exactions continue to be the cause of general complaints, and he is said to be thoroughly unpopular. Many persons whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect hold that if the Ghilzais rise and meet with any success the revolt will spread throughout the country, and speedily bring about the Ameer's complete overthrow.

BELOOCHISTAN.

The Duke of Connaught with his staff, General Tanner, commanding in Beloochistan, and Mr. Bruce, Political Agent, arrived on Thursday at Loralai, the new cantonment in the Bori Valley. A parade of the troops was held on Friday. Many Sirdars and the leading chiefs of all the Zhob and Bori tribes were present to pay their respects to the Duke.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 27.

General White returned to Mandalay yesterday from Woontho. General Arbuthnot will leave on the 31st for a tour of inspection at Bhamo and the up-country posts. Mr. Crosthwaite has taken steps to remedy the Chinese grievances in Upper Burma. On the 24th inst. he received at the palace a large deputation of the Chinese residents of Mandalay. Mr. Warry, of the Chinese Consular service (now on special duty in Upper Burma), who had previously inquired into Chinese grievances, was present. After hearing the statements of the members of the deputation Mr. Crosthwaite announced that he would meet their views by collecting the jade-duty at Magoung, and by recognising to the full extent the leases of the india-rubber forests made by the Burmese Government to the Chinese. Other questions regarding opium, &c., he promised to consider. Mr. Crosthwaite's action has had a good effect on the Chinese.

Another recent decision of Mr. Crosthwaite has given great satisfaction to the merchants and others interested in Upper Burma and to the mercantile community of Rangoon. The Indian Limitation Act has been recently suddenly introduced into Upper Burma. The local Courts held that, owing to the wording of the enactment bringing the Limitation Act into force, the time must be taken to have run prior to the annexation of Upper Burma. Under Burmese law ten years was the shortest period of limitation. This sudden change of the law resulted in the cancelling of about three-fourths of all debts owing in Upper Burma, and would have entailed enormous loss on the merchants and completely disorganised trade. Mr. Crosthwaite, on the 25th inst., promised a deputation of traders to move the Government of India to defer the operation of the Limitation Act. Sir C. Bernard had previously refused similar requests. These judicious measures of Mr. Crosthwaite are certain to have the beneficial effect of reviving the trade of Upper Burma, which has been in a very depressed condition.

LATER

Mr. Crosthwaite will leave for the Ruby Mines on the 29th inst. to investigate on the spot the questions connected with the miners' rights.

Mr. Burgess has returned to Mandalay from Woontho. Until the revenue is paid in full by the Woontho Tsawbwa Kawlin Woontho will be permanently held in force. Other posts will also be held in Katha, north of Woontho. The revenue, although coming in fairly, will be short of the estimate, as certain districts are deserted, owing to ravages by Dacoits.

Mr. Crosthwaite is taking measures to bring water into Mandalay as a precaution against fires, and to establish a municipality. The Burmans and Sikhs are found to get on well together in the police force. The Burmans are unwilling to enlist, disliking any long engagements. A fair number of Burmans and Shans, however, is being recruited at Mandalay for the police force. Mr. Crosthwaite shares General Roberts's opinion as to the great want of an organised Burmese police force.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The annual financial statement of the Indian Government for 1887-88 is published in the *Gazette* to-night, in the form of a minute by Sir Auckland Colvin, Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council. The accounts for 1885-86 show that the revenue amounted to £74,464,197, and the expenditure to £77,265,923, leaving a deficit of £2,801,726. The deficit, according to the revised estimates as stated in the financial statement last year, was expected to be £2,890,800. It is explained that in the revised estimates for 1886-87 and in the estimates for 1887-88 the deficit which would otherwise have occurred has been met by the transfer to loan account of charges otherwise debitable to revenue under the head of famine insurance. The revised estimates for 1886-87 thus show a total revenue of £76,071,700, and expenditure £76,071,200, leaving a surplus of £500. The revenue for the year 1887-88 is estimated at £77,460,200, and the expenditure at £77,443,500, showing an estimated surplus of £16,700. In the former of these two years there was included the excess of expenditure on account of the military operations in Burma, which amounted to £860,000, while the Civil Estimates for Upper Burma were increased by £280,300, mainly on account of the police charge. The account for exchange also was increased by £474,600. The increase in revenue shown in the revised estimates was £273,000 above the figure shown in the Budget estimates of 1887-88. The net charge in the estimates for Upper Burma, after deduction of the revenue expected from the province, amounts to £1,770,500, of which £720,000 are extra army charges and £66,000 marine charges. An additional sum of £344,984 is included in the estimates of 1887-88 on account of the permanent increase to the strength of the army. The net increase in the expenditure over the revenue in the two years is £1,048,900 and £1,231,300 respectively. This has been rather more than covered in each case by the transfer to loan account of equivalent amounts hitherto charged under the head of the famine insurance grant. The additions to the Imperial revenue resulting from the revision of the provincial contracts is £640,100, but credit is taken for £490,000 only in the estimates of the ensuing year, as the balance will not be available in 1887-88.

The minute next reviews at length the past history of the recent realisation of Indian finance, in order to prove that the reductions made by the Government on the present occasion in the assignment of revenue for provincial expenditure has been in accordance with the practice of former years. A comparison with past accounts of the assignments now made for provincial expenditure shows that the retrenchment effected in the provincial expenditure is mostly in the case of original public works. The recommendations of the Finance Committee in directions other than provincial finance cover a very wide field, and will for some time continue to occupy the attention of the Government. The minute proceeds to explain the grounds on which the Famine Insurance grant has been suspended. It points out that since 1877 when the famine insurance scheme was introduced 5,554 miles of railway have been completed or put into active construction, and that over £6,000,000 have been contributed towards the prosecution of these railways from the Famine Insurance grant. The yield from the income tax in the revised estimates for 1886-87 is £1,348,100 against £1,458,100 in the Budget for that year, the difference being mainly due to the decision to assess the tax on the surplus profits of the guaranteed railways, and not on the net earnings. As, however, the share of the Government in the tax on the net earnings of the guaranteed and State railways is £131,980, the loss on account of the tax is merely nominal. The estimate for next year on account of the tax is £1,406,000. The net loss to the State on the State and guaranteed railways as shown in the revised estimates for 1886-87 amounts to £1,177,900, and in the Budget for 1887-88 is estimated at £1,363,700, the increased net loss being mainly due to the heavy renewals required on the former Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and to the interest due on a large amount of capital representing the unopened line.

The army estimates for 1887-88, including the sum required for the troops in Burma, amount to £19,197,000 against £19,070,600 in the revised estimates of the preceding year. Of this sum £344,984 are included in the estimates as an increased payment on account of additions to the strength of the army.

The prospects of the opium revenue are good, but as they are not so exceptional as last year, the payment on account of opium had been reduced from £2,785,300 in the revised estimates to £2,506,100 in the Budget estimates for next year. The reserve

at the close of 1887 is expected to stand at £36,705. The price during the ensuing year has been taken at Rs. 1,100 per chest, and 4,750 chests will be sold monthly during the current year. The amount to be sold in the first three months of 1888 will be notified hereafter.

The additional charge in the revised estimates for 1886-87 on account of exchange amounts to £474,600. The rate of exchange for 1887-88 has been taken at 1s. 5½d.

The consumption of salt during the eleven months ending January 31, 1887, increased by 941,000 maunds. The imports of both gold and silver have decreased, the former having fallen to £13,584,360 for ten months of 1886-87 as compared with £27,629,347 in the twelve months of 1885-86, £46,719,365 in the twelve months of 1884-85, and £54,625,061 in the twelve months of 1883-84.

The minute proceeds to state that the District and Post Office Savings Banks have been joined. The total balances in savings banks of all classes on March 31, 1886, amounted to £5,081,183. The Post Office Life Insurance scheme is making progress. The opening balance for 1887-88 in India is expected to be Rs. 1,301,657,811, and the closing balance Rs. 1,110,460,078. Provision has been made for drawings by the Secretary to the amount of £16,250,000 true sterling.

The annual loan for public works will amount to 5½ crores of rupees, and will be raised in India. Of this amount 3½ crores will be obtained by the investment in Government Securities, at the desire of the Gwalior Council of Regency, of the treasure hoarded by the late Maharajah Scindia. No public works sterling loan will be raised this year.

THE Earl and Countess of Aberdeen arrived in Madras on the 1st instant on a visit to the Right Hon. the Governor and Lady Susan Bourke, C.I. They were to have left on Wednesday for Ceylon, where they will stay with Lord Aberdeen's uncle, the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G., Governor of that colony. From Ceylon they will go to Australia, and thence return to England.

A MADRAS paper hears that Mr. R. F. Chisholm has appealed to the Government of India, pointing out that his premature retirement from the Public Works Department, Madras, as Consulting Architect, was induced by his having been superseded by his junior; and expressing his willingness now to take up his post again, provided he is raised to the rank of Superintending Engineer, a rank he is entitled to by service. No decision has been as yet arrived at.

RHEA FIBRE.—The *Indian Agriculturist* says:—"Many of our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Charles Maries, of the Durbhunga Raj, has solved the Rhea fibre problem. Mr. Maries has discovered a process by which he can decorticate the fibre in the green state with extraordinary facility, after which he works it up to the required standard under his new process. We have seen some of this fibre, and can state with certainty that we have seldom seen Rhea fibre to equal Mr. Maries' specimens. It retains all its strength of tension, while the floss is as soft as silk. Mr. Maries, we understand, has shown his fibre to some of our large Calcutta merchants who deal in fibres, and their opinion is a very favourable one indeed. We congratulate Mr. Maries on his discovery, which ought to prove a perfect "mine of wealth" to him. Any one wishing for further particulars should address himself to Mr. Charles Maries, Durbhunga."

THE BANGALORE SHOOTING SCANDAL.—A Military Board has been appointed to investigate the irregularities said to have taken place at the local firing in connection with the W. I. R. A. Meeting. The Board, consisting of Colonel Hamilton, R.E., Major Douglas, G. I. and Major Leonard, B. R. V., commenced its sitting to-day. The inquiry was held, as all military ones are, with closed doors. The object, it would appear, of the inquiry is to exonerate the competitors. Lieutenant Ensor, the Adjutant of the B. R. V., was the first witness called, and he stated that he was the local secretary to the meeting. On taking count of the scores, he checked the targets and found the number of bull's-eyes on the first-class targets were less by about twenty than those on the register. He communicated the matter to the honorary secretary at Poona, and informed him of the facts. At the same time he mentioned that it would be unfair to the competitors to allow things to stand as they were, and therefore asked that the matches should be fired over again. The honorary secretary refused, and disqualified the meeting. Mr. Ensor then wrote asking for an investigation, and received a refusal to this request also on the 27th inst. The board of inquiry was then constituted by the military authorities. Captain Leonard and Lieutenant Smith and some of the other competitors gave evidence; also a Naique of the Sappers, who acted as marker at the meeting. Captain Pratt was not present, as he is away at present from Bangalore. A marker who was in the service of the Madras Railway Company, and who marked at the meeting, has been sought for, but he has not been found yet. The police have been requested to look for him. The inquiry is proceeding.—*Bangalore Post*.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE PLAN OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

(Madras Mail.)

Although the much-abused system of competitive examination for entrance into almost all the Departments of the public service has triumphed for thirty years, it may not be uninteresting to examine the effect of the present working of that system on the minds of the men who undergo it. We are now, for the first time, seeing the effect of competitive examinations in the highest ranks of the India bureaucracy. Sir Charles Aitchison, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Mr. Cordery, the Resident at Hyderabad, both passed high in the first batch of Competition Wallahs, and few more distinguished men could be found in modern days in the Civil Service of India. But the examination that they passed differed greatly from that now set, and we doubt whether the change is for the better. The object of competitive examinations is to test the real knowledge of the candidates and not the amount of superficial knowledge they may happen to have "crammed" for the particular occasion. It is, of course, very difficult to obtain the real measure of the candidate's knowledge, and, probably, the rise in the general average has caused the examiners to set the extraordinarily difficult questions they have given in recent years. But, although it is freely acknowledged that a knowledge of Latin and Chemistry may be useful to a man who has to perform the multifarious duties of a Collector of a District, yet it does not seem that questions on obscure poets, and the subtle differences of the "ethyl group"—are of any practical value. The praises of Latin as an exercise in mental gymnastics have been sung over and over again. Its value in enabling the student to acquire the modern Romance languages is also obvious, and the modern craze for only useful knowledge,—knowledge that will "gain marks" is much to be deprecated. The examination should deal more with the literature of a language than with its purely grammatical features. A language is only useful as a means of acquiring a knowledge of a country's literature and history; any test tending to other ends than these is useless, except the colloquial.

The Civil Service Commissioners have in their hands the only power of examining for the public service that exists in England, and it is to their wise and prudent use of that power that we look for any required improvements. No one denies, we suppose, that it is far easier to examine the mere book knowledge of a candidate than the real depth of his study on any subject. To avoid the possibility of passing through mere cramming should be the aim of every examiner, and for this purpose a few improvements might be made in the plan of examination. For instance, in examining in a language, no books should be fixed beforehand for translation, though the works of any particular author may be named as the pivot of the literary part of the test. A large number of alternative passages should be set to enable the candidate to select those which are from the works of authors he has studied, and certain passages should call for a free, and others for a critical translation. For example, in an examination in Latin prose, two passages from Tacitus, two from Pliny, and two from Cicero might be set, and the candidate might be directed to translate any two passages, not being both from the same author, and to state which he selected for "free," and which for critical translation. Modern languages might be similarly treated as to their literature, but the *viva voce* test should rank very high in these, and should include not only conversation on several subjects, but also translating at sight from fairly easy authors. This colloquial should rank with the written examination, and should occupy at least an hour, instead of the ten minutes usually allotted to it; manuscript should also be given to be read at the *viva voce*, but in this case only the general meaning should be asked for. All passages should, as far as is compatible with their being selected from standard authors, have some reference to the service for which the candidate is being examined. It is very doubtful whether the languages usually selected are those most suitable to form a groundwork for future learning. Probably a thorough knowledge of Latin and Persian would form the best basis for one who was intended to be a traveller, or whose work would have much connection with foreign countries. French, Spanish, &c., are quickly learnt by one who is well acquainted with Latin, while Persian forms the basis of many Eastern tongues, and will generally take the traveller anywhere, as most men with any pretence to education in Asia know something of Persian. In Mathematics and Science questions should be asked rather with a view to ascertaining a candidate's knowledge of general principles than to catch him tripping; while the *viva voce* questions in Science should dwell more on the appearance of various chemicals and the use of simple apparatus than on matters which could be answered as well, or better, on paper. A beginner is not required to know the latest writings on abstruse points, but the principles underlying the study in question, as exemplified in a few fairly easy, but searching questions.

It might also be a great assistance to commercial firms, and to aspirants for appointments in such, if examinations could be held twice a year by the Civil Service Commissioners in Languages,

Mathematics, and Science, and a certificate given to each candidate showing his degree of proficiency in the various subjects. Such a certificate would be a guarantee of efficiency, which the leading firms would, probably, after a few years, demand from all those who desired to enter their offices. Undoubtedly something must be done to revive British trade, which, according to the Report of the Royal Commission on the depression of trade, is declining on account of the superior adaptability of the German firms to the wants of their customers, and to the inferior technical knowledge exhibited by the English employes, as well as to their ignorance of foreign languages. When an English firm sends an agent to Austria who does not speak the language of the country, what wonder that their trade is snatched from them by a German Jew who could make himself understood by the smallest retail tradesman. Although the examinations referred to would not be competitive, as there would be no appointments to compete for, yet they would probably be more thorough than any test that could be applied by a private firm, and their freedom and generality would make them strictly comparative. If the result of each examination could be learnt on payment of a small fee, employers of high-class labour could gauge the relative knowledge of any applicant, and would employ him with full confidence in his capabilities. Possibly the idea is crude, but it is the basis of a practicable scheme, and the only way in which a distinct standing could be obtained by applicants for business employment.

BEER IN INDIA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Whether it is good for the liver or otherwise, Private Thomas Atkins drinks a good deal of beer in this country—through the hot weather as well as through the cold. On occasion he can dispose of a gallon, be none the worse for it, and perfectly ready for more liquor a few hours later. He believes, rightly or wrongly, that there is no harm in beer; and has been known, on sweltering June nights, to put a chatty-full by his cot-side to drink before morning. Temperance-chaplains notwithstanding, Thomas will drink till the end of the British army. His yearly wants in bulk rose long ago to the dignity of an Imperial question; and as such, have come under the consideration of the Finance committee. In the darkness that shrouded the operations of these economical gentlemen, they stumbled upon a great and notable saving—or to be more accurate, the saving was thrust upon their attention from without by a Syndicate of all the Indian Breweries, ably represented by Mr. H. Whympere, of the Murree Brewery Company. What the Syndicate took care to point out was that a five-year contract needs just as permanent a brewery and as heavy an outlay as a fifty-year contract; that the Government demand was the main prop of an Indian establishment, and if that was assured, for say ten years, breweries all round could afford to lower their prices and spread their profits over a longer term of years. Indian brewed beer is in any case cheaper than the English article; and with the machinery now in use, just as good. The price could be still further lowered if all the Bengal orders—and they are large ones—were put into the hands of the Syndicate. There was no "ring" principle involved; as there were no existing firms standing out of the agreement. "Give us a ten-year settlement, and we will fill the canteens more cheaply" was the main contention. Eventually, and after a little volume of correspondence had taken its place on the Government files and Commissary-Generals had calculated the brewage and cartage of hogsheads, down to the uttermost decimal pie, the army, through its heads, decided to embrace Mr. Whympere's offer which was broadly—beer for fifty-two rupees a hogshead in the plains and fifty-four in the Hills, where it takes eight coolies and a large amount of bamboo and cord to sling one barrel. Calcutta, Dum-Dum and Barrackpore are not to be supplied, because the English beer is delivered there from the steamers direct. But to guard against financial contingencies an elaborate sliding scale has been prepared, whereby the cost of the beer fluctuates with the value of the rupee. The Indian brewer has a "big thing" in his hands, and must thank Mr. Whympere for it, inasmuch as that gentleman wrestled with the Finance Committee, the Commissaries and the Departments concerned for the contracts.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

(Pioneer.)

The Russian scare of 1885 had at least one good effect; its direct and immediate result was that attention was turned to the numerical weakness of the army in this country, to the want of railway communication on the North-West Frontier, and to the defenceless state of that frontier and of the seaboard of India. Since the memorable time of the Rawal Pindi Durbar and Panjdeh incident much has been to place the the armament of India on a sounder basis. An increase to the British and Native garrison was sanctioned by the home authorities to an extent which would practically give us 70,000 British and 140,000 Native troops all told; but up to the present time we have not got these full numbers. As regards the British garrison, a large proportion of the additional permanent strength has been given, and by the end of next trooping season the full comple-

ment will have been received. The increase to the Native Army has only been carried out in part, viz., the raising of two new mountain batteries, three new cavalry regiments, four second battalions of Gurkhas, and a fourth squadron for existing cavalry regiments. A further step, as we stated a few days ago, has now been taken, which will bring the strength up to that authorised in the summer of 1885. The 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas is to be raised, another regiment of Muzbi Sikhs (Pioneers), and three class regiments of Sikh Infantry, while the Guides' Cavalry are to be increased by another squadron, making three in all. Roughly speaking, the increase will amount to something under 5,000 men. It is no new departure this raising of five new regiments, for the home authorities sanctioned the increase, as we have often said, nearly two years ago, the Indian Government being left to carry it out in their own time, with due regard to financial emergencies. The system of frontier strategic railways is nearly completed, so there will be no heavy budget charges on their account in the coming financial year. The occupation of Upper Burma has absorbed a good many regiments, and it is likely that the garrison of that country will have to be kept very strong for two or three years to come, so that it is well for the Government to raise the five Infantry regiments sanctioned with as little delay as possible. In connection with this increase of the Native Army, it may be well to clear away some misconceptions as to the arming of our Sepoys. We may state at the outset that both the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief have taken as their guiding principle in this matter that the Sepoy shall be armed with exactly the same weapon as the British soldier, whether it be a Martini-Enfield, a repeater, or what not. The old idea of giving the Native an inferior weapon has been discarded absolutely; and the home authorities on their part are in accord with those in this country. But the difficulty is to discover what the Rifle shall be. Thus some two years ago it was proposed to give the sepoy the Martini-Henry, and some 40,000 rifles of that pattern were shipped out to India. Then the Martini-Enfield with its magazine attachment was declared in England to be the rifle, and its adoption was looked upon as assured. Now, the process of rearming some 190,000 men in India is one which must always spread over three or four years; and the Indian Government held that if a new arm was to be issued it had better be given to Europeans and Natives alike. It was, therefore, decided that the Martini-Enfield should be given to the whole army, and the issue of 40,000 Martini-Henrys to the sepoy was stopped. But now we are told that the Martini-Enfield has been rejected, and that a repeating rifle is to be the arm of the future. It is not known in India even if the pattern has been fixed, though it is said that a consignment may be sent out here before the end of the year. If this were done we should in the case of sudden war have our Indian army equipped with three different rifles, all taking different ammunition: a small proportion of the British troops might have the repeater, and the remainder the Martini-Henry, while the sepoy would still have the Snider. This would be a fatal mistake, for in the field serious complications would arise from our ammunition columns carrying and having to distribute three different kinds of cartridges. This being the case, and it being very problematical when the new repeating-rifle will be issued, it has been resolved to issue to the Native Army all the available Martini-Henrys. There are, as we have said, the 40,000 already lying in store, and moreover under a recent order the reserve has been fixed at 33 per cent. instead of 50 per cent. for those in use. This will give another 12,000 or more, and in fact the Martini-Henry can be given without any difficulty to 60,000 Native soldiers, which is about as many as we should put into the field in the case even of a great war. Care will, of course, be taken that such regiments are armed as are likely to be sent on service; but it must be understood that the Martini-Henry is only a stop-gap for the repeater which will eventually be given to the whole Army. We are so accustomed to delays on the part of the authorities at home in the matter of rifles that we fear it may be a long time before the repeating-rifle reaches India in any large numbers. Meanwhile, therefore, it is wise to give the sepoy as good a rifle as we have in such numbers as are available.

INDIAN CRIMINALS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

One of the "genteel" occupations of the English life-convict in an Indian jail is to prepare, from morning till night, blank forms to be filled in afterwards with tabular statements. In the silence of his painfully clean little room the "lifer" toils with rule and pen and lithographic ink only one degree less hopeless than Sisyphus, for he knows in one-and-twenty years he will be free. At first view it is hard to see what end he serves. But he is a link in the chain of a system; and ministers, indirectly, to the morbid craving of the Indian Government for statistics. The forms which he rules are filled in with figures and decimals bearing on every conceivable aspect of the prisoner, male and female, man or child, whipped or unwhipped; and the undigested whole is peptonised by "able and energetic" secretaries for the benefit of Her Majesty's subjects rot in prison.

Most reports are defiled with too many details, but the Jail reports are worst of all—interminable almost as the "lifer's" task, conceived apparently in the very wantonness of leisure, and filling the reader's mind with numbing despair.

The Report published in the last *Gazette of India* is a double-barrelled one; comprising the figures for 1884 and 1885, for the purposes of examination. It opens with the usual Provincial "whips," reminding men that reports must be sent in up to date—in that does the science of administration lie—or the interest in them is "seriously diminished." The interest of a Jail report is so studiously buried in arithmetic that this is of no great importance. Fifteen months ago there were confined in 32 central, 205 district and 510 subsidiary jails, 360,965 offenders of both sexes—331,815 men and 19,150 women. The ranks of the former had increased 8·6 per cent. on the returns of the previous year; and those of the latter decreased 4·1 per cent. This is the groundwork of the Report, on which the rest of the bulky edifice is painfully and conscientiously built up. The only regret of the Government appears to be that each individual in the great army of evil-doers cannot yield a page of figures. But the prisoners have been sorely tabulated none the less through nearly a hundred pages of fair print. The various creeds sinned in their proper racial proportion or nearly so; but for reasons which are obvious, Buddhists came rather markedly to the front in 1885, when most Burmans were potential *dacoits*, and the Rangoon police arrested young men as they went out courting after nightfall. But the excess will disappear in a few more reports, and the Government will be happy again.

From this point the Report plunges into the vortex of addition multiplication, subtraction, and rule of three, without shame; and here it is possible to trace the hand of the "lifer" in his cell. In this mysterious sentence, surely, are the results of many months' line-ruling:—"In 1883 the proportion borne by the average daily strength to every 10,000 of the total population of British India was 3·7, and that borne by the number of convicts admitted during the year 7·2. In 1883 the figures were 3·58 and 7·19 respectively. In 1885 the corresponding figures were 3·43 and 7·24." Here, in their zeal for decimals, the compilers have omitted a comma. This should be borne in mind, when preparing the next report, as much of the interest of reports depends on their punctuation. It would be desirable without, if possible, interfering with the existing statistical returns to find the percentage of commas annually dropped in provincial and district returns. The genius of the Report is contagious.

But to return to the maze of percentages; 1·7 per cent. of the prisoners admitted into jail, fifteen months ago, were under 16 years of age; 80·9 per cent. were between sixteen and forty years old; 15·8 per cent. between forty and sixty, and 1·6 over sixty. Seeing that the lower caste Natives have the vaguest possible notions about their age, it would be interesting to find how these fractions were fixed so exactly. Also what happens when a few hundred prisoners attain their fortieth birthday as the returns are being compiled. We challenge the accuracy of those figures, and demand full statistics to prove them.

Here follow masses of percentages—percentages of men and women under sentence of death, or executed, but serving the statistical purposes of a highly centralised Government in death—percentages of sentences, percentages of remissions, punishments, and transportations, till we come to the statement of expenditure, and find that the total cost of keep per prisoner was Rs. 45·5·7. But even this simple statement is split up into six heads, one subtraction, and an elimination; each prisoner being debited with his share of the police-guards, hospital establishment, &c., and credited with the remunerative labours he has performed for the State.

The death-rate in the jails was 33·54 per thousand, which is, on the whole, satisfactory. Roughly, then, our Empire had under lock and key fifteen months ago 340,000 wards, each costing forty-five rupees a-year, of whom nearly 8,000 are to-day dead. Roughly speaking, this is all that the public may be expected to want to know; and all that the Government of India need concern itself with. It cannot, if it wished, act on figures fifteen months old, be they never so faultlessly arranged; but must be contented with an approximate estimate of numbers, cost, and keep, assuming that it were to-morrow to inaugurate a perfectly new system of jail administration. And the theory of the Report is that it may, at some time, be useful to the Government as a stepping-stone to reform. It is hard to see how the present publication fulfils this end in any way.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

(Bombay Gazette.)

American interest in India and in the English rule in India was considerably excited a few months ago by an article in one of the New York reviews, in which a travelled Babu enlightened the American public with a most moving account of the crimes of the English Government and of English society in this country. This remarkable gentleman—we have really forgotten his name though doubtless the editor of the *Indian Mirror* remembers it—

turns out to have been the founder of a school. He has found an imitator in a Mr. Gopal Vinayak Joshi, who, as the paragraphists would say, hails from not a hundred miles from Poona, who has been to America, and who has had strange things to tell his American friends about the way in which the English treat their Native fellow-subjects. We hope it is no breach of confidence to indicate the chief points in a communication which, we suspect, was not meant for other than American ears. The fault at the worst would not in that case be ours, but that of an esteemed Calcutta contemporary which reprints Mr. Joshi's denunciation without protest, and, we half suspect, with something like sympathy. One must think so much the worse, either of the English in India and all the world over—which would be a pity—or of Mr. Joshi—which would be a simple calamity—for the publication of this letter that the editor of the *Index*, which we understand to be a paper published somewhere in the land of Mr. Barnum, if he had cared much for our reputation or for that of Mr. Joshi, would have done well to have restricted the circulation of the number containing this remarkable letter to the precincts of his publishing office. However, here it is, filling ever so many columns of the *Mirror*, and it would never do if, with so formidable an indictment drawn up against them, the brutal English, the curish English, the insolent English—for we are all that and much more and worse—were to be left unaware of what Mr. Gopal Vinayak Joshi thought of them at the moment he despatched a letter from Port Said to the editor of the *Index*. The editor of the *Index*, by the way, in publishing the letter wherein Mr. Joshi tells of the sins which the English people committed against Mr. Joshi during his voyage from London to Bombay, has not quite acted up to the name of that eminent journal. We look to the *Index* for indices, and if an index of the sins of the English had been appended to the letter in which they are set out it would have been so much easier to make out, at a glance, what a wicked people we all are. "English cur," "English blockhead," "Low character of English," "Brood of vipers," "Indian idiots," would be prominent headings in such a summary of the contents of the indictment. Thus condensed it would constitute a fearful catalogue of our shortcomings, and would be as useful as the French dictionary of the Brighton lodging-house keeper in "Ici on Parle Français," who, with an indignant "I'll tell you what you are!" turned to its pages when he wanted to give his French visitor a bit of his mind. But, as we have said, we suspect that Mr. Joshi had no wish to let this wonderful letter be seen of men—except of such men as read the *Index* on its Native soil. "The Indian papers," he sadly confesses, "are, I am afraid, much too loyal to give a corner to such stuff as this." We ourselves have no corner roomy enough for reproducing all that Mr. Joshi has written. If we give what the compilers of old days would have called "elegant extracts" from his letter, it is only because we are much too jealous to let American readers enjoy a monopoly of the good things that he has prepared for them.

First of all, let us acknowledge the courage which has nerved this good man to utter denunciations which in his own view at least brings his neck in danger. He reluctantly accompanied his wife from America, he says, "because I know that I would be ill-treated by the English for my unspokenness, and ultimately imprisoned for life, or committed to the gallows, and I assure you that the time is not far distant." Let us make Mr. Joshi's mind easy on this point. We cannot tell what exalted position he may hereafter attain to; but he may safely leave gaol and gallows out of his reckoning. His troubles began—those at least of them which did not have their beginning when the first Englishman appeared upon the earth—in his relations with that eminent firm whose *raison d'être* is the saving of trouble to travellers, Messrs. Cook and Son, "proving traitors," because, as he explains, of the English blood that runs their veins, disappointed him in securing a berth on a British India boat, and added to the offence by communicating with him through "a buoyant, burlesque, young-looking English cur." We hope the young cur had a sufficient appreciation of burlesque not to be alarmed at the scene which presented itself in Cook's London office when this ill-used man discovered how he had been wronged. "I was all wrath and indignation," Mr. Joshi tells us. "I burst, as is my wont, into bitter exclamations. I abused the English right and left, and said that their power in India"—are our fire engines in good order by-the-way, and our water mains ready for work?"—"should be blown up and every insult retaliated by bloodshed. Ah, that day will come, continued I. I must go back, awake and stir up my people to their duty from their present lethargy. Oh, you English curs and blockheads, if you do not wish to associate with Hindus, why do you go to India. You are begotten of madmen. You live on Indian bread and butter; you are fattened like pigs in India, and yet you don't want to travel with a Hindu. Ah, you mean villains!" After this the world will think with increased astonishment of the admirable system of the great tourist agents. Admirable managers indeed must they be if clients of this kind wait upon them and leave their office none the worse for the interview. But experience in "personally conducting" has doubtless brought Messrs. Cook and Son into contact with even stranger clients than Mr. Gopal Vinayak Joshi. However, though the *Henzada* left London without Mr. Joshi and

his wife there was the *Peshawar* in dock, just about to sail, and a passage was secured on that most comfortable of P. and O. steamers. The reason for it does not appear, but Mr. Joshi tells us that he secured a berth for his wife, and booked himself as her servant—a sacrifice to conjugal duty which seems to have been attended with some inconveniences. For instance, he had to sleep upon deck, and to be treated as a "living being good for nothing." In this respect he was worse off than the cattle and the poultry, though for this he has a ready explanation. Cows have a shed on the steamer, he tells us, although according to Christian belief they have no souls, because their milk is nourishing to Baba Log, whom he is good enough to call "a breed of vipers." Don Carlos, shaking his fists at the little king in his cradle, calling him an usurper, and threatening to cut his cape in two for him, or the equally courageous Mr. Eccles, apostrophising another sleeping infant as "Pauper!" are illustrious precedents for Mr. Joshi's controversy with the toddling little Anglo-Indians who pinch their ayahs and drink milk. But he doubtless feels that if the English domination in India is to be crushed at all it must be crushed in the bud. He may have even seen an embryo Collector Sahib or two amongst the young folk on board the *Peshawar*.

We cannot follow Mr. Joshi through all the griefs of his journey. They seem almost tragical, and hard to parallel in the experience of most P. and O. travellers. But then the position of a gentleman who, travelling with his wife, dutifully elects to go as her servant and be content with a deck passage, is peculiar. If we doubt whether any one laughed and said "Bravo, white waiter, well done!" when a waiter accidentally struck a Native lady with a chair, and made no apology for it, it is not only because Mr. Joshi was in another part of the steamer when the incident is alleged to have occurred. All this is painful, personal, and out of reach of inquiry. There are political inferences in Mr. Joshi's narrative which we turn to with greater interest, and with only one regret. He really ought to have been secured by the Public Service Commission. A gentleman who has discovered that "Indian idiots, or those whose brains are deranged, go to England," and that "if they have any sense it is easily settled by champagne and brandy," might have told Sir Charles Aitchison much that he would have listened to with infinite interest. How much the case for a simultaneous examination in India for the Civil Service would have been strengthened if this fact had been put upon the records of the Commission? And how praters about reform would have been discouraged if, with all the authority that attached to evidence given before that august body, Mr. Joshi had been able to tell the world, as he tells us in this remarkable letter, that "Present reforms advocate meat diet, but beginners cannot look at it without nauseating sensations. As a precautionary step a glass of brandy is first administered to them, and when they are about to tumble down, reform dishes of lungs, heart, and tongue, &c., are placed before them. Indian youths so deformed, swallow what was so obnoxious to them before." These surely are not the young men who are to lay that rod on the back of the English which, in Mr. Joshi's opinion, will do far more than the sending of political delegates to England. The great flagellation is to be done, not by all the politicians that India can bring into congress, but by Mr. Joshi and the Russians. Every beginner in school, he is good enough to tell us, knows by heart the sentence in the Primer, "A rod for a fool's back." "The Anglo-Indian is such a creature. Who will give him a rod on his back? Not the Hindus, not the Mohamedans, but certainly the Russians. If you want iron and coal, go to England; if you want whiskey, go to France and Germany; but for a rod you must go to Russia." Perhaps so. But if we were to ask Russia for a rod she might ask us for a back upon which to lay it. Yet Mr. Joshi is too amusing a gentleman to deserve thinking of in that connection, and even he may talk of rods with impunity—in India, at all events.

BENGAL.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, held at Calcutta on the 4th inst., the Hon. A. R. Scoble presented the report of the select committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to civil courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Assam. The Hon. Sir Theodore Hope presented the report of the select committee on the Bill to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes.

THE success with which the Bengal-Bombay Railway has been floated ought, the *Englishman* thinks, to convince the Government that the day for four per cent. guarantees is at an end, and that money can be had to any extent on much more moderate terms.

DR. GOETHALS was installed as first Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta on Sunday last. The Cathedral was densely crowded, and the congregation appeared deeply impressed by the solemn ceremonial of enthronement of their new Archbishop. Dr. Goethals, in reply to the congratulations offered by Mr. Woodroffe on behalf of the laity, reminded those present that the Catholic Church in India was now entering upon a new stage of development.

THE bridge over the Gudduck river on the Tirhoot State Railway at Hajipore is rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be opened for traffic by Sir Rivers Thompson at the end of this month. The first stone was laid by him in presence of Sir Alfred Lyall in January, 1885. The bridge is 2,000 feet long, and consists of 8 spans of 250 feet each of steel resting on massive masonry piers. The level abutment joins on to an arched viaduct half a mile in length over the Sonapore Fair ground, and with the Bengal and North-Western Railway at their Sonapore station.

THE annual meeting of the Calcutta Health Society on the 2nd inst. was well attended. The Lieutenant-Governor presided, and Lady Dufferin was amongst the company. Sir Rivers Thompson spoke in deservedly high terms of the success of the society during the past year, and said that Mr. Cunningham in constituting it, and in having thrown into it all his earnestness and enthusiasm, had established a useful adjunct to the Government. The Bishop of Calcutta, in proposing the resolution commending the society to public sympathy and support, took up good ground in showing that the suspicion that it was antagonistic to certain interests was quite groundless. Its aim was to assist all who were concerned in improving the sanitary state of Calcutta. The Right Rev. speaker pointed out that if the recommendations of the society were carried out a sum of 200 lakhs would be needed, and he commended the frankness with which this startling statement was made.

MADRAS.

THE following appointments are notified :—Mr. Scharlieb to be Second Presidency Magistrate, but will continue to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Maskell to act as Second Magistrate. Colonel Farrington to officiate as Adjutant-General, *vice* Colonel Elles. Colonel Gunning to officiate as Commissary-General in place of Colonel Hawkes. The Governor in Council expresses the high sense entertained by the Government of Colonel Hawkes's long and valuable services in the Commissariat Department of this (Madras) presidency, extending over a period of more than thirty-two years, and acknowledges the great ability and untiring devotion which Colonel Hawkes has always displayed in the discharge of his duties.

AN English firm (Messrs. Barton and Grindford) having applied to the Secretary of State for permission to undertake the construction of two lines of railway from a point near the Ramiswaram Canal to Madura and Tuticorin, and also to survey any new lines of railway, the question was referred to the Madras Government, who have replied that there appears to be no objection to the concession sought being granted, provided the terms under which it is granted do not prejudicially affect existing interests, or tend to prevent other capitalists coming forward.

LIEUTENANT ENSOR, Adjutant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, and local secretary to the Western India Rifle Association, has received a letter from the honorary secretary of the Association at Poona intimating that the Council decline to hold any inquiry into the shooting scandal in connection with the local competition for the Western India match. The local military authorities have convened a court of inquiry to assemble to-day to investigate the matter.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM, as the acknowledged leader of the Indian Mahomedans, sent a long congratulatory telegram to Her Majesty on her Jubilee. The message was despatched through the Viceroy.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS presided at the anniversary of the Doveton College. In replying to the Principal's complaint about Government grants being reduced, Mr. Bourke remarked that Government, with respect to funds for education, were rather hard up; but he had no doubt that before very long, if there were no wars, and if Madras were to have plentiful crops and no famine, the Exchequer will be replenished.

BOMBAY.

MR. JUSTICE HART is granted furlough for seven months from the 1st April.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Harold R. King a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, *vice* Mr. F. D. Parker, resigned.

MR. H. N. B. ERSKINE, Commissioner in Sind, is granted furlough for eight months, with subsidiary leave for ten days from the 12th April. Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., acts as Commissioner in Sind during Mr. Erskine's absence.

MR. E. J. SINKINON will act for Mr. Rawlins as Accountant-General of Bombay when the latter goes on furlough.

MISS EDITH PECHER and Miss Charlotte Ellaby have been appointed respectively First and Second Physicians of the Cama Hospital for Women and Children.

THE result of the balloting at the Chamber of Commerce for

the Port Trustees was that the Hon. F. Forbes Adam and Mr. John Y. Lang were re-elected, and Mr. J. G. Smith appointed to act in the place of Mr. F. D. Parker, who has obtained six months' leave of absence.

MR. FRAMROZ R. JOSHEE, Superintendent General Department, Secretariat, has been appointed to act for Mr. J. Kingsmill, Superintendent of the Government Central Press, who goes to Europe on sick leave.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

SEVERE shocks of earthquake have been felt at Mussoorie and Dehra Doon.

THE Lahore tramway, the first section of which was opened for traffic on the 23rd December last, appears to be doing remarkably well. The receipts covered the working expenses within a month of opening, when only one-half of the projected line was available for traffic. The capital of the company is only one lakh of rupees.

A FEW days ago, according to the Lahore paper, the Afridis kidnapped a hospital assistant, a Mahomedan, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, from Peshawur. A man came to him and said that a sowar, on his way in from Jumrud (where the 1st Bengal Cavalry have a detachment), had met with an accident, and that it was the adjutant's orders the hospital assistant was to go out and attend to him. On his coming out of his lines he was promptly seized and hurried across the frontier. Since then a letter has been received from him, giving the above particulars, and saying that the Afridis would give him up on payment of a ransom of Rs. 100.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.*

We cordially welcome the appearance, in the pages of the *Asiatic Quarterly*, of a Native contributor, more especially of one so able as the present Prime Minister of Indore, Rajah Rughonath Rao. Nor is it easy to overrate the importance of the subject with which he deals, the social relations between Europeans and Natives in India, a country "acquired by the British," as the writer justly reminds us, "with the aid, the good feelings, and the blood, of the Native." Referring, with a glance of affectionate regret, to the comparatively unrestrained intercourse which once existed between the Hakim and the better classes of his subjects (to whom he, if benevolent and sympathising, almost took the place of an Avatar, or incarnation of the Deity), the Rajah goes on to trace how the change to the present attitude, too often one of distant *hauteur* on the one side, and of sullen defiance on the other, was brought about; and, while pointing out faults on both sides, hopes for a restoration of the ancient footing. Vain expectation! To both rulers and ruled, the trite saying applies: "Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis." We may as well expect the shadow once more to go back ten degrees on the sundial of Ahaz, as hope to bring back conditions which have ceased to exist. Nor, sooth to say, are we at all sure that it would be desirable to do so. The old devotion of the Hindu to the European was analogous to that of a helpless child towards a parent. No wise father would wish his boy to be for ever helpless and in leading-strings. He would hope to receive from the lad, as he grew in years and in discretion, an affection, founded, not alone on the accident of parentage, but on an intelligent appreciation of his own qualities. We have emancipated the Native from swaddling-clothes, let us now endeavour to give him, not "mere book-learning"—absit omen! we have had enough of that—but that "culture," that higher education, which may fit him to appreciate what is best in the European race, and to become a self-reliant, useful member of society; and, without which, "book-learning" is valueless. In this direction it is, we think, that we may look, with all reasonable hope, to the gradual growth of an improved feeling between rulers and ruled.

Nor are we to forget the inimitable charm exercised by female influence. More has been done by Lady Dufferin, acting with the warm approval, and, indeed, under the inspiration, of the Empress-Queen, to soften asperities, and to bring about a *rapprochement* between European and Native, than it is easy to estimate. Mr. Watney, in an urgent appeal on behalf of Lady Dufferin's Fund, points out how great is the influence exercised by women in Indian families, and how, chiefly from ignorance—which converse with European ladies, especially lady doctors, will gradually remove—that influence has often been most baneful. Mr. Watney presses on us the consideration, that the character of a national movement ought to be given to the undertaking in this Jubilee year; nor is it, indeed, easy to imagine an offering more acceptable to Her Majesty, who has ever shown, both in will and in deed, such enlightened sympathy with the sex which she adorns than one which would alleviate the sufferings of so many thousands of Her Indian sisters and subjects.

We are still on the confines of the same topic, the relations

* "The Asiatic Quarterly Review, April, 1887." London: T. Fisher Unwin.

between the two races, in dealing with Sir L. Griffin's Paper on the Public Service of India, the question under consideration by the Service Commission to which the writer refers being the equalising, to a certain extent, of the position in the service of Natives and Europeans. Obviously, this can only be done by means of a large admixture of the Native element. Sir Lepel, whose article deserves most careful perusal, would not admit Natives, as a rule, to the Covenanted Civil Service, though by no means excluding those who, passing the examination in England, would have proved their claim to equal treatment by their courage and talents, and by the expenditure of a considerable sum of money on a foreign and expensive education (p. 278). "Competition for Natives he regards as a mere fetish, there being" (p. 275) "no more certain method of obtaining the wrong men, and of excluding those most desirable," and as a thing which ought not to be thought of. Reminding the reader, that "no Oriental Government will endure, that voluntarily surrenders what, throughout the East, is one of the normal and necessary attributes of power, the absolute right of appointing, by favour or merit, to high office, at the will of the ruler" (p. 280), Sir Lepel suggests an examination of certain carefully-nominated and selected candidates, whose parents should (p. 283) "possess a substantial stake in the country, to afford the Government some guarantee of the loyalty and respectability of the candidate." These should, in each Province, be tested in a manner which we warmly commend, and which our writer shall himself state. "The classical and oriental languages of India would be compulsory; English should be optional; and those subjects of natural science which cannot be taught in India for want of material and professors, should be altogether abandoned. And, in order to secure manliness and courage in our Native Public Service, qualities far more useful than mere book-learning, I would insist on a compulsory athletic test in horsemanship and the use of arms. The magistrate, who cannot ride twenty miles across country to inquire into a murder, or would be afraid to shoot dead with his revolver the leader of a riot, may well be left to the counting-house or the shop."

Subject to the above, and to the remark, that the salary of the Native should not exceed one-third of that of his European confrère, Sir Lepel would (p. 271) make over to Natives almost the entire judicial service, reserving criminal powers to the district magistrate, and retaining a few English judges in the High Court. But, as he wisely adds, "the higher branches of the Executive service must, to-day and for all time, be retained in English hands."

Mr. Horace Bell, than whom no one can speak with higher authority regarding Indian Railways, contributes a suggestive paper on this subject, pointing out, among other matters which deserve attention, that our lowest passenger rates (2½ pie per mile) are much too high, and that a diminution of them, experimentally made on the Tirhoot Railway, was attended with an increase of 75 per cent. in the number of passengers and of 50 per cent. in the amount of receipts. Mr. Bell looks forward to the time when the working expenses of all Indian Railways will be vastly diminished, and the profits proportionately increased, by the opening up of the enormous existing, but almost untouched, coalfields, which, he says, will render India in a few years all but independent of English coal (p. 347). Most of this coal is within, or near, Chota Nagpore, a highly metalliferous province, on which its late Commissioner, Mr. Hewitt, has penned an interesting monograph, showing that, while it notoriously abounds in iron, the coalfield, of which it is nearly the centre, covers no less than 6,751 square miles; and he points out (p. 420) Barrakur, on the Manbhum border, as the probable future Sheffield of India.

Calling attention *en passant* to a lively article by the ever-amusing Mr. C. T. Buckland, on "Indian Field Sport," we must briefly advert to lands further East. Both Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Dr. Lockhart, offer instructive comments on the Marquis Tseng's article (in the January number of the *Asiatic Quarterly*), on the Foreign Policy of China.

It will suffice here to say that both writers, considering the inefficiency of the army and navy of China (due, as it is, mainly to the corruption and venality of the officials), are not inclined very highly to value her power of defending "her coasts and trade from insult and injury, or of meeting in the field . . . the disciplined troops of a first-class European Power:" though both recognise the great power of endurance conferred on the State by the vast territorial extent which, in common with Russia, it possesses.

The facile pen and close observation of Mr. Holt Hallett (who had the compliment paid him of being "the most inquisitive person who had ever been" in Siam) enables him to contribute a most interesting sketch of the deplorable state of that fertile and metalliferous country; while Mr. J. D. Rees, in "A Trip to North China and Corea," affords much information, concerning the latter especially, leading us to bewail the short-sighted policy which induced the British god Terminus to withdraw his foot from that no man's land (or sea), Port Hamilton.

Mr. Boulger, rightly observing the great interest which attaches to all our early attempts to establish a trade with China, has extracted from that mine of information, the India Office records, some very curious and entertaining particulars regarding our first

settlement in Chusan, and has compiled a narrative (of which the first part only appears in the present number), which, like everything written by the accomplished Editor, more than repays perusal.

BUDDHISM IN CHRISTENDOM.*

The religion of Buddha has become immensely fashionable in the Western Hemisphere. Its votaries are now reckoned by tens, where formerly they could be counted by ones and twos. Nor is it altogether strange that this should be the case, for the precepts which it inculcates are lofty, pure and ennobling. If language could make a saving faith, Buddhism would compare favourably with any creed which has taken root in the world. We have no fault to find with Mr. Lillie in drawing attention to the rich mine of moral law laid down by the great teacher whom he admires; but we are not prepared to acquiesce in his suggestion that thoughtful minds should "begin to see in all this a possible mission for England, namely, to fuse the old creeds in one great crucible, and eliminate the superstitious parts. Ancient creeds had much once in common, and it is chiefly this common portion, the vital essence, that has been allowed to evaporate." First of all it may be inquired, how is this *melange* to be prepared? Who is to decide what is superstition and what is not? A Protestant, for instance, would reject under this head not a few of the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church with Transubstantiation at their head. Would his Holiness of the Scarlet Robes acquiesce in this arrangement? Exeter Hall, again, would deny the apostleship of Muhammad, and reject a creed which allows Polygamy and its disciples; would cast aside as an idle penance the pilgrimage to Mecca, albeit a saving portion of the faith of the Muslim world. What, too, is to be the decision in regard to the tooth of Buddha, so supremely sacred in the eyes of his pious followers? Again, who is to be the mediator for the sins of mankind, or are there to be several, so that each votary shall be able to choose his own advocate to make intercession before the Creator of the Universe; or is there to be no such office in the newly-created religion, each individual being left to work out his own way, and do as seemeth best in his own eyes? But why multiply difficulties; the task of reconciling all faiths and merging them into one homogeneous whole is the dream of an enthusiast. To start a creed which will be accepted even by a band of chosen adherents is difficult, but to devise a belief which shall satisfy the inward cravings of all mankind scarcely comes within the pale of possibility. Verily, were the attempt made, the labour might well bring with sorrow to the grave the grey hairs of the Episcopal Bench.

Still, we are not prepared to condemn Mr. Lillie's book. Truthful inquiry and honest research can never result in other than a welcome addition to the stock of human learning and wisdom. To enter into a refutation of his arguments is not within our scope, the more especially as the task has been ably and, to our judgment, convincingly performed by Professor Kellogg in his work entitled "The Light of Asia and the Light of the World," reviewed at the time in these columns. It is all very well for Mr. Lillie to characterise that author as illiterate and bigoted, but not a few will, we venture to say, think otherwise, ourselves amongst the number. But thoughtful inquirers, anxious to learn what has to be said in praise of Buddhism, would do well to read Mr. Lillie's Essays. They are singularly able and full of intelligence; and if some will venture to disagree with his conclusions, at any rate, all can concede his talent, his enthusiasm, and his literary powers.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS' ALBUMS.—No. 23.

Words and music for children of all ages consists of a series of plain simple songs of no particularly high order of merit, but suitable for young people and a miscellaneous audience. Simple and unpretentious, many will enjoy them who would not be able to appreciate better things.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Balkan Peninsula." By Emile de Laveleye, translated by Mrs. Thorpe. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

MISS JOSEPHINE AGABEG'S CONCERT.—Miss Josephine Agabeg, the well-known pianiste, gave a successful concert at the Steinway Hall on the 16th March, when she had the valuable assistance of Mdle. José Sherrington, Mdme de Fonblanque, Miss Ida Agabeg (débütante), Mdme. Marian McKenzie, Miss Helen Meason, Mr. Gilbert Campbell, and Mr. Wilhelm Ganz. The programme, which was of a high classical order, was well carried out. Three of Miss Agabeg's pupils, the Misses Waterhouse and Miss Plowden, also took part, and were much applauded for their able rendering of some of Schumann and Chopin's difficult works. "Faded Heather," a new and pretty song by Miss Josephine Agabeg, was well sung by Miss Ida Agabeg, evoking a hearty encore. This latter lady has a sweet soprano voice, and bids fair to do well in the musical profession. The Miss Agabegs are daughters of the late Joseph Agabeg, of Agabeg Brothers, merchants, Calcutta and Rangoon.

* "Buddhism in Christendom." By Arthur Lillie. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1887.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF INDIA.—I.

THE April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly*—a Review which has rapidly attained to a very high position under its able editor, Mr. Demetrius Boulger—contains an admirable article from the pen of Sir Lepel Griffin upon the questions regarding the Public Service of India, which are now being discussed before a special Commission of Inquiry. It may be said at once that the appointment of this Commission finds no justification in Sir Lepel Griffin's eyes. He holds, as do many others, that it was a concession yielded by the Government to the outcry raised by a numerically small but noisy class of the Indian community, which has received an English education, for a larger share in the administration of the affairs of their country. But he points out that an Englishman has by birthright, descent and language (putting aside all question of conquest) fully as much right to govern North India as a native of Madras or Bengal, who would be more alien and far more obnoxious to the resident population. He further asserts that for an inquiry such as the one now under discussion, a Commission is the worst form of inquiry that could be suggested:—

The Civil Service of India, a body of English officers, for an estimate of whose administrative merits we may fairly appeal to history and the verdict of foreign critics, naturally looked askance at a tribunal which seemed to place them on their defence, and to question their right to the position they hold under express covenant with the Government. On the other hand, the mass of the people were not only indifferent to the Commission, but had never heard of its existence, and knew nothing of the subjects it discussed. The graver and more conservative of the educated classes had no sympathy with the inquiry, for they regard with ill-concealed suspicion the ambition of the eager reformers of young India who desire to level all the mountains and to fill up all the valleys to the dead level of democracy.

In proof of this last assertion the writer calls attention to the fact that the persons amongst the Native community who have pressed forward to tender evidence to the Commission have not been the country gentlemen of position and distinguished loyalty, the members of ancient though decayed families, the older and more approved officers of Government, and those shrewd, well-informed and far-sighted men, who are well-known to the authorities in every part of the country, and whose advice is always

asked and often taken on every question affecting popular sentiments. "All these," says Sir Lepel, "have avoided the vain and empty discussions of the Commission. Those who have hastened to offer themselves for examination are for the most part the men who know least of the country and people, and whose opinions no administrator of sense would regard—pleaders, clerks, babús, and young editors, whose newspapers have been conspicuous for sedition and malignant abuse of Government officials, and whose evidence the Commission might with perfect propriety have declined."

We know what will be said of these bold and sweeping assertions by those pseudo-philanthropists and amiable doctrinaires who preach the doctrine of discontent in India, inveigh against British rule, and clamour for what they call the "Native rights" to greater political and administrative power. It will be said by these busybodies that Sir Lepel Griffin is a civilian of civilians—that he is imbued with all the prejudices of his covenanted class, and that he is out of all touch and sympathy with the people amongst whom he himself holds high official position. Therefore it will be argued that it matters little what his objections to the Commission are, or whether he be right in his opinion that instead of such a Commission the Government of India would have obtained a more valuable report had it appointed a committee of three eminent persons to address written questions to all those gentlemen, English and Indian, whose opinions were known to be of weight and value, not forgetting the more important of the political associations. The fact remains that the Commission has been appointed, and to avail now at its appointment is too late. Admitting the force of the last argument, we by no means admit the assertions which represent Sir Lepel Griffin as an official without sympathy with the peoples of India. Knowing the man well, we make bold to say that no covenanted civilian of India is less trammelled with class prejudices, or has more honest sympathy with the Natives, or is more anxious for their advancement in every way. But for the sleek, self-seeking Bengali Babú—the darling of the philanthropists and theorists—he has not sympathy in the way in which the Babú wants it to be shown to him, viz., by giving him a false political position.

The power of misquoting Shakespeare or misunderstanding Darwin will not save the Empire. It is true that the Capitol was once saved by the cackling of geese, but it would not be wise to count on a repetition of the miracle; and not a single Bengali Babú, from Assam to the Sunderbunds, would fire a shot for the English if they were engaged in a war *à outrance* with Russia. We should then have to trust to the brave fighting races of the Punjab, recruited and led by Mahomedan Malikhs and Sikh Sirdars; the loyal and noble class who are being elbowd out of the public service by plausible, half educated scribes.

These words will, no doubt, give great offence when they are read in Calcutta by the Bengali agitators, as they will in London when read by their sympathising friends here. But they are words of truth and soberness, as all who have practical experience of India and the Natives thereof can testify. It is to be hoped that the British Parliament will not be led away into other beliefs, however noisy the clamour or however great the pressure from pushing placemen. That the Natives of India should have a large share in the responsibilities of administration no true friend of India denies, and least of all the writer whose most thoughtful paper we are touching upon. But, as he writes: "The real friends of India are not those who persuade the Natives that they are already the equals of their teachers, and that after a few years of imperfect training they are ripe for institutions which in England are the outcome of the constitutional struggles

of centuries, and have been bought by blood and tears, by much suffering and by long endurance."

We shall return to this important matter. It is one which involves the very existence of British rule in India.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—II.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE battle of Bimetallism still rages. Like as in wars of a sanguineous nature most of the combatants now engaged are greatly in the dark as to the cause and merits of the conflict, and they but dimly comprehend the real value of the contested issues. As an illustration of the fallibility of Governments, and the biassed interest of the individuals composing national Councils, it appears that the Indian Government advocate Bimetallism with vehement earnestness, while the Home Parliament resolutely declines to listen to the voice of the charmers. There are evidently some apparent international and antagonistic interests connected with the question now subjected to the active influence, benign or the reverse, of modern ventilation. Let us quietly examine this knotty problem of currency as dispassionately as possible, for the real danger of arriving at false conclusions is the natural tendency of becoming heated during the progress of an argument, and thus being allured into the undesirable course of more or less blindly advocating one favoured side of the question.

Gold has been the British standard of value from time immemorial, and as Englishmen we have acquired a national habit of regulating all commercial and monetary transactions by expressing their current market value in pounds sterling, or some unaltered fraction of a sovereign. Now, while the nominal value of a gold coin, in consequence of its being the recognised standard of value accepted by the whole nation for ages past, is as stable as the throne its actual inherent value, its purchasing power, and its control over the employment of labour, is constantly altering without appreciable intermission. This fluctuation in the proportionate value of gold when measured with manual labour or any of the multitudinous necessities and commodities of life is governed by various influences, the principal being the increasing or diminishing supply of the precious metal, the abundance or dearth of food, which is the propelling force of labour, the augmentation or scarcity in the number of workmen, the extended use of machinery, which partially supersedes the employment of muscle in many branches of industry, and the multiplication of civilised requirements, which, calling for the expenditure of more and still more human force, acts as a safety-valve upon the dangerous accumulation of enforced idleness that would otherwise accompany the expanding application of steam power. The present resultant of the above forces, partly centrifugal and partly centripetal, to the actual result is an amazing depreciation in the relative value of gold as contrasted with such a necessary article of consumption as wheat, and compared with the buying power of metal five or ten centuries ago. It is obvious that any fresh discovery of rich and extensive gold deposits would inevitably and speedily result in a further depreciation of the metal, and a prolonged famine in the auriferous harvest-fields would have an unswerving tendency to increase the purchasing capacity of a pound sterling, but the other factors in the involved problem that possess the power of slightly altering the value of currency are of such an occult and conflicting nature that their bearing on the question is not so easily understood.

In India the standard of value is silver. The dusky Natives of that big peninsula conduct their business with the assistance of a purely silver currency as smoothly and as profitably as the dominating race carry on commerce by the help of gold. But silver, by reason of its greater abundance, through the appliances and inventions of modern civilisation being used to extract the metal from the ore with a rapidity unthought of in the past, through the increased gross profit obtainable from prospecting and mining operations, and through the aggregate vastness of recent discoveries, has been subjected to more important and rapid fluctuations in value than seems pos-

sible in the case of gold. So great has been the recent depreciation of silver that the fundamental axiom of the precious metals being as much articles of commerce as sugar or jute is made clearly apparent. The man who accumulates and hoards silver or gold, with the hope of more advantageously employing his wealth at some future time, is equally as liable to a heavy loss from depreciation as the farmer who stores the produce of his fields with the expectation of increased profit, but with the result of a diminished return. Without doubt the silver currency of India is subject to the same laws that affect the gold currency of England; but whereas the alteration in the relative value of gold has been gradual and the depreciation in the relative value of silver has been rapid—at least as regards its modern development—it becomes an interesting subject for financial inquiry as to what extent the accelerated intercourse of nineteenth century civilisation regulates the quick adjustment of relative values in that distant land, as to how far the luxurious development of steam and electricity affects the demand for labour and its sufficient excessive or diminished supply in that young empire, and as to the influence of education and manufactures in retarding or hastening the balance of values. However, passing over these secondary but interesting considerations, we may safely infer that the depreciation of silver has been accomplished by the operation of primary commercial laws, and that all the various influences that affect the adjustment of market prices have been inevitably represented in India, and that any dislocation of normal processes is only of a local, temporary, and unimportant nature.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

—O— CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Mar. 5.)

SMITH, Mr. J., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from March 25.

LEEDS, Mr. R. J., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from April 1.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A., C.S.I., C.S., secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, from the date on which he may take over charge of the office from Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S.

KAYE, Mr. E. St. George, assistant superintendent of police, Bengal, is appointed to be a supernumerary district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, in Burma.

JARDINE, Mr. A., a probationer in the Bombay police, is appointed to be a supernumerary district superintendent of police, 5th grade, in Burma.

The following gentlemen have been appointed junior chaplains on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies:—

HYDE, Rev. H. B., M.A.

LUCKMAN, Rev. W. A. G., B.A.

MASON, Rev. C. A., M.A.

BLYTH—H.M.'s Secretary of State has permitted the Ven. G. F. Popham Blyth, M.A., Archdeacon of Rangoon, to retire from the service from March 25.

BELL—H.M.'s Secretary of State has permitted the Rev. W. C. Bell, a senior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service from April 1.

NEWELL, Major J. H., M.S.C., political assistant of the 1st class, is posted, on return from furlough, as political agent in Bhopawar.

MARTELLI—On the return from furlough of Major D. W. K. Barr, Bombay Staff Corps, who resumes his appointment as additional political agent, 1st class, and political agent in Baghelkhand and superintendent of the Rewah State, Major N. C. Martelli, political assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as an additional political agent, 2nd class, and as political agent in Bhurtpore and Kerowlee, vice Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., proceeding on furlough, from the date of assuming charge.

THORNTON, Captain A. P., B.S.C., temporarily employed on boundary duty in Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as an additional political

agent, 1st class, and (as political agent in Bikanir, vice Major A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., proceeding on furlough, from the date of assuming charge.

MACTAGGART, Surgeon C., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, from the date of assuming charge.

MASTERS, Captain A., squadron commander 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as political assistant at Goona, from Feb. 15.

MILITARY.

DUNDAS, Surgeon-Major G. A., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, to be medical storekeeper, Meean Meer, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. P. Costello, appointed administrative medical officer, Quetta District, dated Feb. 12.

DAWSON, Surgeon A. W., is appointed to the Bengal Establishment. The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieut.-General C. T. Aitchison, C.B., Bombay S.C., on Jan. 8 :—

HOUGHTON, Major-General W. R., Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant-generals.

PIERCE, Colonel T. W. W., Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals.

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval :—

HENDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel P. D., C.S.I., Madras Cavalry, to be colonel from Feb. 20.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., Madras S.C., to be colonel, from March 3.

OLLIVANT, Lieutenant-Colonel A., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, from March 4.

NEWPORT, Lieut.-Colonel C. P., Bombay S.C., to be colonel, from March 4.

WODHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel C., Bombay S.C., to be colonel, from March 4.

FITZGERALD, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. G., Madras S.C., to be colonel, from March 4.

OKES, Lieut.-Colonel G. H., Madras S.C., to be colonel, from March 4.

DODSWORTH, Major W. F., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from March 4.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

JOHNSTONE, Colonel J. W. H., Bengal S.C., from Feb. 24.

JACKSON, Surgeon-Major W., from April 8.

HOUSTON, Lieut. E., R.E., is permanently appointed to the department as an assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to Hyderabad.

JEFFREYS, Colonel W., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as chief engineer and joint secretary to that Government in the Irrigation Branch during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E. While so officiating Colonel Jeffreys will hold the temporary rank of a chief engineer, 3rd class.

GERARD, Colonel M. G., C.B., officiating 2nd in command 1st Regiment Central India Horse, availed himself of the one year's furlough on Feb. 15.

The Resident is pleased to sanction, subject to the approval of the Government of India, the following appointments :—

MAGRATH, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. S., district magistrate and president of the Municipal Commission, to act as civil and sessions judge.

HEWETSON, Mr. E., district superintendent of police, to act as district magistrate and president, Municipal Commission.

MELLORE, Mr. M. W., inspector of police, to act as district superintendent of police.

FURLOUGHS.

GRANT, Mr. T. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for nine months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from Mar. 22.

YATE, Captain C. E., C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, now employed on special duty in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission, is granted three months' privilege leave, from March 30.

JOHNSTON, Mr. H., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, engineer-in-chief Bilaspur-Etawah Railway, is granted furlough for seven months, from April 8.

FLOYD, Mr. W. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India seven months extraordinary leave without pay, in extension of the furlough granted him, Feb. 23, 1886.

PLOWDEN, Lieut.-Colonel T. J. C., C.I.E., General List, Infantry, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Punjab (m.c.), for one year.

O'BRIEN, Lieut. D. J. T., Bengal S.C., wing officer 15th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon-Major F. C., M.B. (m.c.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

BAINBRIDGE, Colonel F. T., Bengal S.C., 4th Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 35th year, commenced April 2, 1886.

BAILEY, Major T. J., Bengal S.C., 1st Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year. Pension service, 28rd year, commenced Aug. 5.

MELVILLE, Lieut. J. S., Bengal S.C., 4th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 7th year, commenced Aug. 11.

FRYER, Lieut. L., Wiltshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal S.C., is permitted to proceed to England (m.c.).

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

SANDERSON, Colonel H. R., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for two months.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel A. F., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months.

MANSFIELD, Captain H., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months.

DUNCAN, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D. (m.c.), for six months.

WATSON, Colonel T. J., Bengal S.C., is granted an extension of leave out of India (p.a.), for 243 days.

MICHAEL, First Grade Assistant Apothecary S. F., 3rd Madras Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits (m.c.) for 182 days, from Sept. 29.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MAYNE, Captain O., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieutenant Luard, proceeded on field service, there being no qualified subaltern available, dated Dec. 23.

SCHLESINGER, Lieutenant C. H., Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 18th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 3.

FORTH, Lieutenant C. T. W., Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 23rd Pioneers, on probation, dated Jan. 29.

DRUMMOND, Lieutenant E. J., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 24th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 2.

HUGHES, Lieut. F. T. C., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 30th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 2.

LEMESURIER, Colonel C. B., Royal Artillery, who has been placed on the unemployed full pay list, on completion of five years' service as a regimental colonel, is permitted to proceed to England.

FURLONG—In consequence of promotion to the rank of staff paymaster of Major G. W. Furlong, paymaster, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, that officer is directed to return to England, embarking at Bombay on April 2.

BUCKLAND, Captain P. A., brigade major, is posted to Mooltan.

DAY, Captain J. G., R.E., is transferred from the Darjeeling to the Fort William division, Military Works.

(Feb. 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ANDERSON, Lieut. J. H. A., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. R. A. Henderson, proceeded on special service to Burma, from Dec. 14.

HUDSON, Surgeon E., 18th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell, M.B.

MUSPRATT, Lieut. F. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the 19th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 30th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Hudson, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas.

EWART, Lieut. R. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the 31st Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Major Graves, appointed to the 4th Bengal Infantry.

TURNER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards Captain F. M. Turner, King's Own Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

MILLER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards Quartermaster S. G. Miller, Derbyshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 4th battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

WHITE, Lieut. H. A. P., R.A., is directed to proceed from Nowgong to Jhansi for duty with No. 7 (Heavy) Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division.

KING—Under instructions from the Horse Guards Lieut. C. W. King, Worcestershire Regiment, recently promoted from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, is directed to proceed to Kurrachee to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

(March 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PARKER, Lieut. N. T., Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 6th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 4.

HARVEY, Lieut. A. B., Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 16th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 12.

YOUNG, Lieut. A. D., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Mandalay to England, and join "B" Battery, "A" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to which he has been appointed.

WOLFE—The name of Lieut. G. Wolfe, 8th Hussars, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depôts.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the standards as noted opposite their names, agreeably to Sec. 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—

TURNER, Lieut. J. G., Bengal Staff Corps, Higher Standard in Persian

ROBERTSON, Sub-Assistant Apothecary A., Sub-Medical Department Higher Standard in Bengal.

FURLOUGHS.

DALBIAK, Captain H. S., G Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A., for six months on medical certificate.

SIMPSON, Captain H. C. C. D., No. 7 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., Northern Division, for six months, on medical certificate.

COXHEAD, Lieut. T. L., No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., Western Division, for twelve months, on medical certificate.
 GOULD, Major A. L. G., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on private affairs.
 HANBURY-WILLIAMS, Captain J., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for six months, on urgent private affairs.
 MOCKLER, Lieut. P. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. A. C., 6th Dragoon Guards, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 TODD, Colonel F. J., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for nine months, on private affairs.
 HARRISON, Lieut. E. B., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.
 TEMPLE, Lieut. G. E., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for eight months, on private affairs.
 SHAW, Lieut. F. C., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.
 LISTER, Lieut. G. C., 4th Battalion King's Rifle Corps, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 SAUNDERS, Captain H. B., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.
 DEARE, Lieut. H. F., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, for three months, on urgent private affairs.
 NEWALL, Captain W. P., 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 1.
 HOPKINS—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain C. H. I. Hopkins, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, is extended to Nov. 13.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 2.)

MANISTY, Mr. G. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in that district.
 PETERSON, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Tipperah, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in that district.
 STEVENS, Mr. J. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Chittagong, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Gya, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. T. Smith.
 DYSON, Mr. C. L., is appointed to act as an assistant superintendent of Police.
 ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. D., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Patna City Police, is transferred to Malda, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district.
 WARD, Mr. R. L., assistant superintendent of police, Serajunge, Pubna, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Patna City Police.
 COWIE, Mr. J., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Manbhoon, is transferred to Serajunge, in Pubna.
 MURRAY, Mr. C. S., assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Noakholly, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district.
 LEONARD, Mr. W., superintendent of the Bhagulpore Central Jail, on furlough, is appointed to act as superintendent of the Alipore Jail, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. D. Larymore.
 MEADOWS, Surgeon-Major C. J. W., officiating civil surgeon, Dacca, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Patna and superintendent of the Temple Medical School, Bankipore, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major H. B. Purves.
 BEHRMANN, Mr. A. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed to hold charge of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, vice Mr. R. B. Buckley.
 MIDDLETON, Mr. C. J. L., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., on return from furlough, is posted to the Orissa Circle.

FURLOUGHS.

SCOTLAND, Mr. J. P., executive engineer of the Eastern Sone division, is granted furlough for nine months.
 REYNOLDS, Mr. H. J., C.S.I., member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed special leave for six months.
 JENKINS, Mr. T. L. L., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dinagopore, is allowed leave for three months.
 MCARTHUR, Major A. D., R.E., engineer, 1st grade, and under-secretary in this department, is granted privilege leave for two months.
 BUCKLEY, Mr. R. B., executive engineer of the Circular and Eastern Canals, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary in this department during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major A. D. McArthur.
 LARYMORE, Mr. A. D., superintendent of the Alipore Jail, is allowed leave for three months.
 MASON, Mr. A., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), attached to the Cossye division, is granted eight months' furlough.
 SMITH, Mr. T., district and sessions judge, Gya, is allowed furlough for eleven months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 4.)

HARRISON, Lieut.-Colonel W. P., cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, to officiate as deputy-commissioner, Bahraich, from the date on which he relieves Mr. H. C. Irwin and until further orders.
 TOLLEMACHE, Rev. C. R., chaplain of Fatehgarh, to be chaplain of Cawnpore, but to continue to act as chaplain of Fatehgarh, in addition to his other duties, from Feb. 22.

HEWETT, Captain W. S., 8th Bengal Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, Allahabad, from the date on which he took charge from Captain Spankie, until further orders.
 COWIE, Lieut.-Colonel T. R., subordinate judge, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Kheri, from date of taking charge.
 TYRRELL, Surgeon C. R., of the medical staff, having returned from temporary duty, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Muttra district, in addition to his military duties, on Feb. 18.
 MELLOR, Mr. C. W., magistrate and collector of Gorakhpur, to officiate as district and sessions judge of Gorakhpur, from date Mr. R. J. Leeds retires.
 JACKSON, Mr. W. G., deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Fatehpur, from date on which he takes charge from Mr. D. T. Roberts, and until further orders.
 PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., joint magistrate, Mirzapore, to be deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares as a temporary measure.

FURLOUGHS.

LEUPOLT, Mr. J., sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun Division, and additional civil judge, Moradabad, special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from April 10, or subsequent date.
 TUCKER, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, Jalaun, furlough to Europe for six months, from April 15, or subsequent date.
 MULLOCK, Mr. H. P., district and sessions judge, Shahjahanpore, furlough to Europe for four months, from May 1, or subsequent date.
 MACMILLAN, Mr. A., officiating district and sessions judge, Agra, furlough to Europe for sixteen months and twenty-one days, from May 20, or subsequent date.
 GILL, Mr. J. E., assistant magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, furlough to Europe for 8 months, from April 1, or subsequent date.
 WHITE, Mr. J., deputy commissioner, Bara Banki, furlough for 8 months, from April 1, or subsequent date.
 ROBINSON, Mr. A., deputy commissioner, Fyzabad, furlough for 6 months, from April 1, or subsequent date.
 WELLS, Mr. W. F. W., city magistrate, Lucknow, furlough to Europe for 8 months, from March 20, or subsequent date.
 WILLIAMS, Mr. G. R. C., deputy commissioner, Jhansi, furlough for 1 year and 8 months, from April 1, or subsequent date.
 CONYBEARE, Mr. H. A., joint magistrate, Shahjampur, furlough for 1 year and 15 days, from March 20, or subsequent date.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 4.)

DAPHTRY, Surgeon-Major G. R., civil surgeon, Betul, is posted as civil surgeon to Hoshangabad until further orders.
 THOMAS, Colonel R. M. B., deputy commissioner, Raipur, is temporarily transferred to Sambalpur in the same capacity.
 PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner, Raipur, vice Colonel R. M. B. Thomas, or until further orders.
 CHISHOLM—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. W. Chisholm, commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, from April next, or subsequent date.
 MCMINN, Mr. C. W., C.S., officiating commissioner, Jubulpore Division, is appointed to officiate as commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, vice Mr. Chisholm, proceeding on leave, or until further orders.
 SHERLOCK-HUBBARD, Mr. I. S., surrendered, and Captain C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., assumed charge of the office of the examiner, State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces, on March 12.
 WHITE, Mr. G. G., executive engineer, Hoshangabad Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, from date on which he is relieved.
 LEEFE, Mr. C. O., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, is transferred from the chief engineer's office to the charge of the Hoshangabad Division.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, March 4.)

The undermentioned officers are detailed for duty at the Depot Wellington:—

PARKINSON, Captain J. R., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.
 HAWKER, Lieut. W. C., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.
 MUMM, Lieut. B. E., 7th Hussars.
 BROCH, Lieut. G. T., 7th Hussars.

The undermentioned officers, at present doing duty at the depot, will rejoin their regiments, the services of Captain Knox being utilised, if practicable, to return in charge of details from the depot:—

KNOX, Capt. C. W., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.
 SHIPLEY, Lieut. C. T., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
 KNOX, Capt., to travel on duty at the public expense.
 SHIRSEFF, Capt. G. F. F., 1 Battery 4th Brigade R.A., is directed to proceed to England for duty.

McGREGOR, Major-Gen. D. J., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, unemployed, is permitted at his own request to proceed to England.

HOWES, Col. A. J., Madras Infantry, is posted to Rangoon, for general duty, under the orders of the general officer commanding Burma Division.

BURN—The name of Capt. H. P. Burn, 1st Battalion the Rifle Brigade, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with their regimental depots in relief of Capt. Pemberton, selected for an adjutancy of Auxiliary Forces.

SCHREIBER, Lieut. A. L., R.E., Queen's Sappers and Miners, who has been transferred to the Bengal Presidency, is directed to proceed to Jhansi and report his arrival to the superintending engineer, Meerut command.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the elementary standard in Burmese:—

SYMONS, Lieut.-Colonel W. P., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, commandant Mounted Infantry, Burma, with great credit.

SMYTH, Captain O. S., R.A.

BURKE, Corporal, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

The following orders are confirmed:—

GRAHAM—By the General Officer commanding Burma division appointing Lieut. H. M. Graham, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, station staff officer, Thayetmyo, vice Major Rolland, 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, relieved.

CHERRY—By the General Officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Colonel F. S. Cherry, 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, as next senior officer, to command the station of Kamptee, during the absence of the brigadier-general commanding on a tour of inspection to Raipore and Sumbulpore; and Captain G. Henry, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Nagpore Force, station staff officer, in addition, and without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of the deputy assistant adjutant-general, on inspection duty with the brigadier-general commanding, with effect from Feb. 19.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

NORIE, Lieut. E. W. M., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. R. de H. Burton, proceeded on leave to England, dated Feb. 3.

TULLOCH, Lieut. J. A. S., R.E., on arrival from England, for duty with the corps, to be company officer, with effect from Feb. 11.

HAWKS, Lieut. T. B., wing officer and officiating adjutant 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, is confirmed in the latter appointment, dated July 14, 1886.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

HEARN, Surgeon M. L., arrived at Madras from Upper Burma, to do duty, station hospital, Secunderabad.

DURRANT, 1st Class Veterinary-Surgeon G., from Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad, to Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore.

SYMONDS, 1st Class Veterinary-Surgeon T. J., from Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, to Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, St. Thomas's Mount.

DAVIS, 1st Class Veterinary-Surgeon G. F., from Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, St. Thomas's Mount, to Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad.

HAZELTON, Veterinary-Surgeon E. H., from Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad, to Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, St. Thomas's Mount.

RENDLE—M'INTYRE—MASON—Captain A. W. Rendle, 8th Madras Infantry; Lieut. H. D. M'Intyre, 8th Madras Infantry; Lieut. H. E. M. Mason, 26th Infantry, the two latter at present doing duty with the 16th and 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, respectively, to be attached to the 10th Regiment Madras Infantry.

THOMAS, Lieut. H. St. G., 19th Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Lieut. F. H. S. Thomas, who will rejoin the 15th Madras Infantry.

The following orders are confirmed:—

O'DONOGHUE—By the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Lieut. M. E. O'Donoghue, 30th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, 4th class, Shewaygin district, without prejudice to his other duties, from May 1, last.

ALBAN, Captain C. F. S., 7th Bombay Infantry, to be station staff officer, 4th class, Irrawaddy district, without prejudice to his other duties from May 1 last.

SHAW, Captain R. C., 16th Bengal Infantry, to be station staff officer, 4th class, Tharawaddy district, without prejudice to his other duties, from May 1 last.

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. J. C., 7th Bombay Infantry, to be station staff officer, 4th class, Irrawaddy District, without prejudice to his other duties, from July 11 last.

GREENAWAY, Captain T., doing duty 30th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, 4th class, Shewaygin District, without prejudice to his other duties, from Jan 15, vice O'Donoghue, proceeded to Moulmein.

HAYNE, Captain A. G. H., Staff Corps, 15th Madras Infantry, for 182 days, from Jan. 25, or date of departure.

BARLO, Lieut. H. W. W., 1st Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., to the Nilgiri Hills and Madras, from March 1 to June 1, on private affairs.

CROKER, Major J., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for 182 days, from Feb. 9, in extension of three months' leave granted him by the general officer commanding Burma Division, Nilgiris, on m.c.

The Punjab police battalion for Burma, which is being raised by Captain Cook at Amritsar, is now complete to its full strength of 1,000 men.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, March 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

KETTLEWELL, Lieut. E. A., 22nd Bombay Infantry, wing officer and quartermaster and officiating adjutant, to be wing officer and adjutant vice Captain Hughes, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

FRYER, Lieut. G. W. S., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be wing officer and quartermaster, vice Lieut. Kettlewell, appointed adjutant.

TRACY—Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Captain A. Tracy, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, vice Captain A. H. W. Brett, seconded.

MEIN, Capt. A. B., Brigade Major, is posted to the Aden Brigade.

MEADOWES, Depy. Surg.-Gen. R. W., Medical Staff, on being relieved by Depy. Surg.-Gen. R. A. Chapple, will proceed in H.M.'s Troopship *Euphrates*, leaving on the 19th inst.

The following order is confirmed:—

STEELE, Capt. L. L., East Yorkshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to be Interpreter from Feb. 26, there being no qualified subaltern available.

FURLOUGHS.

PEMBERTON, Lieut.-Col. and Col. D. S., R.A., unemployed List, from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

BUCKLE, Major F., F Battery, 1st Brigade, from March 15 to July 15, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

BECHER, Captain E. F., E Battery, 2nd Brigade, from March 1 to Sept. 1, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

PENGREE, Captain H. W., F Battery, 2nd Brigade, from March 10 to Sept. 10, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

CHANCED, Lieut. H., A Battery, 2nd Brigade, from March 7 to June 6, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

DUFFUS, Lieut. G. S., F Battery 1st Brigade, from March 15 to Sept. 14, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

ADDINGTON, Lieut. the Hon. H. H. S., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to Cashmere, from March 1 to Aug. 31, on private affairs.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 10.)

MELLISS—The services of Major H. Melliss, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief from the 1st inst.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his commission:—

FORBES, Captain C. H. B., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BAILLIE, Lieut. R., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

AIRD, Sub-Conductor J., ordnance department, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

CARTER, Lieut. E. J., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. F. L. Fisher, S.C., Lieut.-Col. F. H. Thomas, Inf., Lieut.-Col. A. J. D. Hawes, S.C., Maj. T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Lieut. L. Fryer, prob. S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. G. Cloeté, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. B. Geoghegan, S.C., Capt. J. N. Walker, S.C., Lieut. T. H. Henderson, S.C., Lieut.-Col. H. T. Bulkley, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. A. E. Hanley, F. L. Rey, H. C. Irwin (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—C. L. B. Cumming (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. A. B. Seaman, six months; Surg. H. Hamilton, M.D., till Nov. 4.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. Weldon, S.C., one year; Lieut.-Col. T. S. Magan, S.C., three months; Lieut. F. C. W. Rideout, S.C., six months.

Lombay Estab.—Maj. R. Hennell, Inf., 183 days; Col. T. E. Strong, S.C., seven days; Maj. H. A. Vincent, S.C., till Sept. 2.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. T. Hume, six months' s.c.; H. T. Ferguson, six months' extry. leave (cancels leave previously given to return); R. T. Greer (Cov.), six months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—E. E. Spencer (Cov.), six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. R. B. Atkinson, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. L. Beech.
Bombay Estab.—Col. T. E. Strong, S.C., Maj. James Grant, S.C.,
 Capt. F. Stevenson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. E. Hartt, R. F. Cappin, E. S. Bellasis, R. W. Egerton.
Madras Estab.—G. W. Wicks.
Bombay Estab.—H. E. Winter (Cov.), A. E. Hight, J. F. Nash.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

DENNISTON—March 4, at Bareilly, the wife of J. L. Denniston, B.C.S., of a son.
 FORD—Feb. 22, at Bangalore, the wife of C. W. J. Ford, Esq., E.A.C. (Burmah), of a son.
 GRAY—March 8, at Bombay, the wife of James Gray, H.M.'s Mint, of a daughter.
 RAYE—Feb. 27, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major O'C. Raye, of a daughter.
 SCOTT—Feb. 25, at Mooltan, the wife of R. Scott, West Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.
 SOUTER—Feb. 28, at Ootacamund, the wife of Sir Frank Souter, of a son.
 WACE—Feb. 24, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. W. Wace, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—MIDDLETON—Feb. 22, at Calcutta, E. A. K. Adams, H.M.'s Mint, to Anita Clara, daughter of G. W. Middleton, of Giridhi.
 GOULDSWORTHY—POULSON—March 5, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by licence, Mr. John Gouldsworthy, Overseer, Saddle and Harness Factory, Arsenal, Bombay, to Anna Poulson, late of London.
 SMITH—HARD—March 1, at St. John's Church, T. A. Smith, M.R.C.V.S., Engineer, to Nellie, daughter of J. Hard, Esq. (Milton and Co).
 TOMLINSON—GILBERT—Feb. 19, at Sitapur, G. Tomlinson, to Arabella Gilbert, daughter of M. W. Gilbert, Esq., District Engineer of Sitapur.
 WILKINS—STERLING—Feb. 23, at Madras, R. J. Wilkins, Headmaster, Brigade Orphanage, Secunderabad, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of J. Sterling, Manager, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office, Eastern District.

DEATHS.

HIGGINS—March 1, at Madras, Julia Frances, wife of A. W. B. Higgins, Madras Civil Service, and daughter of Admiral H. S. Hillyar, C.B.
 McDOWELL—March 2, at Umballa, Sub-Conductor A. S. F. McDowell, Public Works Department, aged 37.
 MCINTYRE—Feb. 11, at Quetta, J. P. McIntyre, son of the late P. McIntyre, Honorary Surgeon, formerly of Cannanore, aged 37.
 WATERS—March 5, on Saturday, at Malabar Hill, Winnie, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major George Waters, aged 26.
 WILSON—Feb. 25, at Saharunpore, W. D. Wilson, late Permanent Way Inspector, Oude and Rohilkhand Railway, aged 53.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

CHERRY—March 21, at Bedford, the wife of Colonel Apsley Cherry, Commanding 16th Regimental District, of a daughter.
 CLARKE—March 20, at 51, Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, W., the wife of Major W. Senhouse Clarke, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, of a daughter.
 FITZHERBERT—March 20, at Somersal Hesbert, the wife of Major W. H. FitzHerbert, late Rifle Brigade, of a son.
 KNIGHT—March 21, at Anglesea, Gosport, the wife of Captain H. P. Knight, Royal Engineers, Adjutant Southern Submarine Mining Militia, of a daughter.
 MILMAN—March 19, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Everard Milman, R.A., of a daughter.
 YOUNG—March 19, at Rockmount, Helensburgh, Scotland, the wife of James Young, of Calcutta, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DANVERS—MUIR—Jan. 5, at St. Jude's Church, Randwick, Sydney, N.S.W., Charles, youngest son of Frederick C. Danvers, of the India Office, London, to Amelia Mary (Minnie), second daughter of the late J. R. Muir, of Ashfield.
 HAMILTON—OSBORNE—March 17, at St. Philip and St. James's Church, Cheltenham, Claude De Courcy Hamilton, Lieut. Royal Artillery, eldest son of Major-General T. De Courcy Hamilton, V.C., to Jeanie Kathleen, second daughter of Pat Hill Osborne, Esq., of Karenza, Cheltenham, and Currandooley, New South Wales.

DEATHS.

APPERLEY—March 14, at Mill Court, Alton, Hants, Catherina Esther, widow of the late Colonel William Wynne Apperley, H.E.I.C.S., of

Morben, Montgomeryshire, and daughter of the late Brigadier-General Newton Wallace, H.E.I.C.S., aged 71.
 BRODIE—March 15, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, Surgeon John Brodie, M.B., Medical Staff, aged 38.
 CHEPMELL—March 21, at The Hermitage, St. Martin's, Guernsey, Havilland Le Mesurier Chepmell, M.D., formerly Chaplain of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
 CLAYTON—March 20, at 58, Longridge-road, South Kensington, Emilius Clayton, formerly Lieutenant and Captain Scots Guards, aged 84.
 FOQUETT—March 20, suddenly, at Tezapore, Reading, Henry Foquett, Colonel, late B.N.I., aged 83.
 FORREST—March 20, at Uplands, Winchester, Elizabeth Ann, wife of General Forrest, C.B., Colonel 11th Hussars, aged 60.
 FULTON—March 23, at 161A, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Colonel John Fulton, aged 79.
 JONES—March 16, at 15, Manor-road, Holloway, N., after a long and painful illness, Major-General Jones, only son of the late Judge Jones, Bombay Presidency.
 KELLY—March 15, at his residence, Elleralie, Canterbury, General Thomas Conyngham Kelly, C.B., eldest son of the late Major-General Thomas Kelly, K.C., Commandant of Tilbury Forts, aged 79.
 LAMBERT—March 14, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Doris, the infant daughter of Captain M. H. Lambert, 4th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, aged 1 month.
 LAWFOORD—March 22, at 35, Eaton-place, Brighton, Henry Smith Lawford, late Solicitor to the India Office, aged 72.
 REAY—March 8, at Malta, on his way to England, Lieut.-Colonel E. Reay, of the 13th Bombay Infantry.
 SHEE—March 15, at Belgrave-place, Brighton, Harriett, wife of William Archer Shee, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., aged 75.
 STEWART—March 18, at 8, Sydney-place, Bath, Hannah Catherine Jane, widow of John Stewart, H.E.I.C.S.
 STODDARD—March 13, at Ramsgate, Mary Anne, widow of Captain Commandant Henry Stoddard, late of his Royal Highness the Nizam's Forces, Hyderabad Contingent, aged 67.
 WOOD—March 17, suddenly, in London, Major-General James Creighton Wood, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 59.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—March 23, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta ; Brindisi (s), Calcutta.—25, Hispania (s), Calcutta.
 BOMBAY—March 19, Thames (s), Shanghai.—21, Nizam (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—March 22, Methley Hall (s), Bombay.—23, Clan Macdonald (s), Bombay ; Clan Sinclair (s), Calcutta.
 MADRAS—March 19, Navarino (s), London ; Dacca (s).—22, Roma (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Verona*, from London, March 31 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 7 ; from Brindisi, April 11.

For Bombay : Capt. A. H. Gardner, Major Gordon, Capt. T. Patterson, Miss Hull, Lieut.-Colonel Riraz, Capt. A. C. Couper, Sub-Lieut. Hale Thompson, Mrs. Plinston and child, Lieuts. R. A. Smyth, V. B. Fane, Major C. H. Shepherd, Surgeon W. M. James, Mr. Paske, Miss Fairfield, Sub-Lieut. Johnson, Schoolmaster Riglen, Mrs. Riglen, Quartermaster-Sergeant and Mrs. Cook, Sergeant and Mrs. Hawkes. From Brindisi : Mrs. and Miss Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Major R. Patch, Dr. G. A. Maconochie, Miss Cotes, Mr. Elsmie, Mr. G. Cramp, Mr. P. Hordern, Mr. Bullen Smith, Capt. E. and Mrs. Wilmot.

For Alexandria : From Venice : Mrs. C. Irving and two daughters, Miss Ogilvie.

For Malta : Capt. and Mrs. Vansittart, Mrs. Wethered, Capt. Blane, Lieut. S. B. Roupell, R.N., Mr. A. Selby.

For Suez : Mr. Kimm.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, April 7 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 14 ; from Brindisi, April 18.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Capt. and Mrs. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and child, Lieut. Fagan, Conductor C. Clavering. From Brindisi : Lieut. Repton, Surgeon S. F. Bigger, Mr. A. G. Carden, Mrs. Carden, Mr. F. L. Reid, Capt. Skene Grant.

For Malta : Mr. F. G. Macleod.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, April 14 ; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, April 21 ; from Brindisi, April 25.

For Bombay : Mrs. Lee Warner, Sub-Lieut. Scharlieb, Mr. C. Rehbocke, Colonel Fendall Currie.
 For Aden : Mr. J. A. Williams.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, April 21 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, April 28 ; from Brindisi, May 2.

For Bombay : From Brindisi : Mr. A. F. Bruce.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 28 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 5 ; from Brindisi, May 9.

For Malta : Lieut. Hon. N. Calborne.

For Bombay: Mrs. Adam, Miss Anstruther. From Brindisi: Mr. Walter Saise.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail March 30.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. N. Neale, Capt. F. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson and child, Mr. A. S. Clough, Mr. Lewis Arnold.
For Bombay: Mrs. Bliss and child, Mrs. G. Bliss.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail March 31.

For Colombo: Miss Dunbar, Miss Merrikin.
For Madras: Rev. W. Lockett, Mr. John Stewart, Mr. J. M. Grant, Mr. D. C. C. Grant, Lieut. J. R. Johnston, Mr. A. H. Thomas.
For Calcutta: Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. S. T. Porter, Mr. J. H. Jones, Capt. Henry Wright, Mr. J. S. Ballock.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 14.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ferguson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson and three children, Mrs. Thomson and two children, Mr. C. Thomson, Mr. Stanley Bois, Mr. Grigson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon, Mr. H. W. Cave.
For Calcutta: Mr. Norfar.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, to sail March 26.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. C. K. Leighton, Mr. Evans, wife and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Byrne, Miss M. Catlin, Dr. Miller and wife, Mr. Hamilton, Dr. C. H. Bennett.

PASSENGERS per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, from Liverpool, March 22.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brown and two children, Mrs. Tilly and child.

For Madras: Mr. J. D. Milne, Mr. Shakerly.

For Calcutta: Mr. Bernard E. Lomax, Mr. Robert Glen, Mr. Robert Lunan.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, arrived at London, March 26.

From Calcutta: Colonel Bleazby, Mr. Falconer, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Crofton and child.

From Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Bowser and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moore, Colonel Bredin, Rev. G. M. and Mrs. Cobban, Master M. Cobban, Miss Cobban, Mr. Granamutta, Mrs. Vanes.

From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Paterson, four children and nurse, Mr. W. H. Aitken, Mrs. and Miss Lawrence and two children, Mr. K. H. Plumridge.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, to sail April 9.

For Bombay: Mrs. Henderson.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail April 23.

For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Cantlay.

For Madras: Mr. Sweet, Mr. Stephens.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. C. Bush.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail, May 14.

For Colombo: Mr. A. H. Roe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Tasmania*, Capt. G. C. Perrins, March 7.

From London: Mr. Ricketts, Mrs. and Miss Ricketts and five children, Miss Johnston, Mrs. and Miss Chesney, child and infant, Mrs. Reid, Mr. A. Atherton, Rev. H. C. Squires, Mrs. Goldney and child, Mrs. Shearer, two Masters Shearer, Miss Shearer, Mr. J. Adam, Mr. A. J. B. St. Leger, Miss Macdonald, Mr. E. Cloete, Mrs. Fentiman, Hon. Lieut. C. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and three children, Sheikh Abdoola, Miss Watkins.

From Brindisi: Rev. A. E. Stone, Major Newell, Mr. A. Stewart, Mrs. Haggard, Mr. E. Beldrum, Mr. P. Beldrum, Mr. H. S. Brown.

From Aden: General W. W. Goodfellow, Mr. Galpin, Mr. G. Granger.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. Atkinson, March 20.

From Bombay: Mr. J. L. Greaves, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. and Mrs. March Phillips, Mrs. Hillyar, Mr. Tinsley, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Dunn, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Kelly and infant, Miss Propert, Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. O'Sullivan.

From Aden: Mr. J. Farrer.

From Suez: Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Adam Morrison, Mr. Smyth.

From Port Said: Mr. Colquhoun, Miss Lowe.

From Malta: Mr. F. Snowden, Miss Miller, Mr. C. H. Sykes, Mrs. Lockes.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. L. M. Wibmer, left Bombay, March 11.

For London: Mrs. Wozencroft, Colonel and Mrs. Kincaid, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cockerell, Major and Mrs. H. E. P. Thomas and two children, Mrs. W. Pendlebury, two children and infant, Mr. Burge, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Crawhall, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. S. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, Miss Huntley, Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mrs. A. M. Thompson, Mrs. East, Rev. A. Orton, Colonel Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Mrs. Cadge, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Meridale's infant, Mr. H. C. Fellowes Gordon, Mr. W. A. Cairnes, Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, Capt. C. A. Shepherd, Mr. Large, Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. F. D. Gilder, Mr. J. Turner, Lieut. Guinness, Mr. Arthers, Mr. Hore, Mr. E. W. Hazelgrove, Mr.

W. L. Galpine, Mrs. Galpine and two Misses Galpine, Hon. Dadabha Naoroji, Mr. F. M. Dadina, Mr. W. S. Shirlfall, Mrs. P. T. Large.

For Brindisi: Mr. Barton, Right Rev. Bishop Ninde, Miss Ninde, Mr. Shubuck, Mr. and Mrs. Master, Mrs. Grenville Walton, Lieut.-Colonel Bradstreet, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Ind, Mr. Walker.

For Gibraltar: Dr. P. M. Lisboa Pinto.

For Suez: Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. A. M. R. Renny, Mr. A. Watson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, from London, March 17.

For Calcutta: Miss Handy, Capt. Fuller, Miss Evangeline Watson, Mr. W. Dundas, Mr. D. McDonald, Mr. P. C. V. Barnett, Mr. A. Macmahon, Mr. T. R. Snelling, Miss Brook, Surgeon and Mrs. F. W. Thomson, Mr. K. K. Roy, Mr. H. L. Ghosal, Mr. Hinglebery, Mr. H. A. Eagleton.

For Colombo: Miss Beyts, Mrs. Mactaggart, Major and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Mrs. and Miss Graham, Major Alves.

For Malta: Mr. J. R. Edwards, Lieuts. C. E. Ruck Keene, W. Campbell, T. T. B. Jones Parry, Mr. J. R. Edwards, Mr. W. J. Horn, Mr. W. H. Pound, Lieut. G. E. Benson.

For Suez: Lieuts. J. J. D. Sillery, E. F. Twigg, A. H. Jenkins, C. H. Young, C. B. Morland, C. E. M. Priestley, W. M. Master, C. H. Davies, A. E. Loader.

For Madras: Mr. J. Trefry, Mr. R. G. Beswetherick, Mr. J. Lushbrook, Mr. H. Cowling, Mr. S. Denaham, Mr. A. Hoyle.

For Port Said: Miss Barnes.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Brindisi*, Capt. Adams, from London, March 24.

For Madras: Mr. M. Barton.

For Calcutta: Rev. M. Kirby, Mr. Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two children, Mr. James Kelby, Mrs. Driesen, Mr. J. Crock, Lieut. Heyman, Mr. Knight.

For Port Said: Sir John and Lady Burgoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Gretton and two sons, Mr. J. M. Boyson, Mrs. Yaish and three children.

For Aden: Lieut. Hon. H. A. Stanhope.

For Bombay: Lieut. Donne, Mrs. Sangster, Mr. R. Stainton, Mr. Young, Lieut. Hume.

For Malta: Mrs. Seymour, Rev. Mr. Rardon, Major G. Proudfoot.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. A. Wheler, sailing on March 18.

For London: Capt. Welchman King, Mr. C. L. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Clark, Mr. A. Butler.

For Brindisi: Mr. D. A. Dickson, Mr. Morgan, Colonel J. G. Forbes, Mr. W. Woodward, C.S., Mr. J. C. Doran, Mr. Reginald Saunders, Miss Elliott, Sir C. A. Elliott, Mr. Finckh, Mr. H. W. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Crocker, Colonel R. B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Berger.

For Suez: Mr. W. Elliott, Mr. Gregory.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. W. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr. J. B. Duncan.

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, sailing on March 25.

For London: Mr. S. Fitze, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. Warden, Miss Sillon, Mr. W. G. Scott, Mrs. J. LeMesurier, Mr. W. J. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill and two infants, Hon. Maude Lawrence, Major-General and Mrs. E. Dandridge, Mr. Goodliffe, Mrs. Chapman and infant, Mrs. and Miss Bond, Major Dashwood, Mr. C. R. Markes, Mrs. Campbell, Master Campbell, Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. Cameron Arrol, Rev. and Mrs. Gillispie and three children, Mrs. Keighby, Master Lawrence, Mrs. Vanstillart, Mr. Duffus, Colonel S. Fellowes, Capt. and Mrs. Shortland.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. Samuella, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Mr. St. Clair Grant, Hon. Mr. Justice Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham, child and infant, Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, General Carnegie, Colonel F. J. Todd, Mr. F. L. Cox, Mr. Leap, Rev. and Mrs. Blackstock, child and infant, Mr. Trotter.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. A. Richardson.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE MOSLIMS OF BENARES.—The *Indian Courier*, a Hindoo paper, says:—"The Mahomedans of Benares, as a community, observed the Jubilee in a style which could not be too highly admired. The style was one of *Eed*, which, according to their religion, is a day of very great importance. They held a prayer-meeting at their general prayer ground near Raj Ghat, which was attended by thousands of Mahomedans of all ranks. His Highness the Nawab of Tonk was among the number. After the *Khutba* was read, the Mahomedans assembled in one voice, and in a chorus pronounced, Ameen! Ameen! Ameen! which created a great impression in the minds of all assembled, believers as well as non-believers. After the ceremony was over, blankets, corn and money were given away in alms by his Highness the Nawab of Tonk. It needs be mentioned that the idea of this prayer-meeting was a spontaneous one, and not inspired by any outside influence. All the more creditable to the community. Although thousands of Mahomedans had assembled on the spot, the assembly was a most orderly one, and everything was conducted with becoming decorum and solemnity.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE AT CALCUTTA.—The *Indian Mirror* says:—A banquet, followed by an evening party, was recently given in honour of Mr. and Mrs. George Yule by Sir Henry Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, at their residence, 3, Kyd-street. It was a large and successful gathering, of which a novel and

pleasing feature was the considerable number of Hindoo ladies present. It was, we believe, the first party of its kind in Calcutta—the first dinner given by distinguished Englishmen to which Indian gentlemen and ladies have been freely invited. About sixty guests—ladies and gentlemen—Europeans, Hindoo, and Mahomedan—sat to dinner, at which the health of Mr. and Mrs. Yule and Mrs. Yule Smith was proposed by our worthy hosts, and warmly received. The grounds were illuminated, and an amateur Bengali concert party played well-selected tunes. The ladies contributed to the entertainment by their music, in which a daughter of the well-known Tagore family took part. These social gatherings promoting, as they undoubtedly do, the growth of friendly feelings between the community, come upon us with peculiar fitness in the wake of the Imperial Jubilee. Sir Henry Harrison and Mr. Cotton have broken through a long-standing prejudice, and set a praiseworthy example which other Englishmen should not be slow to imitate, and to which our countrymen would do well to respond.

THE GOVERNMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION.—The *Indian Mirror* says:—We could hardly believe the statement made in a Bombay paper that the Finance Committee have proposed a reduction of between two and three lakhs of rupees in the educational grants. It now remains to be seen what support the Government of India gives to this proposal. Already the Indian Government spends much less than it ought to for educational purposes, and it would be an egregious folly to reduce its present expenditure for education. The Educational Department does not admit of the least reduction. We trust Lord Dufferin will not give his sanction to this highly impolitic suggestion of the Finance Committee. His Excellency must know that nothing would make his Government more unpopular and unbearable than discouragement of education, which is universally admitted to be the chief blessing of British rule in India.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.—The *Indian Spectator* says:—“Mr. Herbert Gladstone could not have seen enough of India for all practical purposes. But he has utilised his opportunities to the best advantage, and is not likely to let the grass grow under his feet, however reticent he may have appeared to his interviewers. At any rate, he has seen enough of the country to tempt him to come out again next spring, other engagements permitting. Nothing could be more interesting to himself or more useful to us than a second visit from Mr. Gladstone, and if he could induce the Grand Old Man himself to spend a few weeks in India, it would leave nothing to be desired. We do not see why a cruise on Indian waters, say on the *Sunbeam*, need be less acceptable than elsewhere.”

THE LATE MRS. TUCKER.—The *Indian Spectator* says:—Mrs. Tucker, of the Salvation Army, one of the most reckless workers in faith, has gone to her rest. It is hard to conceive such an energetic spirit inhabiting a frame so light and fragile. Her enthusiasm was absolutely phenomenal for the Eastern mind, and we take it for a fact, though we may not see it, that its influence will spread over generations and its memory will stimulate the effort so recklessly devoted by her people to their Saviour's cause.

THE NON-SLAUGHTER OF COWS ON JUBILEE DAY.—The *Hindu* says:—The Government of Bombay have contributed substantially to the future development of amity and friendship between the Mahomedans and Hindoos by commending in an official resolution the decision of the Mahomedan butchers not to kill cows on the Jubilee day. Such a recognition on the part of the Government would stimulate the exercise of mutual forbearance, and would induce both parties to yield to, and respect the wishes of, the other. It would produce the impression on the Mahomedan mind that our rulers are as anxious as ourselves that both the communities should always cultivate feelings of fellowship and cordiality towards each other. The Hindoos would appreciate the conduct of their co-religionists all the better, and would strive to win similar praise by displaying the same readiness to sacrifice their own prejudices for the sake of their Mahomedan fellow-brethren when their turn comes.

THE EFFECT OF THE JUBILEE.—It is pleasing to read the following in the *Hindu*:—“No one can entertain a doubt that the celebration of this memorable event (the Jubilee) in almost every town and village throughout the country and the permanent memorials which will be erected in many places, will have the effect of quickening the political consciousness of the people. More people will come to know what sort of a person the Queen is and how she has been ruling her empire. Their feeling of loyalty will become more real and more active, and they will learn to gather comfort from the uniform benevolence of her character and rule against local vagaries and hardship. The bond of attachment between the Indian and the English nation will be drawn closer than ever, and each will look upon the other with greater confidence and brotherly feeling. The reign of Queen Victoria has been one of the longest in the annals of England, and that she may live long enough to make her reign the longest not only in the history of England, but in that of any country in the world, is the sincere and devout prayer of the people of India.”

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been settled that not only the three lancer regiments, but the 7th Bengal Cavalry also, remain in Upper Burma, to the end of the hot weather at any rate.

RECRUITING is actively proceeding, a contemporary hears, among the Goorkhas, some of the new battalions being actually in excess of the authorised establishment. The Gharwalis of the 2nd battalion, 4th Goorkhas, are therefore to be transferred to the 2nd battalion, 3rd Goorkhas, on the formation of the latter battalion.

OWING to the well-known unhealthiness of the troops in the Dehli Fort, it is considered probable that the No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, will not be sent thereon, arrival from Burma, but to some more healthy place.

The following Medical officers have been detailed to proceed to England:—Surgeon-Major A.A. Macrobin, by the troopship of March 20th; Surgeon-Major D. C. Grose, by troopship of April 2nd; Surgeon Baker, by troopship leaving about the 1st of May.

AN Army Schoolmistress writes:—“Having just arrived in India I find that my pay next year as a married schoolmistress will amount to £26 12s. 3½d. On engagement in England by the Director-General of Military Education, I was informed that my pay, as a 3rd class army schoolmistress, would be £30 per annum, and this amount is inserted on my appointment paper. As there is every probability of the rupee becoming still more depreciated in value, the difference between what married army schoolmistresses should receive, namely, £30 per annum, and what they actually will receive from the Indian Government, will become a very serious matter. Would anyone kindly inform me why the unfortunate married schoolmistress should not receive the equivalent of our English pay, as is done in every other instance, including that of the schoolmasters?”

THE following notification is published in the *Army Circular*:—The Commander-in-Chief has noticed in the annual school inspection reports the great disparity between the number of men on the school books and the number that attend the school inspection. The usual reply given by commanding officers when asked the reason for this small attendance is that parades and military trainings interfere with it; but as long previous notice is always given of the Inspector's visit, and as the inspection usually lasts more than one day, his Excellency considers that with a little forethought and arrangement nearly all the men on the school books could attend the inspection without their current duties and parades being interfered with.

AMONGST the passengers by the last mail steamer from home was Colonel G. T. Pretymann, R.A., the future Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery in India. Colonel Pretymann will, however, not take up his destined duties till Major Keith's period of service as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery expires, when the new arrangement of the Staff of the Artillery, which was notified some time ago, will be carried out. This, it will be remembered, involves the absorption of the Deputy Assistant-General of Artillery, while providing the Inspector-General with a Brigade-Major for the cold weather, and abolishes also the present post of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery.

In the last issue of the *Army Circular* are republished the proceedings of a court-martial held at Bhamo on Jan. 18, at which Jemadar Uttur Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, was charged with “having at Bhamo, on Nov. 15, 1886, misbehaved in the presence of an armed party of the enemy, against whom it was his duty to act, by saying to the men of F Company 26th Regiment Punjab Infantry, which company he commanded, ‘run, run, retire,’ or words to that effect.” He was also charged with “having at Bhamo, on Nov. 15, 1886, misbehaved in the presence of an armed party of the enemy, against whom it was his duty to act, by running away when he should have stayed and fought.” The court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. H.E. Sir Frederick Roberts, in confirming the sentence, says:—“I am unable to accept the recommendation to mercy. At first, in the face of an unknown danger, Jemadar Uttur Singh acted with prudence and decision, but no sooner had the presence of the enemy been realised than he shamelessly fled, carrying with him his company. I deeply regret such conduct on the part of a Native officer who has done long and faithful service; but I am quite unable to reduce a sentence which does no more than adequately mark the gravity of the offence.”

SERGEANT EDMOND FOWLER, V.C., is the first brave man deprived of the much coveted Cross for Valour by sentence of a court-martial since the Victoria Cross was instituted some thirty years ago. He has been tried for embezzlement, and reduced to the rank of private.

LORD AND LADY REAY have both become Life Members of the Bombay centre of St. John's Ambulance Association, and have each given Rs. 50 to the funds of the said centre.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

FOR THE WOMEN.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

"Ave Imperatrix, Moriturne te Salutant!"

We knit a riven land to strength by cannon, code and sword;
We drove the road for all men's feet, we bridged the raving
ford;

We cleared the waste of force and wrong, we bade the land be
still,
And, wheresoe'er that will was good, we wrought the peoples'
will.

The wisdom of the West is theirs—our schools are free to all,
The strength of all the West is theirs—to prop them lest they
fall;

And men may say what things they please, and none dare stay
their tongue,

But who has spoken out for these, the women and the young!

Who know but you, O men we taught and men who teach us
now,

Co-heirs of our eight hundred years and..... Servants of the
Cow—

Who know but you the life you cloak secure from alien stare?
Are all our gifts for men alone, or may your women share?

Small wish have they for learning's light or wisdom of the
West—

Small wish have you that they should learn, or we should break
their rest,

But—pitiless as when He spoke, untempered, quick to slay—
The curse God laid on Eve is theirs for heritage to-day.

You know the "Hundred Danger Time" when gay with paint
and flowers,

Your household gods are bribed to help the bitter, helpless
hours;

You know the worn and rotten mat whereon the mother lies;
You know the *Sootak* room unclean,—the cell wherein she dies.

Dies—with the babble in her ear of midwife's muttered charm,
Dies—spite young life that strains to stay—the suckling in her
arm;

Dies in the three times heated air—scorched by the Birthfire's
breath—

Foredoomed, you say lest anguish lack, to haunt her home in
death.

These things you know and more than these—grim secrets of the
Dead,

Foul horrors done in ignorance, by Time on Folly bred;

The women have no voice to speak, but none can check your
pen—

Turn for a moment from your strife and plead their cause, O
men!

Help now—for your own sakes give help Look! since the
world began

'Was never people walked apart—the woman from the man.

And you are rich in all our lore, you make our thoughts your
own,

But, by the mothers of your race, you cannot rise alone.

Help here—and not for us the boon and not to us the gain—

Make room to save the babe from death, the mother from her
pain.

Is it so great a thing we ask?—Is there no road to find
When women of our people seek to help your womenkind?

No word to sap their faith, no talk of Christ or creed need be,

But woman's help in woman's need and woman's ministry.

Such healing as the West can give, that healing may they win.

Draw back the *pardah* for their sakes and let our women in!

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HANCOCK.

Lieut.-General Hancock, Director-General of Railways in India, who died at Calcutta on the 9th inst., joined the service as Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, in June, 1852, arriving in this country in July, 1854. He attained to the rank of Lieutenant the same year; and was attached to the Sappers and Miners, Poona, in the following year. In 1858 he was appointed commanding officer of the corps, and in the same year obtained the rank of Captain. In the following year he was appointed Assistant Engineer, and acting Executive Engineer of the Poona District. In January, 1860, General Hancock was transferred to Bombay, where he held the appointment of Assistant to the Superintendent of Harbour Defences. In May of the same year he was appointed acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Gujarat. He subsequently held the appointments of acting Executive Engineer in Surat and Broach and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Surat; and later on of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, North-East Extension, G. I. P. Railway. In March, 1863, he was again transferred to Bombay

as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. Returning from a two years' furlough to Europe, he was in February, 1865, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways and officiating Consulting Engineer for the Vihar Water Works. From 1870 to 1871, in which latter year he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he held the appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in addition to those of Under-Secretary to Government, Railway Branch, and Consulting Engineer for Reclamations. Returning from furlough to Europe in December, 1874, he resumed charge of the above offices. He had subsequently another furlough to Europe, and was in 1881 appointed Joint Secretary to Government, Railway Branch. From May to November, 1883, General Hancock's services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India. He was again placed on special duty under the Government of India from January to March, 1884, in which year he obtained the rank of Major-General. In June, 1884, he was reappointed as Chief Engineer, first class, and Joint Secretary to Government, Railway Branch, Bombay. From November, 1885, to January, 1886, General Hancock has been working in the sister presidency as Director-General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch; and was on special duty in connection with the Frontier Railways in March and April, 1886. He was elected chairman of the Corporation in 1877 and 1878, and at the end of his term of office in the latter year the Corporation recorded a special vote of thanks to him for the ability and uniform courtesy with which he had discharged his duties.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD BROOME, C.E.

Mr. W. Martin Wood writes to us as follows:—

Some little time back your "Domestic Occurrences" contained the name of Mr. Edward Broome, Civil Engineer, as having died at Southport, something under 60 years of age. It struck me then that a note of Mr. Broome's quiet work in India ought to be made; but opportunity has not served me until now, and I have no exact particulars by me. He went out to carry forward the late Maharajah Holkar's project of erecting cotton mills at Indore. This he did from, I believe, the very foundations of the mills to the fitting up of the machinery, and then carried on the concern successfully for many years until his retirement some time since 1880. It was in 1875 I met him at Indore and was shown over all the factory, and heard him describe, with modest pride, how the whole of the construction and machine work had been carried through solely, as I understood, by aid of the Native *maitres* and fitters whom he had taught. One can readily imagine that it required true British perseverance thus to set up and organise a bit of Lancashire on the plain of Malwa. Having just come up the Simrol Ghat by the old Bombay and Agra-road—a good piece of engineering work but with many very steep gradients—I asked how they had managed to get up the boilers, large wheels, and other heavy iron machinery. You must remember this was done long before the Indore railway was even thought of; so that from Khindwa, all through Nimar, and past that deep defile, where are (or were) the Burwai Iron Works, the haulage had to be done by bullock power. "Well," said Broome, "I really don't know how we did it, but here it is." The mills were then working at full power, and preparations were being made for additional factories since erected. He showed me the substantial cotton cloths they were making—no china clay and oversizing which some of the Bombay mills have been sophisticated into using—and pointed to different descriptions that were going into all parts of Central India and Rajputana, including the striped blue and white stuff much affected in the latter province. He also explained how they had tried to meet the whim of the people both as to buying cotton and selling the goods, so as to conciliate prejudices and make a steady trade to rival the imported Manchester goods. Something should be said for the prince-merchant, who used to be criticised for his money-making propensities. The design to introduce this modern steam-driven industry was said to be entirely the Maharajah's own conception, as it was his own capital that was sunk in the great experiment. Neither Mr. Broome nor anyone else could say what the factory had cost. It used to be spoken of as eight lakhs; but, judging roughly from mills of similar size in Bombay, the outlay must have been much more than that sum, especially considering the very heavy cost of carriage of all the machinery from the seaboard. To set against that would be the cheaper cost of masonry and brickwork; but even the latter—there was a brickwork chimney 80 feet high—would require many special appliances. As to the fuel difficulty, they had not begun to feel that seriously; chiefly wood was used, but they will have had some of the Mapani coal from the Central Provinces since the railway has been carried to Indore. In course of conversation with the Hon. Dewar Ruggonath Rao, he explained that they were providing for future supplies of wood fuel not only by conserving the few forests left but by planting. Perhaps some of your correspondents may say how the fuel question has been met under the increased consumption of the Indore mills, for the scant forests of India are ill-matched against the absorbing demand of steam furnaces; and this problem of reforestation is a practical question for all India, alike in British territory and Native States.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 96	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to	100½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	108	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	107	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	199	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Ra. all	10 pr.ct.	730
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	840
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	610
EXCHANGER BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	109

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr.ct.	325
Apollo ...	1,100	175	285
Bellary ...	400	nil.	430
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	140
Colaba ...	125	0	580
Dholera Ginning ...	1,380	16	120
East India ...	all	130	1,325
Fort ...	1,000	150	1,750
French ...	8,500	45 p.s.	500
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	400
Khangam ...	—	—	360
Mercantile ...	—	—	95
Mofussil Co. ...	250	50	410
Mummar M. ...	all	0	235
New Berar ...	500	60	510
New Indian ...	400	0	100
Prince of Wales ...	125	30	380
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	1,000	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	90	1,200
Sind ...	500	70	535
Yolkart ...	800	20	610

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	610
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	50	430
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	99
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	30	890
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	20	815
Bombay United ...	100	35	595
Central India ...	1,000	20	595
Cooria Mills ...	all	—	—
D. Spinning ...	1,000	75	1,070
Dhru Mills ...	all	25	640
Empress Co. ...	1,000	25	655
Frankie Pettit ...	1,000	20	200
Golan Baba ...	1,000	20	155
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	40	740
Hindustan ...	1,000	60	650
Hingnashat Mill ...	500	30	835
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	20	450
Imperial Co. ...	500	70	1,380
Indian Manufacturing ...	500	25	575
James Greaves ...	500	40	200
Jaffer Ali ...	500	30	1,113½
Jowras Baloo ...	1,000	30	870
Khandesh ...	1,000	20	810
Khatoo Mackungsee ...	100	5	135
Leopold ...	100	100	2,725
Madras United ...	1,000	—	550
Mahalunnes ...	1,000	—	1,210
Manookjee Petit ...	all	—	180
Mazgon ...	250	9	1,470
Morari Goudlase ...	1,000	50	70
Nalgam ...	100	—	410
National ...	1,000	40	800
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	510
Oriental ...	400	15	130
Paroll ...	400	—	75
People of India ...	—	6½	1,500
Prince of Wales ...	500	80	1,240
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	525
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	295
Soundardas ...	1,000	50	235
Southern India ...	500	20	475
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	660
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	—
Western India ...	1,000	50	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-2-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New 420 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	850
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
R. B. & C. I. B. Co. ...	198-15-5	do.	360
New 418 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	215
Bombay Ice Co. ...	600	111
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,725
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	—	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	40
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	240

Kemp & Co. ...	175	33½
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	—	107½
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,190
Thacker and Co. ...	all	183

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazgon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—March 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 95 12 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	99 4 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 6 to 99 8	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 6 to 99 8	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1885 (1895) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1886 (1896) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1887 (1897) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 10 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 10 to	—
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	94 8 to 95 0	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	135 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	850 to 852½
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	150 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to
National of India ...	£12½	110 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	103 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	120 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,540 to 1,550
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowrahe Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneerunge Opal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuckie ...	100
Aruttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£230
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkula (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	100
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coochela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessal and Farbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsari ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East India, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogram ...	10
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob (Assam) ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72 to	—
Hoolmree (Assam) ...	100	90 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to	47
India Total ...	500	435 to	—
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Kalachorra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	—
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	36 to	38
Kunshunporo (Cachar) ...	100	18 to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	80 to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	—	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	198 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	39 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to	—
Loobah ...	100	118 to 120	—
Lower Assam ...	£27½	23 to	—
Luckinporo (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	7 to	8
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Moitha (Assam) ...	100	100 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	99 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—	—
New Fallothi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	—
New Gola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to	—
Pankabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to	—
Putareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to	—
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Sapakati ...	100	110 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disot.	—
Seemah ...	—	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	80 to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	42 to 43	—
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	79 to	—
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to 87	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	10 to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to	—
Tecsta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to 102	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	115 to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	—

LONDON.—March 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	87½ to 87½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101½ to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	101½ to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	65 to 69
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	71 to 72
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	106 to 108
6 Do. 1885-96 ...	109 to 114
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 to 108
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100 to 116

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to	8
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to	4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	161 to	163
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22 to	22½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1933 ...	—	22½ to	23
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	24½ to	25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	117 to	120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	148 to	150
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	127 to	129
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	130 to	132
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	118 to	115
Oude & Rohilkund, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to	127
Rohilkund and Kumaon, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	99 to	101
Sinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 103 ...	—	23½ to	23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1933 ...	5	23½ to	23½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	126 to	123
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	102 to	104
Do. do. ...	5	—	—
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	108 to	110
Do. do. ...	35	—	—
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	20½ to	20½

TELEGRAPHS.

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Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	13 to 14
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	...	all	100 to 102
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	104 to 107
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	102 to 104
Do. Exten. Austr. & China	...	all	11½ to 12
Do. 5 p.c. Debenture	...	all	104 to 107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	102 to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	100 to 105
Indo-European Lim.	...	all	34½ to 38

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Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on and of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the said custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 18th March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 16th March; and from Calcutta to the 15th March.

THE Public Service Commission has been dissolved, and a sub-committee, consisting of six of its members, appointed to continue the inquiry.

A RESOLUTION, issued by the Bombay Government on the 11th inst., intimates that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the charges brought against Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, Political Agent, Cambay, by Mr. Shamrao N. Land, the Dewan of the State, have found him guilty. Mr. Wilson has been suspended pending a reference of the case to the Secretary of State.

MR. WILSON has decided to appeal against the decision of Government, and a representation to the Secretary of State on the subject is in course of preparation.

THE Government of India have requested the various local Governments to furnish them with their opinions on the question of the appointment of agents in England for procuring English stores and appliances required by Indian Port Trusts under the direct orders of the trustees.

It has been absolutely decided to abandon the contemplated Legislative Council meeting at Delhi over the Punjab Land Bills. These, it is found, will be much modified before being passed, the select committee not accepting the radical changes of system proposed by Sir Charles Aitchison.

RECOMMENDATIONS will be shortly submitted to the Secretary of State for forming United Burma into a Lieutenant-Governorship.

ORDERS will at once issue for the raising of a battalion of Military Police, 500 strong, at Manipur, for service in the Kobo Valley. The nucleus of this regiment will be formed by volunteers from the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th regiments of Gurkha Light Infantry and from the battalions of the Assam Frontier Police. In order to save time it is proposed to draft the men at once into the police, with their arms and clothing, just as they stand in their respective corps. The Military Police will relieve the 44th Gurkas of garrison duty at Tammu and Oktong, thus enabling the latter to return to Manipur.

THE garrison on the Lower Chindwin River are now in direct telegraphic communication with the Burma Field Force Head-quarters at Mandalay, a telegraph office having been opened at Ahlon.

THE Wuntho Tsawbwa has at last submitted, and the most serious obstacle that remained to the complete pacification of Upper Burma has thus been removed.

THE most important engagement with the dacoits in Upper Burma since the last *Pioneer Mail* was despatched is that in which Lieutenant Wapshare, with twenty-four lances of his regiment, the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, after making a forced march on the 12th ult., came up with and routed 300 dacoits under the leadership of Boh Hantha, who, together with four other boh and a large number of their men, was killed. Kote Duffadar Afzul Hussain and four troopers of the regiment mentioned have been brought to notice for distinguished gallantry in this affair. There have also been a number of minor engage-

ments, in most of which parties of the 1st Madras Lancers took part, and the dacoits were, of course, worsted.

It is expected that the whole of the new military police, numbering over 4,500 men, will have landed in Burma by the middle of this month. Between 1,500 and 2,000 sepoy recruited from the Native army are also being sent as police.

Notes of the Week.

MANY Anglo-Indians and many Natives of India will learn with deep regret the death of the Rev. James Long, who for many years did excellent work in Calcutta when stationed there as one of the representatives of the Church Missionary Society. We reproduce to-day a brief obituary notice written of him by the kindly hand of his friend, Mr. J. B. Knight, for the *Indian Magazine*. All that Mr. Knight says of the deceased will be fully endorsed by all who knew the man. There were several who knew him without understanding some of the hidden and brighter phases of his character, and who, perhaps, thought him self-opinionated, and holding extreme views on Indian questions. But those who knew him intimately could appreciate his genuineness and earnestness in whatever he took in hand to do. He did much good service for the Government of India, and the peoples of India had no more honest friend amongst Englishmen. He knew their weaknesses, but he also knew their better qualities, and was ever ready to assist in every movement for their real good.

His zeal in this respect was supposed at one time to have outrun his discretion when many years ago his translation of a Bengali drama, which represented the English Indigo Planters in an unfavourable light, drew upon him a prosecution, which entailed upon him a sentence of fine and imprisonment by the High Court of Calcutta. Mr. Knight does not touch upon this episode in his career, but he might have done so without scruple, for the incident, if not altogether forgotten, is not fraught with the memories of the bitter feelings which then had full sway. The great enemy of the Planters then was they believed Sir Ashley Eden—who was supposed to have instigated or encouraged Mr. Long in his literary labour against the Planters; but Sir Ashley has not only lived down the hatred then shown to him by that class but has won their respect and esteem—having shown himself a just and discriminating ruler when he had full power in Bengal. The whirligig of time brought in his revenges in Mr. Long's favour also, but he had left India before this change of feeling came about. He has died, however, respected and regretted by even old enemies.

SIR A. R. THOMPSON has handed over the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal to Sir S. Bayley, and left India for England. An Anglo-Indian journal sums up the characteristics of the late Lieutenant-Governor as "balance of mind, practical wisdom, common sense, sobriety of judgment, and moderation." Praise of a ruler could not be higher.

UPON the same day Sir C. Aitchison handed over the reins of the Punjab to Sir J. Lyall. Regarding the former the *Times* correspondent takes upon himself to say, "His great ability, experience, and strong sense of duty are universally admitted; but he does not appear to have succeeded in making himself generally popular, and his administration has been somewhat of a disappointment—a fact which is, perhaps, largely due to circumstances for which he is not to blame."

THE above is charmingly naïve and self-complacent, but the sad thing about it is that people who don't judge for themselves, and they are many, are prone to accept the words of a barrister telegraphing the gossip of the Bengal Club to the *Times* during a leisure hour of a Sunday afternoon as a true reflex of Indian public opinion. It is thus

that Indian official reputations often suffer. Sir C. Aitchison's good service in the Punjab has caused his presence to be invited on the Supreme Council, whose his experience and judgment will perhaps be better appreciated.

THE DEWAN OF INDORE has been thanked by Sir Lepel Griffin for a lecture which he delivered against infant marriages amongst the Hindoos. Sir Lepel said that the English law which compelled Rukmibhai to go to her husband against her will was a disgrace and an outrage upon human society. "In conclusion," says the telegram, "he advised his Hindoo friends, if they wished to occupy a high position in the world, to treat women well."

THE Sultan of Johore, who made many friends in England during his visits to this country, has been recognised since his accession as an enlightened ruler, and one most anxious to develop the resources of his territory to the fullest extent. He has lands of virgin soil specially suited for the growth of tobacco, pepper, and many other valuable products; there are forests of primeval timber, including teak, ironwood, india-rubber, and various other tropical and valuable woods; the fibrous plants known as "Rhea" and "Mhoova," which are used as substitutes for cotton, flax and wool—the former being also employed for mixing with silk—are indigenous to the soil. The wealth which the development of the various industries in connection with these products would produce would be great, but hitherto the difficulty has been to attract foreign capital to the scene. This difficulty is now likely to be overcome, judging from a prospectus, which will be found amongst our advertisements to-day, of "The Johore Company, Limited." In this Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, invite subscriptions towards the necessary capital for acquiring certain valuable concessions obtained from the Sultan of Johore by Mr. Keswick, of the well-known firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company, comprising the right to select 100,000 acres of land (an area of upwards of 156 square miles) in the territory of Johore and Muar in the Malay Peninsula, distant about ninety miles from Singapore. Upwards of 80,000 acres, believed to be the choicest and most valuable land in the territory, have, it is stated, been already selected, and the Company intends to work on the lines of the Deli Maatschappij Company, which has just declared a dividend for last year of no less than 137 per cent. The Prospectus of "The Johore Company" gives very detailed explanations for intending investors, and, coming out under the high auspices it does, it should be not only a great commercial success, but the bringer of wealth and prosperity to England's staunch and loyal friend, the Sultan of Johore and his people.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The Budget has evoked very little criticism or discussion, probably because no old taxes are remitted and no new taxes are imposed. Such expressions of opinion as have appeared in various newspapers are, however, by no means unanimous. The *Calcutta Englishman* congratulates Sir A. Colvin on having produced as satisfactory a Budget as could be expected out of unfavourable materials. The *Bombay Gazette* says that, in spite of much which emphasises every call to prudence, the Budget gives one more proof that on the whole the financial condition of India is sound. The *Times of India*, on the other hand, describes it as a makeshift, and says the two ends have been drawn together by hook and by crook, but that not the slightest effort is apparent to grapple with the real difficulties of Indian finance. The *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta says the Budget confirms the conviction that the abolition of the cotton import duties was a gross injustice to India.

The use which Sir A. Colvin has made of the Famine Insurance Fund to obviate a deficit seems to be generally approved. The *Calcutta Statesman* thinks that the Government wisely recognised the illusory character of that fund, and the *Allahabad Pioneer* holds that Sir A. Colvin rightly determined to discard a fiction.

The new provincial contracts, which will secure to the Imperial Government over half a million at the expense of the provincial Government, have not been so well received. The *Pioneer*, while not wishing to be hard on the Supreme Government in its present difficulties, feels strongly that this crippling of the local Governments is most unfortunate, and that such a policy is incompatible with the healthy development of provincial administration.

The investment by the Gwalior Regency of 3½ crores of rupees in Indian Government securities is generally admitted to be a very important event. It is well known that many of the Indian princes have large amounts of hoarded treasures lying idle, and it is to be hoped that this example set by the Regency may tend to induce them to turn those treasures to purposes useful to themselves and the country.

The Budget has had little effect upon the local money market or the rate of exchange, and there appears to be a general opinion that such depressing effect as it may have had will not be lasting.

The Viceroy, after a successful shooting trip with the Maharajah of Durbungah, proceeded on Wednesday to open the new railway bridge over the river Gunduck, a work which connects the Tirhoot railway with Bengal and the north-western system, and thereby gives an unbroken length of 656 miles of metre-gauge line through the trans-Gangetic districts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Lord Dufferin, in declaring the bridge open, said the event was one which would be appreciated throughout India by all concerned in the commerce of the country.

It is notified that the Government has directed the addition of the following troops to the Bengal army:—Three battalions of Sikh Infantry, to be numbered 35, 36, and 37; one Pioneer battalion to be called the 34th Pioneers, and to be united with the two existing pioneer Battalions; one battalion of Goorkhas, to form a second battalion of the 3rd Goorkhas, and one squadron of cavalry, to be added to the Guides Corps.

The Governor of Bombay unveiled a statue of Sir Richard Temple at Bombay on Thursday. He said he hoped that the Civil Service would in future boast many men equal to Sir R. Temple in personal energy, unflinching industry, and versatility.

BELOOCHISTAN.

On Monday the Duchess of Connaught, in the presence of the Duke and General Roberts, formally opened the bridge over the Chappar rift, the greatest piece of engineering on the Scinde-Pishin railway. The bridge is to be named after her Royal Highness, the Louise Margaret bridge.

BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 3.

It has been found necessary to strengthen the Burma Secretariat, and the department will, it is believed, be completely re-organized. The appointment of Mr. Smeaton, Director of Agriculture in the North-Western Provinces, as Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has been very well received in Rangoon. The office of Chief Secretary is a new one in Burma. Mr. Smeaton has already had some experience in Burma, having served some time in Lower Burma. For the next few months he will reside in Mandalay, and represent the Chief Commissioner in Upper Burma.

Mr. Crosthwaite is taking vigorous measures to restore order in the lower province, which in some districts has been scarcely less disturbed than Upper Burma. He has sanctioned the employment of a considerable extra police force for the turbulent district of Tharawaddy. For months past this district has been the scene of serious outrages and constant affrays. A state of things little short of civil war has prevailed there between the loyal Karens and the Burmese marauders.

Lieutenant McSwiney, of the 3rd Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, who has distinguished himself by attacking the dacoits in the Schwebo district, and who has had considerable experience in Upper Burmah, recommends the formation of a corps of irregular cavalry, 1,000 strong, for service in Upper Burma, the men to consist of Native cavalry, recruited from the ranks of the Native cavalry regiments in India. The regiment would be mounted on Burmese ponies. Lieutenant McSwiney says that, if permission were given to the Native officers of the proposed corps, many would bring over to Burma a large following of their own, and eventually form small military colonies on the completion of their term of service.

A FORMIDABLE VOLUNTEER.—A Calcutta paper, in describing the recent assault-at-arms in Calcutta, says of the wrestling on horseback:—"The last event on the programme was the bare-backed wrestling, six men a-side, Calcutta Mounted Rifles against P-3 R. A., which provoked much merriment. The C. M. R. had been at it before, and they had one man on their side who was a tower of strength, six feet four inches in height, and strong in proportion. At the first onslaught he lifted two men clean off their horses, and was then able to help his friends, who were hard pushed. In a few minutes, however, they were got rid of, leaving three men of the C. M. R. on their horses to claim the victory."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE HORSE SUPPLY IN INDIA.

(Times of India.)

Major Humfrey and Colonel Tweedie are local writers well-known to our readers in connection with the important question of the "Horse-supply in India." The first is anxious that Government should go in largely for country-breeds; the second advocates the establishment of nurseries, in which Arab colts, picked up cheap at a very early age, could be reared and trained. A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, who is evidently an expert like the other two, maintains, on the other hand, that the most important source of horse-supply for the present army of India is Australia. "There can," he says, "be no doubt that, taking them all round, the Australians, or *Walers*, are now the best horses in India." The horses found in the ranks of the Indian Army are generally arranged under five heads—as Arabs, Persians, Northerns, country-breeds, and Australians or *Walers*. Formerly many very sturdy horses came from the Cape; and latterly an attempt has been made to import Hungarian horses from Trieste. But this effort, though the horses are cheap for their quality, is still in the experimental stage. In the old days most of the horses required for the army in Bombay and Bengal were purchased in the Arab stables of Bombay. The horses for the Madras Army were landed at Mangalore, and marched across country to a remount depot near Bangalore. But owing partly to the restrictions put by the Turks on all export of horses from Arabia, and partly to the new Government regulations on this side, the supply of Arab horses to the Southern Presidency has entirely ceased. The writer in *Blackwood*, though he owns that the general run of Arab horses are first-rate, thinks that they are too small to prove satisfactory mounts to any but Native cavalry. Persian horses are, however, among the most useful remounts in India, whether for cavalry or for gun teams. They have more power and size than Arabs, with much of the same constitutional good qualities, and—a matter of great importance to the State—they are generally cheaper in price. But the available supply is small, and it is virtually limited to the Bombay Army. The writer does not seem to be aware that Colonel Ben Williams, the head of the Indian Remount Department, has lately been travelling in Persia making arrangements for a much larger future supply of Persian horses. If his suggestions can be carried into effect we are likely to hear a good deal more of the Persian horse as a remount.

The "Northern" horses used to come in large numbers from one of the two great markets for Asiatic horses, Herat and Cabul. This source of supply was interrupted during the Afghan War, and has since been strangely neglected by the Government. It might easily be revived, and especially, if possible, for the class of Northerners known as "Turcomans," that splendid and enduring race of Arabs, which, from the peculiarities of the soil, now equal English thoroughbreds in size and resemble them in appearance." All Indian travellers in Turkestan have been of opinion that the horses of the Tekke Turcomans have no equals for war service, and many years since Colonel Baker said, "It is singular that the magnificent breed which is to be found in such numbers among the Turcomans has never made its way on any large scale into Hindustan." They are now naturally drifting into the hands of Russia, but still the horses of Northern Persia are of much the same breed, and these should be available either *via* Herat, or through Bushire or Bunder Abbas on the Persian Gulf. Of the country breeds, the Kattywars were probably the best of the old distinct races of the country, marked as they were by extraordinary powers of endurance. But the breed has not been maintained in its original purity. It is to the revival of this breed that Major Humfrey has devoted his best energies, and he has already succeeded in gaining for country-breeds some important racing concessions, which are likely to stimulate private breeders. But Major Humfrey would agree most warmly with the writer in *Blackwood* that "if success in horse-breeding in India is to be looked for on any great scale, it must be due to the efforts of the English Government—and it is no new thing that this subject should be considered of the highest importance; and the power of providing in the country to a great extent for the wants of its own army has always been looked upon as a most desirable object to be attained." In the old times the stud department provided horses of great endurance and blood. Sufficient numbers were produced to mount the British cavalry and artillery in the North-West Province, and we are now told that, as a proof of their good qualities, that as late as 1870 there were still to be found efficient animals in artillery teams which had taken their part, and done their duty well, in the long marches and severe work of the Mutiny campaigns. The Nizam is trying some interesting experiments, and is understood to have bred a few very good horses, and fair remounts for Native cavalry have been bred at the Coongul farm in Mysore. There are few ways in which the Native chiefs can be of better service to the Government than by devoting a portion of their ample means to horse-breeding, and few more pleasant. Our writer, however, differs essentially from Major Humfrey in thinking "it is very doubtful

whether, under present Government arrangements, horse-breeding in India will ever produce the desired result of a permanent and trustworthy supply of good animals." And for that reason he looks chiefly towards Australia.

The importation of Australian horses into India only dates back a little over thirty years, and at first they bore a bad character. They were coarse, wild, ragged-looking, long-legged animals, with curiously exaggerated powers of buck-jumping. But gradually a class of middlemen has sprung up in Australia, who, though they keep large runs, are not breeders. They purchase the young stock, feed them on the grass-lands, handle them and train them, and then sell them to shippers for the Indian market. They perform the exact functions that Colonel Tweedie wishes the Indian Government to undertake in Arabia itself, and their success in Australia is a point in his favour. The principal shippers engaged in the horse trade between Australia and Calcutta are Weekes, Baldock, Warran, Vanrenan, Cavanagh, and Hunder, and between Australia and Madras Kcrouse, Madden, Learmonth, Gidney, and others. The trade is believed to be a very profitable one, and the late John Wilson, the circus proprietor, dabbled in it to very good account. The horses are now generally carried in steamers, not in sailing ships, and arrangements are often made to allow the sick horses to lie on sawdust beds, a plan that has not yet been attempted in the Arab horse trade from the Persian Gulf. The average price paid by the Australian shippers is a trade secret. But it cannot exceed from £15 to £20 all round. The Government limit for the purchase of Australian remounts has been lately raised to £50 sterling. They rarely find their way into the ranks of the Native army. But, says our writer, "to carry the sturdy English dragoon, or to take their places in the teams of horse or field artillery, it would be hard, even in Europe, to find animals more suitable." On the other hand, they are exotics, and require to be carefully acclimatised. But, if they are well fed and well cared for, they are physically superior to Asiatic horses, just as Europeans are physically superior to Asiatics. Everything depends on the manner in which they are acclimatised, and this has only of late years been carefully studied. There is little doubt, we are told, that no army in the world is better mounted than that of India is, in its normal condition. But, if a time of pressure arise, we should have to depend almost mainly on the animals now in private hands. The writer says that there is only one plan feasible, that a number of horses equal to one year's requirements should always be kept in reserve at the depôts, in addition to the remounts for the current year. These horses he would apparently obtain from Australia. We venture to think, however, that he does not lay enough stress either on the importance of country-bred stud farms or the possibility of a greatly increased supply of large-boned horses from Persia. The question is one of great importance. Asia is the land of mounted warriors, and in all its historic struggles and conquests crowds of horsemen have ever taken a distinguished part. It is also the land of enormous distances, and it may be readily conceived, as he puts it, "with what magnitude the question of horse-supply shows in the eyes of the military chiefs and organisers of India."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

(Statesman.)

If the low prices which prevail in Europe in consequence of the appreciation of gold had produced high prices in India, we could understand that India was greatly advantaged by the present state of things, as in that case India would be selling her produce at high prices, while buying foreign commodities at low ones. It is because prices in India have either remained stationary, or shown a tendency to fall in the last few years, in spite of those prices being in *silver*, that we find it impossible to accept the paradox that India has benefited by the fall. But there is another consideration to be borne in mind. It is impossible for anyone to tell what the effects of the free coinage of silver since 1872-3—when Germany began the disastrous crusade against the metal—might not have had upon India as in all other countries. All we know is that the paralysis which has fallen upon the commerce and industry of the world developed itself almost suddenly about that time. At first, and for some time afterwards, "the depression of trade," as it was called, was accepted everywhere, as simply one of those ebb tides which seem to follow, as by a law of nature upon every great flood of prosperity that we witness. From the recovery of 1866 down to 1874 was a period, we suppose, of unrivalled prosperity. In the memorable words of Mr. Gladstone, trade was advancing "by leaps and bounds." Commerce had struck its roots deep in all soils. A great overshadowing tree had grown up, with its branches spreading over all lands: its fruits enriching all people. The growth is suddenly arrested, the great boughs and branches begin to droop, the foliage to lose its freshness, and the fruit to fall or wither. The gigantic tree is still there, spreading its branches as widely, and casting a shadow as deep as before, but its vigour and health are gone. There is something the matter with the tree. The bi-metallists say that there is a worm at the root of it, depriving it of half the wonted sap it has hitherto drawn from

a soil which has been drained of one-half the fertilising stream that used to nourish the roots. The trade and industry of the world have been sick and pining for the last thirteen years, and no one can tell why.

Now the point is this, that no economic science we possess can tell us what the state of this great, widespread fruitful tree—what the state of trade and industry to-day would have been—but for the check that has brought us to this stand. For anything opponents can affirm to the contrary, the trade and industry of all lands would have been progressing still to this hour, by leaps and bounds, but for the arrest laid upon both by the sudden disappearance of the motive power which set the whole in action. The machinery is still there, and the engines are working as of yore, but one-half the horse-power is gone, until the machinery in some cases is near standing still. No man can tell what the state of India, what the state of the world might not have been to-day, but for the arrest laid upon it by the vital changes made in the currency arrangements of the west. Imagine for a moment that the bimetallists are right, and that it has been the contraction of the currency of the world, by the exclusion of silver therefrom, that has been the real cause of the arrest laid upon its industry and commerce. Who can estimate its results? By the supposition, we are to accept it as a fact, that but for this step the course of prosperity which the industrial and commercial world had enjoyed, almost without a break, for the previous quarter of a century, would have lasted without interruption to this hour; but who can estimate what its position, what the position of India, might have been at this moment. Instead of thirteen long years of depression and discouragement, the nations would have made thirteen years of progress by 'leaps and bounds,' such as marked the previous twenty-five years. It is impossible to say what the position of the world might not have been, or what the increase of its material wealth and well-being. Let the estimates be of as lowly an order as we please, it will hardly be denied that the whole world of industry and trade would to-day have reached a position indefinitely in advance of what we now see around us. Who can say what the position of India itself might not have been, if instead of making the problematic gain she is supposed, by the mercantile theory, to have made at the cost of her neighbours, she had shared with them, in the increased gains of all, as the result of their prosperity. The Americans tell us that the competition of Indian wheat with their own staple is ruining them; but does India gain anything by the price of wheat having fallen to 30s. a quarter when it might have been 45s. Would it not have been to the advantage of India as well as America that the price should have been 45s. still? If the bi-metallists are right, we say it is simply impossible to estimate the losses which have been suffered by all lands in common from this artificial contraction of the world's currency. To suppose that India has escaped her share of the loss, simply because we are unable to trace its course, is folly itself. If there is any truth whatever in economic science, the gain of one nation is the gain of all. How can producers grow wealthy, while consumers are becoming poorer every year. The prosperity of the producer (industry) and of the trader (the distributor of that industry) will be measured by the prosperity of the consuming classes of all nations dependent upon that industry. Take India itself as an illustration of our meaning, and let us suppose that of her 250 millions of people, 50 millions may be classed as mainly consumers who find their power of purchasing reduced by the lessening of their incomes. The loss passes on to the 200 million producers, who share therein to the full. The truth is that the effects of any great change in the currency arrangements of the world, are so widespread and so intricate, that it is impossible to follow them. We know only that a rise in the exchange value of the money of the world, through the contraction of its volume, or any other cause, must weigh down the springs of industry, and that "rising" prices are indissolubly associated with prosperity, from the common experience of mankind.

AFFAIRS IN NEPAL.

(Pioneer.)

There has been some excitement in Khatmandu lately, owing to a rumoured conspiracy to oust the present Government. It would seem that some 200 men gathered at Raksul, about twenty miles north of our old military station at Segowlie, and though unarmed, their presence caused alarm, as large stores of arms and ammunition were said to be stored in the neighbourhood. Seventeen hundred sepoy were said to have deserted from the Nepal Army and to be marching on Raskul, there to await General Ranabir Jung, son of Jung Bahadur. This prince is a refugee in India, and never conceals his intention of trying his fortune some time or other in Nepal, from which he was driven when the *coup d'état* some two years ago took place. He had been at Segowlie lately, but on February 19 was at Motihari. He was arrested there by our police, news of the impending conspiracy having been sent to India from Khatmandu. The after course of events showed the danger more imaginary than real. The 1,700 sepoys have never been heard of, so that part of the story is discredited; while as to the 200 unarmed men at Raksul, if they were really waiting for Ranabir Jung, they have since returned

to their homes. The stores of arms and ammunition, too, have not been found. Ranabir has been taken to Patna, and there released, on his promise not to leave that place without permission; and the threatened storm has blown over.

SOME INDIAN PESTS.

(Madras Mail.)

In Indian climes full many a pest
Destroys man's temper, breaks his rest :
Makes vengeful feelings in him rise
While for escape he vainly tries.

Day after day, night after night,
Fresh troubles loom upon his sight ;
And as they hourly ever come,
He soon forgets worse ones at home.

I need not tell the eye-fly's grace,
As he flits past your weary face,
His tiny form you scarce descrie,
Until he's nestling in your eye.

And no one who within his bed
Has heard that buzz around his head,
Or felt the striped mosquito's sting
Will ask me more his praise to sing.

Of snakes and scorpions, ants and more
Of such-like crawling pests galore,
Were I to tell, I ne'er could say
My tale within a single day.

But yet of these 'tis surely true,
That 'tis their custom so to do ;
They only act as nature shows,
Who bids them look on men as foes.

And knowing this, if these were all
One's troubles, one would hardly call
Them very bad : but worse are there
And in them you must surely share.

The servants ! Ah ! they're troubles sad,
The lazy butler, chokra bad,
The lying dog-boy, truthful ayah
Who, like the others, is a liar.

The syces who in weather cold,
Themselves within the horse jhools fold,
Their spouses, who until they're caught
Bring for the horse grass "plenty short."

The cook, who lies, and drinks, and steals,
The dhole, who despite appeals
Tears off the buttons from your shirts,
And frays and rends your cuffs and skirts.

Scarce have you caught your chokra tripping,
And eased your mind by "making whipping"
And vowed you'll keep him on no more,
When a dull crash upon the floor

Tells you six plates have "done gone phut,"
"As on the shelf I try to put
Them. See, Sar ! shelf quick going away
That plenty bad shelf, butler say."

And while he writhes his injured body,
The cook is sily drinking toddy ;
And when the dinner hour's arrived,
You find yourself thro' it deprived

Of half your dinner : thro' his freak
The fish is cold, and burned your steak,
With oranges he's made the curry :
And iced the soup in maudlin flurry.

Thus you go on from day to day
You get a treasure, hope he'll stay,
"My mother dying, Sar, give leave,
Boy never wanting to deceive.

I coming back." But when he's gone
Not he but you have cause to mourn,
And in your justly wrathful ire
Like David say, each man's a liar.

These, then, the troubles which beset
Us here, and they can best be met
By firmness tempered much with kindness,
By seeing much, and yet by blindness.

And when at length back home we go
And there domestic troubles know,
Much would we give once more to hear
"One anna charge commission, Sar."

TRAVELLER.

INCREASE OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

(Pioneer.)

The list of officers appointed to the five new regiments now about to be added to the Native Army will probably not be issued for some little time to come, particularly as it is likely that the three high-caste Sikh battalions will be raised slowly owing to the recruitment of police for Burma. The new Pioneer regiment of Muzbi Sikhs will be linked with the 23rd and 32nd Pioneers, and will presumably be numbered thirty-four. There will be but little difficulty felt in raising Muzbis, who know they will always be among their caste brethren, and have fixed stations where they can make their homes. The other three new battalions can well be numbered 35th, 36th, 37th, and linked together as class regiments. The Bengal Infantry will then be numbered from the 1st to the 45th, with one exception—the 41st are still missing from the list. The raising of the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas will give us ten battalions of Gurkhas in addition to the three regiments of Gurkha Light Infantry stationed in Assam. The 18th Bengal Infantry will no doubt send the Gurkhas in its ranks to the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas, as no further recruiting of Gurkhas in outside regiments is to be allowed. The promotions which will naturally follow upon the raising of the new regiments mentioned above will make the prospects of young majors and captains of the Bengal Staff Corps brighter than they have ever been since the Staff Corps was formed. The other day we pointed out that sixteen commands would fall vacant this year, and that in the next four or five years a very large number would fall in; and this was without counting on new regiments being raised. The fifty-two years' age-limit and the seven years' rule have begun to operate with full force, and the flow of promotion is rapid in the extreme. There should be no difficulty in obtaining probationers for the Staff Corps now, if young officers only recognise how quickly they can rise in the regiments to which they are posted. The difficulty which the Government will sooner or later have to face, particularly in the Bengal Army, is in the matter of providing for ex-commandants, who are becoming very numerous. They can, it is true, go home on a pension of £700 per annum, but then the pension list will swell to a size that the financial authorities will take alarm at. There are only a limited number of brigades and station commands available, and it is highly probable that the number of brigades will shortly be reduced.

THOUGHTS AFTER THE JUBILEE.

(Pioneer.)

Returning from the coronation of the Queen, Greville notes in his diary of 1838 that "the great merit of the coronation is that so much has been done for the people: to amuse and interest them seems to have been the main object." The second coronation, if so it may be styled of Her Majesty in her Eastern realms, at which we have been assisting, has on the whole been conceived in very much the same spirit. To amuse and interest the people has in most places been the general object aimed at; and to judge from the reports which are rapidly pouring in from all quarters, this end has been reasonably attained. In some localities the first arrangements for the Jubilee were conceived in too bureaucratic and prosaic a spirit. Municipal Committees are not exempt from the defects of their virtues. For years the distinction between productive and unproductive expenditure has been sternly drilled into them by a hard-headed Government, and they have learnt from bitter experience that any provision for fireworks or nautiches, or even for feeding beggars, in the local budget is certain to get them into trouble with the controlling authorities. It is not surprising if on so exceptional an occasion as the Jubilee they could not entirely free themselves from these generally wholesome maxims of economy, and failed to realise that the most appropriate way of celebrating the event was to give the people plenty of "cakes and ale." Public libraries, drinking fountains, hospitals, schools, and clock-towers are all praiseworthy objects of municipal ambition, and it was natural that the councillor, with an eye to the embellishment and improvement of his native town, should see at the first suggestion of a subscription a chance of pushing on some one of his pet schemes. But a great day cannot be stamped in the national heart by increased expenditure on bricks and mortar. The millions whose dim consciousness the statesman on such occasions seeks to awaken to the significance of the moment are absolutely untouched by such activity. Their days are dull, their thoughts narrow, their hopes faint. The landmarks in their lives are some great marriage at which they ate their fill, or a fair, a bathing day, a pilgrimage. To insert a political milestone among these local landmarks we must appeal to the same class of feelings. We must give the masses a spectacle, or a feed, or, better still, both. Works of utility may be superadded at pleasure, but they cannot take the place of *panem et circenses*.

Happily for India, the second thoughts of Municipal Corporations recognised this fact, and in most localities something has been done to please and amuse the people. Nor has the Government been behindhand in respect of funds, or niggard as regards other benefits which lie exclusively within its powers. The effect of a jail delivery in a country like India is extremely difficult to estimate. Many inmates are unquestionably resigned to State-

provided food and lodgings, and are not grateful for being unexpectedly thrust again upon "the rough edge of the bare world." To other occupants of our jails the day of release is a day of rejoicing, and these may be trusted to carry to their homes an indistinct sense of gratitude to the Sovereign who has set them free. The release of imprisoned debtors by payment of their debts was a happy idea, though the scope of its operation was perhaps unnecessarily restricted. In point of originality, however, our Government has been distinctly beaten by not a few of the Native chiefs and feudatories, whose arrangements must be admitted to reflect the highest praise on their loyalty and good sense, and who are less hampered by financial and economic considerations than the rulers of British India.

The question whether the Jubilee has been a success raises the further question: What in this particular case is meant by success? The demonstrations everywhere have proved two things: they prove the existence of thoroughly loyal feelings among a large section of the educated Native community; and they also prove the completeness and efficiency of the official machinery by which the country is governed. The intention of the Viceroy and his advisers was to leave the initiative everywhere to the people. In practice it was found that, with the exception of the Presidency towns, official help and encouragement were needed to induce the people to "demonstrate." The fact to some may be disappointing, but to most people it appears inevitable. The reasons are not far to seek. To say nothing of the Oriental idea that to take the first step in public matters is the duty of the ruling power, we have to admit the absence of a sufficient stimulus to enthusiasm. Personal attachment to a ruler is in any country an extremely rare and delicate plant. The ruler must be personally known; he must command popular sympathy and admiration by striking personal qualities; and he must make his presence felt constantly and systematically among all classes of his subjects. Even in England there are to this day numbers of people whose idea of their Queen is of the vaguest kind; who know nothing of her history, nothing of her virtues; and who are absolutely indifferent as to the extent of her reign. What is to be expected from the masses of the Indian population? They have never seen their ruler, they do not even know her name, and they are absolutely unrelated to her by any of the ties that in petty kingdoms bind peasant and prince together. The only ruler they know is the impersonal entity which they call the Sirkar, and which to their pantheistic imagination seems to animate every individual representative of the governing power. To look for the warm glow of loyalty, as we understand the word, in such a country and in such conditions, is absurd. The Jubilee had to be official, or it would not have taken place at all. But even as an official demonstration it has not been without value. It has served as a sort of political education to the people; it has roused their curiosity and made them look with more interest on the face that is stamped on the familiar rupee. And in these ways it has touched the national consciousness with the humanising thought that the ruling power is a sentient, suffering, sympathising mortal, and not an unpitiable, resistless, and untiring machine, working in ways akin to the blind forces of the natural world.

NATIVES IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

(Englishman.)

"Two Consuls and two Tribunes have worked [well enough in old times," Lord Dalhousie admitted to Henry Lawrence in discussing his plans for the administration of newly annexed Oude, but for modern times and modern needs he thought the duplex system impossible. It was only natural that such a system should offend the instincts of the great Viceroy, to whom centralisation and unification meant increased opportunity for a frank use and enjoyment of power, of personal rule, of a knowledge of and control over all public work that was worth knowing and controlling. Those were the days of Resumption, when the existence of Native States was regarded with something of impatience, when a Native ruler who was slothful, or imbecile, or drunken, or who lacked lawful heirs, knew that it was but a question of time when his name as Raja or as Nawab should cease out of the land. We now live in times more sentimental, more merciful. Centralisation has, as was inevitable, enlarged its bounds, and has made the machine of State act with a more mechanical uniformity than ever. The disturbing elements nowadays are from without, not from within; changes of administration are prompted, not so much by the zeal and intelligence of public servants who see their way to the lightening of public loads, as by the pressure of an impalpable but irresistible public opinion in India and in England. And one of the changes which is being forced upon us is the admission of Natives to a larger share of power and pay.

It is commonly said that Natives are better fitted now than before to occupy positions of emolument and trust, and the agitation in their favour is attributed to a growing public sense of their greater and growing fitness. And it must be admitted that a daily growing number of Natives, especially in Lower Bengal, is becoming tinctured with the English learning, is growing superior to the ancient prejudices—to all prejudices—is daily more clamorous for a share in the loaves and fishes. And with

a democracy at home daily more obtrusive and more powerful, our rulers here cannot but recognise the corresponding change which has come over Indian society, and endeavour to find room for the more active Indian youth of to-day. But it is a little early to assume that young India is more fit for rule than its forefathers were. It is true that the growth of centralisation, the multiplication of laws, the amelioration of manners, the improvement of communications has made Government much more a thing of routine and of a patient and plodding attention to detail than it was fifty years ago. For subordinate posts in such a régime as this we need little beyond average honesty and average intelligence, and such industry as will do the day's work in the day. It may readily be assumed that educated Natives possess such qualities as these, and are, therefore, well qualified to sit on the bench and to direct the counsels of the new local boards. But, after all, it is something of an assumption—an assumption which disregards the effect of inherited and acquired drawbacks, and hastens to apply the test of actual experience without providing any safeguards against failure. There are, of course, the checks of the centralising system which has grown up in the course of more than a century of British rule, the system of reports and returns which the Salaries Commission propose, probably in vain, to mitigate. But these are checks which owe their efficacy chiefly to administrative honesty.

It must not be forgotten that we, as foreigners, and, for the most part, picked foreigners, must of necessity find it easier to be honest than the people of the country. We have no local ties, and therefore no local temptations. We look solely and wholly to our official superiors for advancement in rank and in rupees. We owe our official position never to popular, and rarely to private influence. Will all this be equally true of Natives of the country when they are more largely admitted to the public service, and when their admission works the inevitable result of making the service more popular, more democratic, more subservient, in a word, to public opinion? Might not the Public Service Commission find a way out of its difficulties by reiterating Lord Dalhousie's words, and saying that, as "two Consuls and two Tribunes have worked well enough in old times," so they might be tried in modern India, one of the administrative twins being a European, the other a Native? At least the experiment might be tried. And this brings us to the gist of what we have to say. The Public Service Commission has collected a vast mass of opinion, much of it *rudis indigestaque moles*, of very little value, because it is not based upon experience. It has raised sanguine hopes, and must needs inflict much undeserved disappointment upon many worthy persons. The problem it has to solve is that of the larger admission of Natives to the public service, and it has recorded many and multiplex opinions as to the best means to that end. Who shall decide among so many councillors? Many, it is true, are but as flocks of sheep following a trusted bellwether, and the number of resulting opinions will probably not be very large. It is a well-known Native proverb that when one jackal howls a chorus is not wanting, and the application is not hard to find in our experience of public opinion in India or in England. But why should not the resulting opinions, or such of them as seem to be practical and sensible, be exposed to the test of speedy experiment? What could be easier than to make one or two districts training schools for Native Administrators?

Let a district in which the work of administration is comparatively easy, or, better still, is exposed to the maximum of public criticism, be given over to Natives. Let them at first be under the control of a picked magistrate and collector, a man known to possess the intuitive sympathy with, and comprehension of Natives which, we are glad to believe, has not altogether been stamped out by centralisation. Let the civil surgeon, the joint-magistrate, the district superintendent, the engineer, all be Natives. Let them understand that they, too, are picked men, and that upon their behaviour depends the entrance of others of their kind into the services. Two or three years of experience of the working of such a district would furnish a basis for administrative reform vastly more useful than the record of any number of *à priori* opinions. The joint-magistrate might hope, as the system succeeded, to obtain the charge of the district in place of the Englishman, who ought to be proud to be entrusted with an experiment so interesting. It can hardly be said that the experiment would be dangerous; it is being tried in a scattered, tentative way all over India. We find here a Native civil surgeon, and there a Native joint-magistrate, struggling against social difficulties, but, for the most part, doing good work. With what access of encouragement and hope might not such men work under such a system as we have pointed out! A step such as this, even on the smallest scale, would prove a much more acceptable sop to the popular mouth than any amount of blue-book literature. It may be said that the suggestion does not rid us of the difficulty as to the appointment of Natives to the services. That it does not do so directly must be candidly admitted. But the success of such an experiment, and we may safely assume that in greater or less measure it would succeed, would clear away many of the obstacles to a solution. Men appointed by competition and by nomination would work side by side, the best examples of each being selected for the experiment, and practical experience would show whether men who have passed examinations in

Calcutta are as trustworthy as men who have gone through the ordeal of the Civil Service Commissioners in London. Possibly the result would show that the mere system of appointment matters little, and that, given an absence of nepotism and favouritism, the best men will contrive to get to the front under any fair system. These suggestions are not uttered *ex cathedra*. The subject is a difficult one, and the Commission will find it no easy matter to evolve some working scheme out of the enormous pile of irresponsible opinion which they have collected. They may well be thankful for any suggestions, honestly conceived and plainly expressed, which may lead to a practical solution, short of the mere cutting of the Gordian knot at whose strands they are picking. They are gathering "golden opinions from all sorts of men." The true difficulty will be to apply them in a way that may be considered satisfactory.

DOCTOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

(Bombay Gazette.)

On the principle of *locus a non lucendo*, Sir Charles Aitchison is to be made a "Doctor of Oriental Learning" by the University of which he is the *ex-officio* Chancellor as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In future, we have no doubt that every Viceroy and every Chancellor of that University will be unable to escape that distinction. A Native proverb says that "to whom God gives a great office He also gives the great learning necessary to it," and so we suppose that in time, as Universities multiply, every person above the rank of Collector will blossom out as a Doctor, like the young Chief of Gondal, who, however, is actually studying medicine at the University of Edinburgh. Printer's devils sometimes confound the D.O.L. of Oxford with the D.O.L. of the Punjab University, but they need not be blamed. It has been alleged that the D.O.L. would have been more discriminately conferred on the first half-a-dozen lawyers passing through Temple Bar on any given day than in the selection sometimes made by the University of Oxford. It has similarly been left to the Punjab University to confer its distinctive title of D.O.L. on one who has taken his part in almost destroying its distinguishing feature of being mainly an Oriental University.

BENGAL.

THE subscriptions to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund now amount to Rs. 1,47,871.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will preside at the forthcoming Silk Conference at Calcutta, and Sir Edward Buck will attend on behalf of the Government of India.

A FAREWELL address to Sir Rivers Thompson, bearing testimony to his long and varied services in India, and to the impartiality and success of his administrative work, has been signed by the residents of Calcutta without regard to class or creed.

A CALCUTTA paper says that the complaint that Mahomedans are not admitted in sufficient numbers to the public service does not, at any rate, apply to the Opium Department. A return, specially ordered by the Government, shows that a fair proportion of them have been for some time employed in this department, where they have worked with satisfactory results.

ONE of the Native convicts who were released on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations was committed to take his trial at the next Alipore Criminal Sessions on the 3rd instant, on a charge of housebreaking and theft at Bhowanipur. The accused, who pleaded guilty, stated that he had no alternative left but to criminate himself so as to get back to jail, as he was not only without the means of subsistence, but his efforts to obtain pecuniary relief to proceed to his country had entirely failed.

WITH a view to stimulating the sale of Indian tea in America and Canada, a South Sylhet tea planter has submitted a scheme to the Indian Tea Association by which consumers will be able to purchase tea direct from the producers. This gentleman undertakes to ship tea direct from Calcutta at his own risk and cost, and asks by way of financial support a subsidy from the association for advertising purposes equal to half an anna per acre under tea. The South Sylhet Tea Association and the Indian Tea Association both favour the project.

THE Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University was able to announce to the Senate that the University of Oxford had consented under certain conditions, to arrangements enabling students from the affiliated colleges of the Calcutta University to take their B.A. degree in two years. Negotiations are also on foot, a contemporary believes, between Calcutta and Cambridge, with a view to bringing the academic system here into direct relations with the English University. But the question is a big one, and Cambridge cannot be expected to decide upon it in a hurry.

MADRAS.

THE Mysore Gold Mining Company crushed 610-4-5 tons of ore during the short month of February, and obtained 989 4-5 ounces of gold.

MR. J. H. NELSON, M.A., District and Sessions Judge of

Chingleput, and now on furlough, has just finished a new work on Indian Law, in which the law, as administered by the High Court of Madras, is subjected to severe criticism. The author endeavours to show that he has been in the right path all along—and the court in the wrong.

THE Madras Board of Revenue, it is stated, will be reorganised from the 1st prox. The Board now consists of three members, with a secretary, a sub-secretary, and a sheristadar. These are to be replaced by four commissioners—two for land revenue with two secretaries; a third for separate revenue with one secretary, and the present Personal Assistant to the Salt Commissioner as assistant secretary; and the fourth for agriculture and settlement, with the present sheristadar as secretary.

THE Madras Government has at last issued its orders regarding the allowances to be given to the clerks in the different offices proceeding to Ootacamund this season. If residing in Government quarters the clerks will draw only three-tenths of their pay as Ootacamund allowances, but if residing elsewhere four-tenths. No house-rent at all is to be allowed, and instead of the railway fares being paid to the clerks they will be provided with a railway pass as far as Mettappolliem, with a mileage allowance for the rest of the journey. Residence in the hills has never been popular with the clerks, and will now be less so than ever.

THE strength of the Secretariat establishments, which are to accompany the Government to the Hills this year, has been fixed as follows:—The Chief Secretary's Department and the Revenue Department will each take one 1st Assistant and ten clerks; the Military Department, one 1st Assistant and four clerks; whilst to the Public Works Department has been allotted one 1st Assistant, with four clerks in the General Branch, two in the Railway Branch, and one in the Irrigation Branch.

BOMBAY.

MR. JUSTICE HART and Sir W. W. Hunter proceed to Europe by the mail of the 1st April.

MR. G. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nassick Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for two years.

H.E. THE VICE-ROY has presented the Sir Jamseljee Jejeebhoy School of Art with a silver medal, to be given to any student who may have executed a work, or works, of special excellence during the year.

THE Secunderabad paper states that Mr. Syed Ali Bilgrami has been appointed Inspector of Mines on behalf of his Highness the Nizam's Government, in connection with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, which is largely extending its operations.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. E. HUGHES, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, has been appointed to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration district, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgeon O. H. Channer, who has been granted leave for three months.

THE Bombay season reports show that the reaping of rabi crops is going on in several districts. There is scarcity of fodder and of drinking water in parts of Dharwar. Fever prevails in parts of eight, cattle disease in parts of nine, and small-pox in parts of four districts.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. R. Patch, S.C., Lieut.-Col. E. N. Peters, R.E., Col. D. M. Strong, Inf., Maj. J. G. Stone, R.A. (on duty), Capt. H. M. Briscoe, S.C., Capt. R. F. Moore, R.E., Capt. W. F. C. C. Plowden, S.C., Bde.-Surg. J. C. Penny, M.D., Lieut. E. L. Wright, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Lieut.-Col. A. Bredin, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. T. B. B. Savi, Lieut.-Col. E. N. Peters, D. F. Hogarth, Comr. T. C. Pascoe.

Madras Estab.—H. T. Knox.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. Rainier, three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. B. Sanderson, S.C., Surg. W. A. Mawson, Lieut. H. Wright, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Bde.-Surg. G. D. Riddell.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. R. Boustead, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—H. E. Watson, A. W. Crawley-Boevey (Cov.).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ANNUAL RELIEFS.

The following Reliefs have been issued:—

FIELD ARTILLERY—A-1 from Dinapore to Cawnpore; B-1 from Mooltan to Agra; G-1 from Cawnpore to Ferozepore; R-2 from Jullundur to Mooltan; L-3 from Meerut to Peshawar; M-3 from Peshawar to Jullundur; R-3 from Fyzabad to Dinapore; D-4 from Agra to England; E-4 from Allahabad to England; L-4 from Ferozepore to Fyzabad; Batteries from England to Meerut and Allahabad; Mountain Artillery No. 1 from Northern Murree to Quetta; No. 2, Scottish from Quetta to Murree. Garrison Artillery, No. 8, from Northern Agra to Fort William; 5th Lancashire from Fort William to Aden; 5th Welsh from Allahabad to Quetta; 5th Western from Quetta to Agra; 6th Southern from Burma to Bombay; 1st Scottish from Aden to Allahabad; 2nd Eastern from Delhi to Burma; Batteries from England to Quetta, Delhi, Fort William, and Govindgarh.

BRITISH CAVALRY.—6th Dragoon Guards from Sialkot to Mhow; 7th Dragoon Guards from Mhow to Sialkot.

BRITISH INFANTRY.—Northumberland Fusiliers from Mian Mir to Pindi; Royal Irish from Subathu to Nowshera; Royal Scots from Burma to Dugshai; West Riding Regiment from Pindi to Mian Mir; South Yorks from Dinapore to England; 4th Royal Rifles from Peshawar to Chakrata; Highland L.I. from Dagshai to Peshawar; Royal Irish Fusiliers from Nowshera to Peshawar; Wilts Regiment from Peshawar to Sabathu; 4th Rifle Brigade from Chakrata to Dinapore.

BENGAL CAVALRY.—3rd from Loralai to Cawnpore; 6th from Cawnpore to Loralai.

BENGAL INFANTRY.—4th from Cachar to Jhansi; 6th from Shillong to Cachar; 19th from Ferozepore to Mian Mir; 22nd from Delhi to Ferozepore; 24th from Mian Mir to Sialkot; 25th from Mooltan to Peshawar; 30th from Peshawar to Mooltan; 31st from Sialkot to Delhi; 39th from Cawnpore to Jhansi; 40th from Jhansi to Cawnpore.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—4th Sikhs from Kohat to Dera Ghazi Khan; 1st P.I. from Dera Ismail to Bannu; 2nd P.I. from Kohat to Dera Ismail Khan; 4th P.I. from Dera Ghazi Khan to Kohat; 5th P.I. from Bannu to Kohat.

SAPPERS.—1st Company from Quetta to Rurki; a Company from Rurki to Quetta; a Company to Peshawar and Pindi; 6th from Pindi to Rurki.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE REV. JAMES LONG.

Our readers, both English and Indian, will hear with regret of the death of the Rev. James Long, for many years Missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Calcutta, and for the last fifteen years, or thereabout, resident in England. Mr. Long has suffered for some years from chronic bronchitis; but he was present at our last soirée, held on the 15th of last month. We learn that he passed away peacefully on the 23rd ult., at his residence in Adam-street, Adelphi. His familiar face and voice will be much missed at the meetings of this Association, of which he was a constant and steady supporter. Mr. Long was a true friend of India and her people, and an earnest student of her literature, her social, family, and village life. He was interested in the language and literature of Russia, and, at different times, spent some months in that country. He looked upon the Russians as a semi-oriental people. He had also, we believe, travelled in most of the countries of Europe. His latest published work, "Eastern Proverbs and Emblems, illustrating Old Truths," one of Trübner's Oriental Series, "begun," as he says in his Preface, "a quarter of a century ago in the jungle of India for the instruction of peasants and women," and giving proverbs translated from at least a score of languages, is a marvel of intelligent research. And this is only one among many works of a similar description. One that lies before us, "The Wit and Wisdom of Bengali Ryots and Women," contains no less than 2358 proverbs.

Mr. Long was a member of the Indian Government Record Commission, and in that capacity published a valuable selection from the Records of Government for the years 1748-1767. He was also a member of the Bengal Social Science Association, and delivered many interesting addresses at its meetings. Indeed, there was scarcely any educational or social movement in Bengal with which he was not actively connected, and his interest in the country continued unabated during his life.

Mr. Long was a constant reader at the British Museum, and we hope the results of his later studies will not be entirely lost.—*The Indian Magazine.*

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

"Give me," said the great Napoleon, "the command of the Channel for four-and-twenty hours, *et l'Angleterre aura vécu.*" This may be taken to be the text of the first article in the present number, that on "England's Unpreparedness for War." Brushing away the fallacious argument "that we have only to keep out of war to be safe" with the wise remark "that is exactly what every weak nation tries to do, with what final success we learn in history," the writer points out, that attack is involved in the very conception of defence; no one "would ever dream of success in any kind of fight if he were not as well prepared to give blows as to parry them." Defence must be "held to include counter-strokes against an enemy's armies in the field, and even against vulnerable points in his own territories. . . . There is no hope of making a successful war on any other terms than being ready to act aggressively as well as defensively."

Yet, to England an efficient attack is at this moment impossible. Let any one to whom this seems incredible peruse the demonstration of the fact (at p. 156). It would not be practicable for us to equip two army corps—other nations count these units by dozens—without denuding our shores of the very last battery required for their defence! And this is the moment chosen by a Government, from whose patriotism one might have hoped better things, to reduce in numerical strength that arm of all others, the field artillery, which, in the event of attempted invasion, would be most presingly necessary, and which, of all others, requires most time to drill into a state of efficiency!

So much for the possibility of attack: we are, by our own laches, precluded from availing ourselves of the great "moral effect of being the assailant, and the intellectual advantage of seizing the initiative."

Not that much time would be given us to make up our minds. It is clearly shown here (pp. 157, 8, 9) that, our means of communication with our own absent fleets, our colonies and the outer world having been destroyed—probably before the actual declaration of war—by the cutting of our submarine cables, "a maritime nation with a fairly strong fleet might count with absolute certainty on throwing a fully organised and equipped army of 100,000 men, to begin with, on these shores." And, as our writer justly observes in answer to the common remark, that the army would never get back, "it would not want to return, till its work had been accomplished, London taken and peace made." In connection with this danger, daily becoming more imminent, and which touches the very existence of our nation, we strongly advise our readers to peruse General Mitchell's excellent article on the same topic in the February number of the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (London: W. H. Allen and Co.), in which, with the aid of maps and plans, the reality of the peril is demonstrated, and the means of averting it elucidated.

Invasion from without is, however, by no means the only danger to be avoided; we have to guard against disruption from within; and it is lamentable to observe that one who has been honoured by the first place in his Sovereign's counsels should be the leader of those whose aim it is to destroy the integrity of Her Empire. From this point of view, an inquiry into "Mr. Gladstone's claims to confidence" is, just now, eminently opportune. Earl Fortescue, writing as a "consistent Liberal," quotes with approval the Radical Miss Martineau's deliverance on the subject, given so far back as 1871, to the effect that, "though he (Mr. G.) had passed some separate measures in an admirable manner, he was showing his expected incapacity for governing the country." Tracing the ex-Premier's career, the noble writer has no difficulty in showing that, alike in domestic, colonial; and in foreign affairs, his proceedings have been inconsistent, and, as a rule, mischievous. Actuated by a morbid and uncanny restlessness—

"Great wits are sure to madness near allied,"—

an overweening self-conceit, and an intolerance of contradiction which would be ludicrous were it not pitiable, he has "repeatedly shown that patriotism, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, is a sentiment which he is incapable of understanding." To his will, to his varying whims, his party's, his country's, interests, everything, is to bow. *L'Etat c'est moi* is the only principle to which, in our judgment, Mr. Gladstone has ever been consistent.

The confusion worse confounded which has rendered imperceptible the ordinary divisions of political parties, and which makes some people inclined to agree with the French soldiery of 1870-1 as to the "hopelessness of any good thing coming out of government by parties," leads Mr. Earl Hodgson to examine the relations between "Party Politics and National Life." We cannot consider his conclusion, that "the national lifeblood, of which those (the two great) parties are merely the channels, has been polluted," as a very encouraging one, though he endeavours to console us by saying "there are signs that the system will cast the poison off." Readers who are interested in noting the deeper springs of political life will peruse this well-considered Essay with profit.

* "The National Review." April, 1887. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

Lord Colchester, in a short, but well-written paper, contributes a vindication of the proceedings, first of the Endowed Schools', and, subsequently, of the Charity, Schools' Commission, as regards educational endowments, a subject on which he, having for some years been an active member of the first-named Commission, speaks with authority. If occasionally, a little more deference might have been shown by the Commissioners to the obvious intentions of that much-ridiculed individual, the "deceased Founder," the storm of obloquy with which their proceedings were assailed was, it will be thought, hardly merited.

Another much disputed question, that of the best means of securing the proper representation of the Laity in the Church, respecting which the pages of the *National* have set forth the experience of the Churches of Ireland, America, and Australia, (*National Review*, Vols. VII, VIII.), is considered by Canon Gregory, who, differing entirely from the views advocated by the Archdeacon of Cloyne, Bishop Littlejohn of the American Church, and the Bishop of Sydney, holds that the Great Head of the Church "has committed to its bishops and ministers, in an especial manner, the care of the faith and doctrine to be preserved therein." Few will dispute this; but the worthy Canon seems to have raised a giant to slay him when, speaking of the representation of the Laity, he refers to it (p. 278) as if it were thought "essential to the constitution (of the Church), and to its being regarded as the Body" of its Divine Founder. Much nonsense, both written and spoken, about Lay representation has encountered us, but we have never heard it even hinted that it was "essential" to the validity, or even to the proper working, of a Synod, though it probably would add not a little to the business capacity of the Assembly.

Mr. Crowest advocates, in a sensible paper, the collection and the rendering available to the public of early English music, as one among other means of forming an "English musical style;" and the practised pen of Mr. T. E. Kebbel supplies an interesting account of the Hampshire Family of De Brocas, also the possessors of an estate in Berkshire, of which latter one portion, the celebrated clump of trees, is known to every Etonian. The Rev. H. N. Oxenham, reviewing Dr. Döllinger's published lecture on Mme. de Maintenon, minimises, we think, the terrible evils which she inflicted on France by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (of which, however, we have no reason to complain, seeing how many hundreds of wealthy, industrious, and law-abiding families it transferred from France to Britain), and, perhaps, exaggerates the lady's beneficial influence. Mr. Theodore Beat's remarkable article on Modern Greek Myths may be commended to every reader, more especially to those who have not quite forgotten their Greek. In the Greek islands (as, according to Ford, in many parts of Spain) the introduction of Christianity has made no impression below the surface; the myths remain, though the sun-god Helios has become the prophet Elias, Hermes (Mercury) the Archangel Michael, and the Virgin assumes the place, sometimes of Proserpine, sometimes of Aurora (Eos), while the Furies (Erinyes) still exist, the fell disease consumption being one of them, and the ferry-money over the river of death is still, under an altered form, paid (p. 231) to Charon.

OUR HOMELY COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.*

"A. K. H. B." is too well known to most of our readers to render it needful for us to tell them that his *Essays* are chatty, and are especially pleasant reading; and we can say, from personal knowledge, that he is not less successful as a preacher in his beloved pulpit at St. Andrew's than he is as a magazine writer. To St. Andrew's not a few of these papers (among which we seem to recognise an old friend or two from *Fraser's Magazine*) are devoted, and these, as being the labour of love, will be read with especial pleasure.

Dr. Boyd ventures on dangerous ground when (after remarking, *apropos* of Bishop Wordsworth, that folks at St. Andrew's did not always like Bishops as they like him) he touches the Disestablishment question, as it "shows" in Scotland. His brief account of a sermon on this question, which he heard in 1885 in his own city, is such as might be expected from a liberal, and emphatically open-minded, clergyman. "Be sure," he says, "that the kirk is as wicked an institution as slavery" before you go against it. The question may at any moment become a "burning" one, and not in Scotland alone; nor could its solution, according to the utmost desires of the agitators, in any way compensate for the bad blood which the raising it must inevitably arouse.

"Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum."

No reader ought to miss the really admirable paper, written in the author's best manner, on "Homely Tragedy." It deals with things of everyday life—common life if you will, for "our exit and our entrance" are common to all; but it is life. There is "a pathos far beyond Aeschylus or Sophocles in the homeliest of Homely Tragedy" (p. 104).

Our author's genial feeling for the cheerful side of life is not less conspicuous than his sympathy with the distressed. No one can help noting his unbounded enjoyment of Nature: scarce a

* "Our Homely Comedy and Tragedy." By the Author of "Recreations of a Country Parson." (Longmans, Green and Co.) 1887.

Paper which does not bear testimony to his keen powers of observation and discrimination of her beauties in all their infinite variety.

We should imagine 'the worthy "Country Parson" to be a genial and eminently "appreciative" companion. The circle of his acquaintance has been wide. He has been intimate with such men as Kingsley, Maurice, Archbishop Tait, Dean Plumptre, Bishop Thorold of Rochester, not to mention a host of minor celebrities; and of every one he has something pleasant to say, and very often a characteristic anecdote to relate. There is not a page in the book which does not well repay perusal.

THROUGH THE LONG DAY.*

The memorials of a literary life should be, and, as a rule, generally are, interesting and eminently readable. And it is natural that this should be the case. A man of eminence in the world of letters comes in contact with so many kindred spirits all journeying the same path that possessing, as needs must be, the power of clothing his experiences in a garb of fascination the jottings of a lifetime possess an attraction far beyond the limited circle of the writer who pens them. Dr. Mackay is no exception to the rule. Take, for instance, his reminiscences. He tells us of times when the Press was all but unknown, being confined to the "mighty Thunderer" and one or two now commonplace newspapers. Cabs and omnibuses were not invented in the days of his youth, and boats on the Thames formed the principal means of locomotion. On one occasion we read that eight corpses of pirates were hanging in chains as a warning to evil-doers, while five men were dangling by the neck in front of Newgate for forgery, shop-lifting, and such-like trifling crimes. So much for the civilisation of the nineteenth century in its early infancy.

London, too, at the commencement of the "eighteen hundreds," was far different from what it now is. There was the quaint old bridge over the Thames in place of the elegant structure which now connects the counties of Surrey and Middlesex. There was no such place as Trafalgar-square, Nelson's monument, the fountains, or the lions. The palatial clubs of Pall-mall were non-existent. The Haymarket was, as its name implies, a market for the sale of hay. There were no lucifer matches, no policemen; their place being held by the old Charlies. But there was Field-lane, infamous with the reminiscences of crime and villainy, Monmouth-street and St. Giles, both rookeries the lowest of the low. Much of this mass of seething corruption has been swept away to make room for modern improvements. But the account of the days of yore is interesting, and many will read with pleasure the fashions and oddities of the good old times when George IV. was king.

Dr. Mackay, too, has travelled considerably in America, Canada, and the Continent, and he has much to tell us about the undercurrent of society in the various cities where he was located. It will astonish many, and disgust more, perhaps, to learn that these American-Irish, who are at the present time stirring up so much mischief in the Old World, and who profess to be democrats pure and simple, holding to the theory that God made the earth, the sea, the sky, not for the benefit of a favoured few, but for the happiness of the toiling many, are themselves so hostile to the negro population of the "States" that they will not associate with them or treat them with the barest civility. They view the "black faces" as inferior beings! So much for the equality of democracy.

It would be easy to fill page after page with Dr. Mackay's chit-chat, as sensible as it is pleasant; but to do so would be to rob the reader of much of the zest of these volumes, for which we have nothing but praise. They are just what they should be, light yet sound, captivating yet instructive, artistic yet appealing to the many-headed public.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.†

We are glad to observe in both these little brochures evidence of the increasing usefulness of the National Indian Association. Its annual meeting was influentially attended, and was presided over by the Duke of Buckingham, whose speech was thoroughly practical. The assembly was also addressed by Lord Hobhouse, Sir R. Meade, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Mr. Ilbert, and by one or two Native gentlemen. The endeavours of the Association to extend a helping hand to Indian students in London were referred to in terms of well-deserved praise, nor was the important question of female medical aid to Indian women, to which movement we look as a powerful aid in breaking down the existing barriers between the Hindoo and the European, forgotten. No nobler work was ever undertaken than that of which Lady Dufferin has made herself the pioneer.

* "Through the Long Day." By Charles Mackay, LL.D. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† The Sixteenth Annual Report of the National Indian Association, Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1887.

The Indian Magazine, April, 1887. London: Kegan Paul and Co. Bristol: Arrowsmith

The April number of the Magazine contains, besides interesting information as regards educational progress, an account of the opening of the Lady Aitchison Hospital at Lahore, where an energetic lady, Dr. Bielby, has long been actively useful. The Hindoo Child Widow is the subject of a sympathetic paper, founded on Dr. Hunter's article in the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, by Miss Shore; while that well-known and indefatigable worker, the late Rev. James Long, so assiduous a visitor of the reading rooms, both of the British Museum and of the India Office, receives an appreciative obituary notice from Mr. J. B. Knight.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The *Century Illustrated Magazine* for April is worth the trifling sum charged, if only on account of the most excellent article on Canterbury Cathedral. There is also a very good tale of American life called "Little Compton," as well as a valuable Essay on the Veda by Professor Whitney. If to this be added forty or fifty excellent illustrations, what more can possibly be done for 1s. 4d.?

WALFORD'S "ANTIQUARIAN."

Walford's *Antiquarian* gives, amongst a series of very interesting papers, an attractive article on "Words, Idioms, &c., of the Vulgar." "How to Trace a Pedigree" also merits perusal; while many a toper will find pleasure in reading "The Curiosities of Ale."

The *Army and Navy Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) is this month rich in useful and interesting articles for Service readers. Amongst these may be named "The Austrian Navy," "The Future French Army," "The Volunteers of Germany," and last but not least "The Remount Question" as touching our own army, and which is touched upon in a very sensible and practical manner by Lieut.-Colonel J. Graham. Mr. Rathbone Low's paper on "The Relations of the East India Company with Ormuz" is one of historic interest and value. The kindly "In Memoriam" of the late Sir William Andrew, from the pen of Mr. Charles Marvin, will be appreciated by the many friends of the "Lesseps of India." "A Private Soldier's Reminiscences of the Peninsula and Waterloo Campaigns" tell of bygone days of war which will ever have a fascination for Englishmen—no matter how often the story of them is told. "On Leave" is always a welcome, pleasant gossip on social events. This magazine, under its present Editor, is gaining deservedly increased popularity in the Services.

In the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for April, Major General Mitford continues his pleasant pen-and-pencil sketches descriptive of his journey from Lahore to Liverpool via China, Japan, and America. Captain H. R. Gall commences a series of papers on "Modern Tactics," which had been originally delivered for Volunteer officers, and which are now published by special request. Mr. Charles Marvin takes Colonel Malleon to task for having advocated, in case of a war with Russia, an English campaign in the Caucasus, pointing out that such a venture is now altogether out of the question. Mr. Marvin, who has made a study of the subject of Russia's advance towards India, holds that England can now do nothing in checking her northern rival in that advance, except by meeting her and having a life-and-death struggle with her on the Helmund. This was the opinion of the late Sir Charles MacGregor; also Staff Surgeon Dickinson's descriptive account of the Military Station of Beares as it is now and as it was during the Mutiny is a very readable addition to his previous papers on the Military Stations of India. An incisive article from the pen of the Editor regarding "Admiralty and War Office Contracts," cannot fail to attract attention, for it contains some startling statements regarding the rotten condition in which it is said matters relating to the supply of ships of war and war munitions have been for years past at the two great departments named. Major Elliot gives names and figures for the assertions he makes, which are very serious ones; and coming from one who writes with knowledge, derived from actual experience, as he does, it will be a grave scandal if the responsible authorities do not offer some explanation to the public regarding the extraordinary *exposé* mode.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Leaves from Memory's Log-Book" (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Captain Trafalgar," from the French of Amari Laurie (Cassell and Co.).

INVESTORS ought to be tempted by the alluring prospects held out to them by the St. James's Hall Restaurant Company, which has just acquired the well-known restaurant in Regent-street and Piccadilly. The annual returns of the business for the past four years show a profit which, after allowing for interest on and a sinking fund for the redemption of the debentures now issuing, is sufficient to pay upwards of eleven per cent. per annum on the entire share capital of the company. In these days of cheap money such interest ought to amply satisfy "all dreams of avarice."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1887.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF INDIA.—II.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, in the article in the *Asiatic Quarterly* which we drew attention to last week, has the courage of his convictions, and these will possibly startle some Indian officials of the old and modern school. His solution of the difficulty which is meeting the Government to-day regarding the admission of Natives to a greater extent into the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service has at least the merit of simplicity if it has also the characteristic of boldness:—

What, then, is the ideal system for recruiting the Public Service of India and for obtaining the best of the Native youth for the important work of administration? I would reply that the Government and Parliament should have the courage to depose from its high place this unlovely fetish of unrestricted and open competition, which in no way satisfies the requirements of India, and is essentially obnoxious to the sentiment of the best and most influential of its people. Let the Government again take into its hands the powers that it is unwisely resigning and establish a Native Civil Service for India, with competition (if competition in some form we must have) between carefully nominated and selected candidates. No Oriental government will endure that voluntarily surrenders what, throughout the East, is one of the normal and necessary attributes of power, the absolute right of appointing, by favour or merit, to high office at the will of the ruler. Revolutionary dreamers may call this favouritism nepotism or jobbery, but the fact remains that Orientals must be ruled by Oriental methods.

He would find suitable employment for Natives of intelligence and respectability in the departments of the Public Works, the Post Office, Telegraphs, Railways, Gaols, Forests, and Police. Many of the appointments in these, now filled by Europeans, might, he thinks, with advantage to the public treasury be made over to Natives, subject, however, to the condition that they did the work at a cheaper rate. He would have the financial condition strictly respected of paying them at the market rate of their intellectual labour. Otherwise he is of opinion that it would be more economical to continue to employ European agency, seeing that in offices requiring originality or mental and bodily energy the European can perform three times the amount of work of a Native. He would not, however, entrust high executive functions to Native hands, for the reason that the administration of India has in the hands of Englishmen grown into a very complex machine, requiring skill, courage, and long ex-

perience to work it with safety or to develop its full powers.

The higher branches of the Executive Service must to-day, and for all time, be retained in English hands. The supreme authority in a district and in a division must be an Englishman, and I trust that the sentiment of England will never permit this visible and essential sign of English supremacy to be effaced or obscured by any agitation, however persistent or violent. Unless the administration be conducted on English principles by English officials we have no *raison d'être* in the country.

But having insisted upon Englishmen thus keeping their hold upon the Executive Administration of India, Sir Lepel comes forward with a proposition that certainly ought to startle the men of Haileybury, the men of competition and all barrister judges who now grace the benches of the High Courts. The proposition in its sudden and sweeping boldness is enough to startle for more than a day or night all the past legal members of Council, and to frighten the present one too. It would have given fits to Mr. Whitley Stokes had it been mooted during his tenure of that office. Here it is:—

Unnecessary, and therefore mischievous, legislation has been the curse of India; while no less harmful has been the action of the law courts, which have corrupted Native India more than anything else since the British advent to power. The gross and universal perjury of the Courts, the like of which is not to be found in Native States, where *prima facie* the oppression of the ruler should have encouraged falsehood as the natural defence against tyranny, directly springs from the ignorance of British judges who do not know whether a Native witness is telling the truth or a lie. The subtle, and to a Native judge the unmistakable, signs of truth or untruth in the demeanour and voice of the witness, and in the manner and matter of his evidence, are unnoticed by the European, whose mastery of the vernacular is incomplete, and who in many cases knows little or nothing of the social life and customs of the several Indian castes and tribes. This knowledge, which is worth far more than many of the subjects in the competitive examination, is becoming more rare every day. The further the suit is removed from the Native magistrate the more complete is the fiasco; till on the bench of the High Court are found English barristers knowing as little of India as of the moon, and absolutely incompetent to say whether a Native witness is speaking the truth or not. It is consequently in the High Courts, the very most sacred shrine of the temple of justice, that perjury flourishes most rankly. I believe it will be for the advantage of the country if the whole judicial system be transferred, with the exceptions before noticed, to Native hands, and we may reasonably hope that the odium which Courts now excite may be transferred with the judicial emoluments to the Native judiciary.

The exceptions referred to are the reserving of criminal powers to the magistrate of the district, and retaining a certain proportion of English judges on the benches of the High Courts to preserve continuity in the treatment of cases, and a high standard of judicial work. With these reservations Sir Lepel Griffin would make over almost the entire judicial service in India to Native judges.

This proposal will not only startle, but it will no doubt be violently condemned by all who think that the legal changes we have brought to India have been of benefit to the people. We are not of these. Years ago we wrote elsewhere:—"Multiplicity of law is in itself a cause of alarm to our Indian subjects. Our laws are said to do with good men what, according to Machiavelli, Christianity did with them; they make them over to the bad. By making our laws technical we have removed our judges from the people. That the laws of a country should be in advance of its people is a political paradox which, though not unpopular in India, we are not prepared to admit; laws should be confined to the releasing of existing wrongs and the conserving of existing rights, and when they are in advance of the people the country must be a prey to legal theorists."

India has been so since these words were written ten years ago; she is so still, and it is to free her from this intolerable evil that Sir Lepel Griffin makes his sugges-

vions to-day. They will not be acted upon, but this does take away from their value.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—III.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It being a self-evident fact that the ratio of value between any two articles of commerce—for instance, a bale of cotton and a given quantity of wheat—is perpetually altering, and it also being clearly apparent that each of those commodities is quite as unceasingly fluctuating in price, whether that price is expressed in silver or gold currency, it inevitably follows that the rate of exchange between the two precious metals must be constantly varying through the operation of the same laws of supply and demand which affect the value of the more common necessities of life. This immutable fact renders the doctrine of Bimetallism a phantasmal dream of Utopian nonsense. One would imagine that any school-boy could understand the fundamental principles of barter and their universal application, whether the dealings of the merchant are with vegetable produce, manufactured productions, or costly metals. It is, therefore, matter for wonder that grave, philosophic reasoners should propound the fallacy of one set of laws applying to the exchange of gold and silver and another set of laws applying to the exchange of sugar and wool, or tallow and silver, or tea and gold. But the mind is perfectly astounded to perceive that the Government of such an Empire as India, composed of educated men who are credited with being deeply versed in political science, should be so ignorant of the first principles of cosmopolitan economy as to advocate a compulsory fixed ratio between the two currencies, for the event would be more characteristic of barbarism than enlightened civilisation, and would prove abortive in its attempted permanent enforcement. The mere imagination of such a wild enactment is sufficient to cause a panic in financial circles, for Bimetallism would spell chaos and ruin to thousands upon thousands of British and Indian merchants.

Let us suppose that the English and Indian Governments agreed that ten rupees should equal one pound, and that the forced rate of exchange should come into operation on a given date—the 1st of April would do admirably for the purpose. On the day immediately preceding the innovation the rupee is worth, say, 1s. 6d., the price of a given description of wrought iron being 20s. per cwt. in both England and France, a specified quality of tea being sold in India for one rupee per lb. and in China for its equivalent, and a given quantity and quality of cotton selling in the United States for the sum of 20s. These prices would be practically current when the new law came into force. On that day an English shipper might receive an order from India for ten tons of iron selling at 20s. per cwt., for which he would be bound to accept two thousand rupees. He is also desirous of buying from the United States two hundred pounds worth of cotton, but he requires the money that he takes for the iron to pay for the cotton, and discovers that the American merchant only values two thousand rupees at £150—their intrinsic worth. Now, as the English shipper would lose £50 by this double transaction it is obvious that he would refuse business. The Indian merchant could then apply to France, and the French shippers, being able to make an untrammelled bargain, would charge on the quotation of the day 2,666½ rupees for the iron. In this way England would lose an immense volume of trade. Again, the English shipper might require a thousand pounds worth of tea, the price being one rupee per lb. in India and its equivalent in China, but the English money would only purchase 10,000 lbs. of tea in India, whereas the same coin would buy in China 13,333½ lbs. In this way India also would lose an immense volume of trade.

Now, it is quite evident that the confusion which Bimetallism would produce in the commercial world could not continue, for the artificial values would soon be nullified, and the ridiculous law evaded. The English shipper would contrive, in some way or other, to get his 13½ rupees for the pound sterling, and the Indian merchants would reduce their prices so as to balance against

the fictitious appreciation of silver. The effect would therefore be a violent temporary wrench in commercial affairs, entailing dreadful loss to both England and India, and the permanent diversion of a large volume of trade into other channels before the normal equilibrium could be restored.

It is true that in England we have a restricted system of Bimetallism, or, rather, trimetallism, but its application is so limited in extent, and so beneficial in its results, that it will bear no comparison with the proposed gigantic innovation. The English shilling is not a twentieth of a pound, neither is the penny the twelfth of a shilling, but as copper is only legal tender up to a very small amount, and silver only an enforced currency up to the sum of 40s., and as the advantages of small change are so limitless, the fictitious value given by Government to coined silver and copper is accepted by the nation without question. But when it comes to be seriously discussed as to whether the silver rupee shall represent a tenth of a pound in England, and the twelfth, thirteenth, or fourteenth of a pound in France, it is quite time that the financier should realise the danger of such a preposterous scheme, and veto the irrational proposal by a clear expression of common sense, and the advocating of uninterrupted commercial freedom based upon the sound data of economic science.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Mar. 12.)

- LEGGATT, Mr. C. B., officiating 1st assistant commissioner and district magistrate of Coorg, is confirmed in that appointment from the date on which Lieut.-Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, Madras S.C., takes over charge of the office of magistrate and president of the Municipal Commission of the civil military station of Bangalore.
- STEINBELT, Mr. J. M., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from April 5.
- WATSON, Lieut. G. H., Bengal S.C., officiating cantonment magistrate, Jullundur, is appointed to be a supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Assam.
- BEVILLE, Captain H. E. W., of the Sind Commission, is appointed to be a supernumerary assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, in Burma.
- LYALL—Subject to the approbation of H.M. the Queen, Empress of India, the Governor-General of India has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. B. Lyall, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be lieutenant-governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.
- BERNARD—The services of Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., C.S., chief commissioner, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.
- FITZPATRICK—The services of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I., C.S., secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.
- The services of the undermentioned medical officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab :—
- DOYLE, Surgeon B.
- DENNYS, Surgeon G. W. P.
- SPEAR, Rev. J., a senior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service from Feb. 13.
- DRYSDALE—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. A. T. Drysdale, conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Berar, the following permanent promotions are made from Jan. 30 :—
- HILL, Mr. H. C., deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade in Burma and officiating conservator of the 3rd (acting 2nd) grade in the Punjab, to be conservator, 3rd grade.
- DAVIS, Mr. H. H., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd (officiating 1st) grade in Bengal, to be deputy conservator, 1st grade.
- The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, vice Colonel W. Kincaid, M.S.C., political agent, 2nd grade, and officiating political agent, 1st class, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from March 3 :—
- DURAND, Major E. L., C.B., B.S.C., political agent, 3rd class, to be political agent, 2nd class.
- MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., M.C.S., political assistant, 1st class, and political agent, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be political agent, 3rd class.
- RAMSAY, Captain H. L., B.S.C., political assistant, 2nd class, and

political assistant, 1st class, sub pro tem., to be political assistant, 1st class.

MUIR, Captain A. M., B.S.C., political assistant, 3rd class, to be political assistant, 2nd class.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Erinpura Irregular Force, vice Lieut.-Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, proceeding on furlough :—

McRAE, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. T., squadron commander and second in command, to officiate as commandant.

COLE, Lieut. R. A., wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander and second in command.

STOOKINGER, Mr. F., consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on March 1.

LYALL—The services of Mr. J. B. Lyall, B.C.S., resident of the first class, and resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

MACPHERSON—The services of Major J. L. Macpherson, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., N.W. Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from Feb. 21, the date of expiry of his furlough.

HARMAN, Mr. M. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Madras to that under the director-general of Railways.

MUNTZ, Mr. W. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Burma for employment on Provincial Works.

MARSHALL, Major G. F. L., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, under-secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is promoted to superintending engineer, 3rd class, special, from Dec. 16, 1884, and to superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, from March 7, 1886.

MORRISON, Mr. F., examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Government examiner of Accounts of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

MOBERLY, Colonel C. M., Madras S.C., on return from furlough, is appointed examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

SCOTT, Captain S., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotion and reversions from the dates specified :—

WARD, Colonel D. R.E., from chief engineer, 3rd class, to chief engineer, 2nd class, from Dec. 6, temporary.

MANDERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel T. C., R.E., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, to superintending engineer, 1st class, from Dec. 6, temporary.

LOVETT, Colonel B., C.S.I., R.E., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, from Dec. 11.

JOHNSON, Mr. H., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 1st grade, from Dec. 11.

FURLOUGHS.

HUNTER, Hon. Sir W. W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A., LL.D., of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained furlough for eight months, from April 1.

PHILLIPS, Mr. A., barrister-at-law, standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough for eight months, from March 23, together with the usual subsidiary leave, from the 13th inst.

BONNEJEE, Mr. W. C., barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Phillips.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. J. T., assistant superintendent of police, Assam, is appointed to be a supernumerary district superintendent of police, 4th grade, in Burma.

JESSOP, Mr. W., extra assistant superintendent of the 2nd class, in Port Blair and the Nicobars, has passed the examination prescribed for junior civil officers employed in Port Blair Settlements.

PORTMAN, Mr. M. V., extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is granted furlough for one year from the 25th inst.

ELLIOTT, Sir C. A., K.C.S.I., C.S., chief commissioner of Assam, at present on special duty as finance commissioner with the Government of India, has obtained special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from March 18.

MILITARY.

HARRIS, Colonel P. H. F., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as deputy adjutant-general, vice Colonel H. Collett, C.B., on furlough, dated Feb. 16.

DOBIE, Captain W. H. E., R.A. commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, is reappointed for a further term of five years from July 23.

CAWOOD, Lieut. G. C., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from March 17, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

RAYMENT, First Class Veterinary-Surgeon G. J. R., Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to be assistant superintendent, horse breeding operations, North-West Provinces and Rajputana, vice First Class Veterinary-Surgeon B. L. Glover, ordered to England, on relief, dated Feb. 14.

SARKIES, Mr. J. M., to be lieutenant in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

ROSE, Captain H. M., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps from March 8.

CHRISTOPHER, Captain L. M., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps from March 9.

LYSTER, Lieut. A. W., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps from March 8.

WILSON, Mr. N. F. J., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a third-grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine from Oct. 1 last.

CUTBERT, Captain C. J., H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough, on m.c., for six months.

FURLOUGHS.

BROWNE, Captain A. H., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class (m.c.), for 182 days, from Feb. 11.

SUTHERLAND, Brigade-Surgeon G. S., M.D., examiner of medical and fund accounts, Bengal (m.c.), for 275 days.

MARTIN, Colonel C., C.B., Cavalry, commandant Central India Horse (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced January 2.

HEWETT, Colonel G. L. K., Bengal S.C., commandant Erinpura Irregular Force (p.a.), for 182 days; pension service, 32nd year, commenced March 1.

KEMBLE, Colonel H. C., Cavalry, 2nd Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced October 6.

FLOWDEN, Captain W. F. C. C., Bengal S.C., 5th Bengal Cavalry, commandant Frontier Police Corps, Naga Hills, Assam (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced November 23.

TATE, Captain H. R., Bengal S.C., 15th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 12th year, commenced September 10.

WRIGHT, Lieutenant E. L., Bengal S.C., 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced October 15.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 2.)

PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Colonel C. L., deputy judge advocate, is posted to the Peshawur and Rawal Pindi Circle.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BOILEAU, Lieut. P. A., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd battalion 2nd Goorkhas, dated Feb. 11.

ALLEN, Captain B. M., wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing commander 4th Sikh Infantry, vice Captain Dempster, officiating as second in command.

CRAMER-ROBERTS, Colonel C. J., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of his being placed on half-pay, on May 1, on completion of his term of regimental command.

The undermentioned officers, &c., passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on Jan. 3 :—

Captain H. B. Mainwaring, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieuts. F. H. E. Brouncker, Royal Artillery; A. C. Currie, Royal Artillery; A. S. Jenour, Royal Artillery; C. J. Blunt, Royal Artillery; E. E. H. Riley, 2nd Dragoon Guards; W. H. Goodair, 5th Lancers (probationer S.C.); C. Ross, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; A. S. Vanrenen, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment; H. H. Dunlop, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; G. H. Symonds, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; A. B. King, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; G. E. Rogers, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers; H. P. Lane, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers; B. Strachey, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment; M. H. Burne, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; W. B. James, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; W. S. Kays, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; O. S. W. Nugent, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; C. H. Fenwick, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; H. H. A. Walsh, 4th Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps; H. B. Welman, 2nd Batt. Wiltshire Regiment; Hon. D. Forbes Sempill, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; F. E. Bradshaw, Royal Irish Rifles (probationer Staff Corps); H. A. Coddington, Royal Irish Fusiliers (probationer Staff Corps); F. H. B. Connor, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; C. Mitchell-Innes, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; G. T. Widdicombe, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; E. A. Stevenson, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; W. A. Cowie, Royal Dublin Fusiliers (probationer Staff Corps). Medical Staff :—Surgeons G. Nelis, S. Butterworth, J. H. Curtis, R. G. Hanley, M.B., H. D. Rowan, M.B., R. E. Gengen, A. Kennedy, W. R. D. Crooke, M.D., C. L. Walsh, Indian Medical Service. Surgeons N. P. Sinna, C. Mactaggart, L. J. Pisani, B. K. Basu, J. F. Evans, W. R. Edwards, A. C. Deare, G. J. H. Bell, G. J. H. B. Robinson, A. W. Dawson, M.B.

COLE—IEVERS—Lieut. E. H. Cole, Derbyshire Regiment, probationer Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieut. O. G. Ievers, Madras Staff Corps, have been declared by the examiner in Hindustani, Madras, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani at the examinations held at Mandalay and Ningyan, respectively, on Oct. 20.

(March 8.)

STOCKLEY, Captain V. M., squadron officer, to be squadron commander 16th Bengal Cavalry, sub pro tem., vice Roberts.

GRIFFITHS, Lieut. C., supernumerary on the Establishment, to be squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Stockley.

CODRINGTON, Lieut. E. W., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

METCALFE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain C. T. E. Metcalfe, Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed from Burma to Meerut, to join the 4th battalion of his regiment, to which he has been transferred.

FURLOUGHS.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Hon. H. A., 12th Lancers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

COLLUM, Lieut.-Colonel L. J., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HAY, Captain J. A., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.
 CRANE, Quartermaster E. J., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for nine months, on medical certificate.
 FERGUSON, Lieut. A. G., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 EVANS, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. W., for six months, on urgent private affairs.
 MONEY, Lieut.-Colonel R. E. K., Staff Corps (commandant Fort (hunar), to Naini Tai, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.
 JONES, Lieut.-Colonel A. F., to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 14.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Port St. George Gazette*, March 8.)

BRANSON, Mr. J. H. S., barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Advocate-General, Madras.
 GRANT, Mr. W., barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor for the Town of Madras during the employment of Mr. Branson on other duty.
 The undermentioned officer is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language :—
 THOMPSON, Mr. J., acting sessions judge in the District of Ganjam.
 WYNCH, Mr. L. M., assistant to the collector and magistrate in the district of North Arcot, is appointed to be magistrate of the second class.
 RICHMOND, Colonel J. A., commanding 9th Madras Infantry, to be a lay trustee of St. Mark's Church, North Black Town, in the place of Lieut.-Colonel G. Godfrey.
 TUMIN—TIMMOKE—HARLESS—The Rev. J. Tumin, Rev. Julius Theodor Timmoke, and Rev. L. P. M. Harless, of the Evangelical Lutheran Schleswig-Helstein Mission, Vizagapatam, are licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.
 The following promotions are made, from Feb. 9 :—
 WYBROW, Mr. G. D., to be superintending engineer, third class, temporary rank.
 MARTIN, Mr. J. W., to be superintendent of works, temporary.
 WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., to be executive engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank.
 PETERS, Mr. C. F., to be executive engineer, first grade, substantive pro. tem.
 LANGLEY, Capt. L., R.E., to be executive engineer, second grade, substantive pro. tem.
 RUSSEL, Mr. A. S., to be executive engineer, third grade, substantive pro. tem.
 USHER, Mr. C. J., to be executive engineer, fourth grade, substantive pro. tem.
 MEDLICOTT, Mr. J. H., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.
 DALRYMPLE-HAY, Mr. C. V., inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is posted to the Vizianagram Circle, to join on relief by Mr. Fowler.
 The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made :—
 HEINIG, Sub-Conductor F., to be sub-engineer, 1st grade.
 FRANCIS, Mr. S., to be sub-engineer, 2nd grade.
 LITTLEWOOD, Conductor J., to be sub-engineer, 3rd grade.
 SMITH, Sub-Conductor T. B., to be supervisor, 1st grade.

MILITARY.

BRUCE, Lieut.-Colonel E. A., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 1st class.
 TORRIE, Captain L. J., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class (sub pro tem.), to act as assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.
 WATSON, Lieut. G. E., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class (sub pro tem.), to act as assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.
 TENNANT, Lieut. C. C., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class (sub pro tem.), to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class, vice Colonel J. C. Gunning, appointed to act as commissary-general, dated March 1.
 McGRIGOR, Major-General D. J., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, vice General F. F. Whiyates, deceased, dated Jan. 22.
 The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance, dated March 3 :—
 KINCAID, Colonel W., Staff Corps.
 STRICKLAND, Colonel W. G. M., Staff Corps.
 The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—
 CLERK, Major R. M., to be lieut.-colonel from March 4.
 WRATISLAW, Major M. H., to be lieut.-colonel from March 4.
 FOX, Surgeon-Major W., to be brigade surgeon, dated Jan. 4.
 HOWES, Colonel A. J., half-pay, Madras Infantry, is restored to the Effective List from Feb. 14.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund*, March 11.)

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are brought on the strength of the Indian Establishment from Feb. 8 :—Lieut. A. L. Swainson, G. D. Close, G. M. Duff, A. J. Hulleatt, H. C. Nanton, C. C. Percival, R. F. S. Sorabie, and H. J. Sherwood.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their respective names :—
 WILLIAMS, Captain R. B., 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.
 ALLEN, Captain J. C., 2nd Battalion Staffordshire Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed direct probationers for the Medical Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officers (on probation) of the regiments specified against their respective names :—

MOORE, Lieut. A. G. W., 11th Regiment Madras Infantry—Welsh Regiment.
 PRITCHARD, Lieut. H. E., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry—Royal Irish Regiment.

During the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel E. Shaw, deputy judge advocate, the duties of No. 2 circle will be conducted as follows :—

Ceded District—By the deputy judge advocate, No. 3 circle.
 Eastern Districts—By the deputy judge advocate, No. 4 circle.
 KHAREGAT, Surgeon M. P., Indian Medical Department, returned from Burma, and will report himself to the deputy surgeon-general H.M.'s forces, Bangalore division and Belgaum and Ceded districts, for general duty.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

WOOD, Lieut. E. P., 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer and officiating adjutant, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Captain J. W. Currie, vacated on promotion, dated Feb. 12.

The following orders are confirmed :—
 KIRKPATRICK—By the officer commanding Port Blair and Nicobars, appointing Lieut. W. Kirkpatrick, 7th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer (temporarily), vice Tuson, proceeding to Madras.

MURRAY—HEWAT—By the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Colonel G. Murray, 29th Madras Infantry, to be commander of the Garrison of Rangoon during the absence of the major-general commanding on a tour of inspection to Toungoo ; and Major H. R. C. Hewat, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be station staff officer, during the absence of the assistant adjutant-general with the major-general commanding, from Feb. 21.

BRADLEY—By the officer commanding Berhampore, appointing Lieut. F. G. Bradley, 5th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, and to the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Berhampore, vice Erck relieved.

FURLONGS.

COSTOBADIE, Major H. H., D Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, in India, from the 27th March to the 22nd September, on private affairs.

HEATHER—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Surgeon-Major D. C. W. Heather leave of absence, in extension, from Feb. 15 till the date of his embarkation for service in India.

SHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, deputy judge advocate, for one year ; pension Service—thirtieth year, commenced December 11, 1886.

JENKINS, Major T. L., Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner Burma (p.a.), for one year.

MACMAHON, Captain E., Staff Corps, Transport Branch, Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year—136 days.

HEGATE, Lieut. R. L., Royal Horse Artillery, F Battery, A Brigade, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. K. J., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

STUART, Mr. A. E. C., special assistant collector, Nilgiris and Malabar, is granted privilege leave for three months from April 13.

BROADFOOT, Mr. R. D., acting head assistant collector, Cuddapah, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days from April 13.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March. 17.)

Government are pleased to make the following appointments, from the date of retirement of Brigade-Surgeon H. J. Blanc, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. :—

HOJEL, Surgeon-Major A. N., M.K. and Q.C.P., L.R.C.S., to be physician to the European General Hospital, vice Brigade-Surgeon Blanc.

WATERS, Surgeon-Major G., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be 2nd physician, Jamshedjee Jijeebhai Hospital, vice Surgeon-Major Hojel, promoted.

MANSER, Surgeon R., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., to be 3rd physician and registrar, Jamshedjee Jijeebhai Hospital, vice Surgeon-Major Waters, promoted.

BAKER, Surgeon R. J., B.A., M.B., to be resident surgeon, European

General Hospital, vice Surgeon Manser, promoted.
These officers held the appointments substantively pro tem. from the date of the expiry of the furlough granted to Brigade-Surgeon Blance up to the date of his retirement.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, March 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HILL, Lieut. J. R., officiating wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 23th Bombay Infantry for duty as officiating wing officer.

MURRAY, Lieut. C. F. T., officiating wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry until further orders.

MELLISS, Major H., S.C., is placed on general duty, Bombay, pending further orders.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

ROSS, Colonel W. H., Staff Corps, Commandant 20th Regiment Bombay Infantry, March 3.

BARR, Major D. W. K., Staff Corps, political agent, second class, from March 3.

LYON, Surgeon-Major I. B., Indian Medical Service, chemical analyser to Government, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, from Feb. 14.

(March 17.)

The following promotions in the Barrack Branch of the P.W. Department are made, from the 10th inst., in succession to Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary J. Wright, retired:—

WARD, Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary F. C., to be deputy commissary.

DUKE, Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary C., to be assistant commissary.

RICHARDSON, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary R., to be deputy assistant commissary.

ATHERTON, Acting Conductor W., to be conductor.

MONTEITH, Acting Sub-Conductor P., to be sub-conductor.

FAULDS, Conductor J. R., Quartermaster-General's Department, is promoted to the rank of deputy assistant commissary.

FRYER—The services of Lieutenant G. W. S. Fryer, 22nd Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion from April 2, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

HOJEL, Surgeon-Major A. N., Indian Medical Service, to be brigadier-surgeon, vice Brigadier-Surgeon H. J. Blanc, M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired.

MACDOWALL, Brigadier-Surgeon C. J. F., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service, from April 1, on a pension of £700 net annue payable in England, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following appointment is made from Feb. 16:—

HORROCKS, Lieut. A. M., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be adjutant Poona Volunteer Corps.

CHAPPLE—BUCHANAN—FOOT—The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British troops in the Bombay command from the 9th inst., the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Deputy Surgeon-General R. A. Chapple, Surgeon J. B. Buchanan, and Surgeon R. E. Foot.

FURLOUGHES.

SHEWEN—The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut. M. T. Shewen, Bombay S.C., to have effect from Jan. 14, instead of from the 9th idem.

BEHRIND, Lieut. F. D., West Riding Regiment (officiating squadron officer 7th Bombay Cavalry), to Bombay, from date of departure, for six months, to study the Native language.

BOOKER, Captain O. J. H., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion), to remain in England, from Feb. 24 to Aug. 14, on m.c.

POWIS, Major H. H., North Staffordshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to remain in England, from March 5 to Sept. 5, on m.c.

CAZALET, Sub-Assistant Apothecary A. B., in India, for 182 days, from date of departure, on m.c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME. BIRTHS.

CAVENDISH—March 27, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Captain Cavendish, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of a son.

CRAIG—March 26, at Brookville, Ennis, county Clare, the wife of Captain J. F. Craig, Royal Artillery, of a daughter (prematurely).

MAURICE—March 25, at Bevan House, Pilton, Barnstaple, the wife of Colonel A. C. Maurice, of a son.

MORETON—March 26, at 32, Chester-square, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald Moreton, Coldstream Guards, of a daughter.

RAWSON—March 26, at 8, Hallam-road, Clevedon, the wife of Captain Courtney C. Rawson, Royal Engineers, of a son.

ROBERTSON—March 21, at Malta, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. Maxwell Robertson, Royal Artillery, of a son.

TABOR—March 27, at Rossanagh Cottage, Ashford, county Wicklow, the wife of Major J. M. Tabor, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—March 23, at Clontoo, Kenmare, the wife of Captain R. O. A. Taylor, of a son.

WHALEY—March 17, at 2, Penlee, Stoke Damerel, Devonport, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Whaley (late R.A.), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELLASIS—MORRIS—March 29, at St. Paul's, Shurdington, near Cheltenham, Edward Skelton Bellasis, Executive Engineer Public Works Department of India, son of the late Major G. H. Bellasis, Bombay Army, to Mary Frances Emily, daughter of the late Rev. J. L. Morris, Vicar of Fillongley, Warwickshire.

SCHOLL—SANDERS—Jan. 26, at the Cathedral, Perth, Western Australia, Richard A. Scholl to Mary Howard, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Gilbert Howard Sanders, of Chatham.

DEATHS.

AITKEN—March 26, at 128, Kennington-park-road, Christina, widow of the Rev. James Aitken, late of Bombay.

BLAKENEY—March 29, at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, William A. F. Blakeney, late Captain 52nd Light Infantry, aged 43.

COLLINGWOOD—March 28, at Searancke House, Waltham Cross, Lieut. William Collingwood, H.M.'s late Indian Navy, aged 57.

DANIELL—March 27, Colonel James Townshend Daniell, aged 76.

EARLE—March 29, very suddenly, at Andover, Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Earle, J.P. of Hants, late of the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment, aged 57.

FLEGG—March 29, at 7, Marlborough-place, St. John's-wood, William Charles Flegg, of 11, Hills-place, Oxford-street, Solicitor, eldest son of William Martin Flegg, aged 30.

GORE-BROWN—March 29, at 20, Kensington-square, Hattie, wife of Captain-Browne, 60th Rifles, Adjutant Artists R.V.

HEBDEN—March 18, at Brighton, Mary Ann, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hebden.

LINDOW—Feb. 16, at the Buckingham Palace Hotel, H. W. Lindow Esq., formerly officer in the 17th Lancers, aged 63.

MITCHELL—March 25, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Jessie, daughter of the late Major-General Sir John McCaskill, K.C.B., K.H., and widow of Colonel Hugh Mitchell, late Madras Native Infantry.

STRANGFORD—March 24, on board the s.s. *Lusitania*, on her way to establish the hospital at Port Said, the Viscountess Strangford, widow of Percy, eighth and last Viscount.

URQUHART—March 27, at 7, Nelson-place, Bath, Major Frederick Day Urquhart, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 62.

WILLIAMS-FREEMAN—March 26, at Stoke, Devonport, Major-General Peere Williams-Freeman, Retired List Bengal Army, aged 50.

WYLLIE—March 24, at 20, Wellington-square, Ayr, N.B., Captain Michael Wyllie, late of the Indian Army.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ATKINS—March 8, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. Atkins, 15th Bengal Cavalry (Curton's Mooltanee), of a son.

CRANENBURG—March 9, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. E. Cranenburg, pleader, of a daughter.

DINWIDDIE—March 11, at Coonoor, the wife of T. D. Dinwiddie, of a daughter.

HENDERSON—March 7, at Lahore, the wife of E. P. Henderson, C.S., of a son.

MASSY—Feb. 28, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Captain W. G. Massy, R.A., of a daughter.

PORTER—March 8, at Coimbatore, the wife of H. J. Porter, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forests, of a son.

QUINN—March 6, at Bankipore, the wife of C. C. Quinn, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

SHAW—March 9, at Meerut, the wife of Captain J. Shaw, Scottish Rifles, of a son.

SHAW—March 12, at Allahabad, the wife of J. Shaw, P.W.D., of a son.

VERNON—March 9, at Madras, the wife of Major G. Vernon, Bedfordshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARDEN—ANGELO—March 9, at Rawul Pindi, Major G. Harden, 3rd Battalion the Royal Sussex Regiment, to Mabel Angelo, daughter of Major J. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps (retired).

VINCENT—WHEELER—March 10, at Sahjahanpore, A. C. FitzHardinge Vincent, Major, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, son of the late Lieut. General W. Vincent, Bengal Army, to Charlotte Jane, daughter of Colonel F. Wheeler, B.S.C.

DEATHS.

GALPINE—March 11, on board the s.s. *Nepaul*, Walter Lamont Galpine, of the P. and O. Co.'s service, aged 49.

HANCOCK—March 9, at Calcutta, after a short illness, Henry Francis Hancock, Lieut.-General Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Secretary to Government of India, P.W.D., eldest son of the late General Henry Hancock, Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, aged 53.

PARKERSON—March 4, at Allahabad, Ethel Mount, daughter of the late Major H. M. Parkerson, Retired List, and of the 63rd (Manchester) Regiment, aged 18.

RIDGE—March 6, at Calcutta, Miss Eliza Ridge, aged 79.

VIEGAS—March 11, at his residence, at Cavel, Salvador Viegas, Esq., solicitor, aged 64.

VITTERS—March 10, at Poona, Dr. John Vitters, aged 79.

WELSH—March 9, at Allahabad, Jane, wife of Mr. J. W. W. Welsh, Postal Department, N.W.P., aged 37.

At the annual meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on the 20th inst., the directors will recommend a dividend for the half-year, ended 31st of December last, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, leaving a balance of £6,740 to be carried forward.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 27, City of Bombay (s), Calcutta.—28, Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Bombay.—29, Capella (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—March 28, Rohilla (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—March 29, Dacca (s), London.—April 1, City of Khios (s), Clyde.
MADRAS.—March 29, Pekin (s), London.

DEPARTURES

HOME.—March 30, Hesperia (s), Calcutta; Britannia (s), Calcutta; City of Canterbury (s), Bombay; Kerbela (s), Bombay.
CALCUTTA.—March 29, Teddington (s), Aden.
MADRAS.—March 30, Clan Fraser (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 14; from Brindisi, April 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Capt. and Mrs. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and child, Lieut. Fagan, Conductor C. Clavering, Mrs. Mary Ford, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Mr. Hetherington, Mr. R. Combridge. From Brindisi: Lieut. Repton, Surgeon S. F. Bigger, Mr. A. G. Carden, Mrs. Carden, Mr. F. L. Reid, Capt. Skene Grant, Capt. H. Lawson, Mr. F. A. Owen. From Venice: Dr. Hunter.

For Malta: Mr. F. G. Macleod, Armourer Sergeant Pain, Mrs. Pair. For Suez: Sub-Lieut. Turner.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 14; from Brindisi, April 18.

For Madras: Mr. H. W. Raikes.

For Calcutta: Lieut. E. F. Griffin, Sergeant Colvery.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, April 14; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, April 21; from Brindisi, April 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lee Warner, Sub-Lieut. Scharlieb, Mr. C. Rehbocke, Colonel Fendall Currie, Major Turner, Sisters Annie, Blanche, and Isabel, Miss Brownhead, Miss Peake, Mrs. Blathwaite. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Lee Warner, Colonel C. J. Pearse.

For Aden: Mr. J. A. Williams. From Brindisi: Mr. C. S. Meik.

For Malta: Rev. J. Williams.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, April 21; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, April 28; from Brindisi, May 2.

For Bombay: Mr. F. H. Todd. From Brindisi: Mr. A. F. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

For Colombo: Mrs. Kellier.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 28; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 5; from Brindisi, May 9.

For Malta: Lieut. Hon. N. Calborne.

For Bombay: Mrs. Adam, Miss Anstruther. From Brindisi: Mr. Walter Saise, Major Baird.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail April 14.

For Colombo: Mr. Grigson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon, Mr. H. W. Cave.

For Calcutta: Mr. Norfor.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail May 4.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. Doblie.

Per s.s. *Tenasir*, due at London, April 9.

From Rangoon: Mr. Morris, Mr. Armour, Mrs. Shinnin, Mr. and Mrs. Greenberg and family, Mr. Lawrence.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamer *Bernice*, April 18.

For Bombay: Mr. W. A. Talbot, Mr. H. E. Watson.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, to sail April 9.

For Bombay: Mrs. Henderson.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail April 23.

For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Cantlay.

For Madras: Mr. Sweet, Mr. Stephens.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. C. Bush.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail, May 14.

For Colombo: Mr. A. H. Roe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, March 14.
From London: Miss F. L. Farquharson, Miss Haig, Capt. Bower,

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh, child and infant, Miss Souter, Mr. John King, Mr. Chrystal, Mrs. W. Wyatt, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Burt, Mr. T. Durnsford, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. E. F. Gordon, Major Christie, Mr. T. Sullivan, Mr. Hatfield.

From Venice: Mr. S. Saunders, Mr. Pandir B. N. Dar, Sir Stewart and Lady Bayley.

From Brindisi: Mr. Anstead, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hill and child, Mr. Jackson, Mr. T. Brown, Major W. F. Nuld, Mr. D. Raobotham.

From Aden: Capt. Trevelyan, Mr. Finch, Mr. Barcheldao, Mr. Sorabshah Darasha.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. Andrews, March 24.

From Calcutta: Mr. Liddell.

From Suez: Miss Hardy, Dr. G. Dawson.

From Bombay: Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Bird.

From Malta: Mr. Trent, Mr. Hart, General Chalmers, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Dupuis, Rev. Mr. Bennett, Miss Oats, Mr. Roats.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. A. Wheeler, left Bombay, March 18.

For London: Capt. Henry Welchman King, Mr. C. L. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Clark, Mr. A. Butler, Mr. James Orpin, Mrs. W. L. Galpine, two Misses Galpine, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Gardner, Mr. J. L. Howell, Miss Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dangerfield.

For Brindisi: Mr. Morgan, Colonel J. G. Forbes, Mr. W. Woodward, C.S., Mr. J. C. Doran, Miss Elliott, Sir C. A. Elliott, Mr. Finckh, Mr. H. W. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Crocker, Colonel R. B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Colonel Alexander, Mr. G. Godfrey, Mr. C. A. Winter.

For Suez: Mr. W. Elliott, Mr. Gregory.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. W. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr. J. B. Duncan, Mr. D. A. Dickson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. Speck, from London, March 31.

For Bombay: Capt. A. H. Gardner, Major Gordon, Capt. T. Patterson, Miss Hull, Capt. A. C. Couper, Sub-Lieut. Hale Thompson, Lieuts. R. A. Smyth, V. B. Fane, Major C. H. Shepherd, Surgeon W. M. James, Mr. Paske, Miss Fairfield, Sub-Lieut. Johnson, Schoolmaster Riglen, Mrs. Riglen, Quartermaster-Sergeant and Mrs. Cook, Sergeant and Mrs. Hawkes, Mr. Baron, Mr. Roll, Capt. Boisragon, Sub-Lieut. Ducat, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. M. Berg, Mr. Chadderton.

For Malta: Capt. and Mrs. Vausittart, Mrs. Wethered, Capt. Blane, Lieut. S. B. Roupell, R.N., Mr. A. Selby, Mr. Robinson, Staff-Paymaster Jeffreys.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, from Liverpool, March 26.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. C. K. Leighton, Mr. Evans, wife and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Byrne, Miss M. Catlin, Dr. Miller and wife, Mr. Hamilton, Dr. C. H. Bennett.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkhd*, sailed March 28.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ferguson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson and three children, Mrs. Thomson and two children, Mr. C. Thomson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, sailed March 30.

For Kurrachee: Mr. W. N. Neale, Capt. F. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson and child, Mr. A. S. Clough, Mr. Lewis Arnold, Mr. C. H. Gerrard.
For Bombay: Mrs. Bliss and child, Mr. G. Bliss.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, sailed March 31.

For Colombo: Miss Dunbar, Miss Merrikin, Mr. D. M. Kilgour.

For Madras: Rev. W. Lockett, Mr. John Stewart, Mr. J. M. Grant, Mr. D. C. C. Grant, Mr. A. H. Thomas, Dr. S. J. Browne, Mr. James Gillies, Mr. F. Davey, Mr. William Yuille.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. S. T. Porter, Mr. J. H. Jones, Capt. Henry Wright, Mr. J. S. Ballock, Mr. James Mathieson, Mr. Le Masurier.

For Suez: Mrs. Hibbert.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, sailing on March 25.

For London: Mrs. Warden, Miss Sillon, Mr. W. G. Scott, Mrs. J. LeMesurier, Mr. W. J. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill and two infants, Hon. Maude Lawrence, Major-General and Mrs. E. Dandridge, Mr. Goodliffe, Mrs. Chapman and infant, Mrs. and Miss Bond, Major Dashwood, Mr. C. R. Markes, Mrs. Campbell, Master Campbell, Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. Cameron Arrol, Rev. and Mrs. Gillispie and three children, Mrs. Keighby, Master Lawrence, Mrs. Vanstillart, Mr. Duffus, Colonel S. Fellowes, Capt. and Mrs. Shortland, Mrs. Hibbert, Mrs. Benn and two children, Mrs. Cox and infant, Mr. A. Thom, Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Townsend.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Mr. Samuells, Mr. St. Clair Grant, Hon. Mr. Justice Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham, child and infant, Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, General Carnegie, Colonel F. J. Todd, Mr. F. L. Cox, Rev. and Mrs. Blackstock, child and infant, Mr. Trotter, Rev. Mr. R. E. Carter, Sir C. E. Bernard, C.S., Mr. Phillips, Capt. M. J. Barton.

For Malta: Mr. S. Fitze.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. A. Richardson.

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 2, '85.
Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Anderson, G. A., India Rys., 12 mos., 18 Aug. '85.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 27 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Anderson, J. S., India Rys., 6 mos., 10 June '86.
Anstruther, W. T., Punjab P.W.D.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Customs, 19 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85.
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Dec. 17, '85.

Baker, C. J. S., Assam P.W.D., 16 mos., July 14, '86.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '86.
Barkley, D. G., Ben. Cov., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., April 2, '86.
Barnes, H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 23 mos., April 24, '85.
Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 16 mos., July 3, '86.
Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 30, '87.
Beamish, M. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 15 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Beaumont, W., Mad. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '86.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., April 24, '84.
Benson, R. S., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '85.
Bewley, A., India D.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 13, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 30 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., April 2, '85.
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Brand, W. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 27 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Breton, C. H., Railway Dept., 27 mos., June 11, '85.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 11 mos., Aug. 17, '86.
Bryson, A. H., Com. Accs., 15 mos., May 13, '86.
Bullock, F. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Bunning, C., Mining Engr., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '86.
Burn, G., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Feb. 13, '87.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J. R. E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.
Butcher, H. L., India Railways, 6 mos., 8 Jan. '87.

Cadiz, T. R. G., 12 mos.
Cardew, A. G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 2, '86.
Carey, A. D., Ben. Cov., Salt Comm., India, 24 mos., May 27, '85.
Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Casey, A. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Cates, L. G. E. H., Bo. Pol., 11 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
Chapman, Lt. F. R. H., Bo. S.C., Bo. Pol., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '86.
Church, W. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., April 1, '86.
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 74 mos., Nov. 5, '84.
Clarke, R., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 10 mos., Dec. 24, '86.
Clift, H. W., Assam P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 3, '86.
Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 18 mos., Feb. 3, '86.
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '86.
Coghlan, R. N., Sind Customs, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 52 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Cornwall, W. G. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 134 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Cowley, A. P. W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., April 29, '86.
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.
Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Crawford, J. T., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 25, '86.
Crawley-Bovey, A. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Settlements, 12 mos., 31 Aug. '86.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Cruckshank, A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Cruckshank, Bde. Surg. J., Bo. Pissos, 6 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 9 mos., Feb. 10, '87.
Cumming, W. H., Bombay Survey, 12 mos., May 20, '86.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 24, '86.

D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882.
Daniell, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Dashwood, F. A., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
Dawo, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos.
De Fonbianque, L. R., 12 mos.
Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 16, '86.
Donaldson, W., Survey of India, 18 mos., June 8, '86.
Douglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 16 mos., July 24, '86.
Douglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.
D'Oyly, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comm., 18 mos., April 15, '86.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 12 mos., July 27, '86.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Duncan, P., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '86.
Duthoit, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 9 mos., May 14, '86.

Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 29, '86.
Edgar, J. W., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 1, '86.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 21 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Egerton, R. W., State Railways, to Jan. 31, '87.
Elias, Ney, Political Dept., 12 mos.
Elliott, A., Berars Comm., 20 mos., April 3, '86.
Ellis, H., State Railways, 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 194 mos., Apr. 7, '86.
Evans, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 5, '86.
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '86.

Fagan, R. S. F., Bombay Forest, 18 mos., June 1, '86.
Fanthawo, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Faulder, C. J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 22, '86.
Ferrar, M. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '86.
French, Mullen J., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, '86.
Fido, J. W., Bo. Mint.
Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo. Cav., 15 mos.

Floyd, W. C. L., India P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Fox, H. H., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., April 30, '86.
Framjee, J. D., Bo. Customs, 10 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 18 mos.

Garthwaite, L., Mad. Educl., 15 mos.
Gass, H. A., Ma. Forests, 20 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
George, A. S., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 27, '86.
George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 29, '86.
Gibson, G. St. P., Bo. Forests, 15 mos., Dec. 23, '85.
Goodrich, H. St. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Goss, L. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., 31 Aug. '86.
Grant, J. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Greaves, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 24, '86.
Greer, R. T., Assam Comm., 15 mos., July 4, '86.
Groig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., June 29, '86.
Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 16 mos., July 13, '86.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 31 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Grimes, A. J. L., Telegraph Dept., 10 mos., Jan. 23, '87.
Guise, R. F., Ben. Police, 8 mos., 14 Jan. '87.

Hall, C. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Handley, F. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Mar. 24, '86.
Hanley, W. A. E., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Feb. 6, '87.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 13 mos., April 29, '86.
Harrington, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Harrison, H. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Sept. 21, '85.
Hart, W. E., State Railways, 12 mos., July 24, '86.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medl., 18 ms., Apr. 30, '86.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Police, 21 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
Havolock, G. B., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 28, '86.
Hawes, S. H., 9 mos.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests 18 months.
Henderson, R. M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Hewitt, Lt. J. R. E., Madras, P.W.D., 18 ms., Apr. 31, '86.
Hibbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., June 3, '86.
Hight, A. E., Bom. P.W.D., 19 mos., Nov. 1, '85.
Hill, C., N.W.P., P.W.D., to Oct. 19, '87.
Hogan, J. L. P., P.W.D., Bom., 18 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Hol, C. H., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Homan, D. R., Punj. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '86.
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.
Hosking, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., July 27, '86.
Hume, Surg. T., H. A. Dist., Medical, 18 mos., May 8, '86.

Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Optum, 21 mos., Nov. 25, '85.
Ivons, J. H. A., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 11 mos.

James, A. H., Ben. Police, 15 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., 19 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Jamson, A. S., N.W. Ry., 12 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Marine, 16 mos., Nov. 16, '85.
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '85.
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Feb. 5, '86.
Johnson, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 7, '86.
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H. B. S. C. Pun. Judl., 6 ms., 24 Aug. '86.
Jones, S. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., 20 Feb. '87.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 15, '86.
Jopp, Col. K. A., India P.W.D., 6 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 16 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
Kays, E., Ma. Pross, 6 mos.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 34 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.
King, M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
Kitta, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.
Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., April 1, '86.
Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Lambert, J., C.I.E., Calcutta Police, 12 ms., June 1, '86.
Lane, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 28 mos., July 20, '86.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 16 mos., April 2, '86.
Lawrence, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 14, '86.
Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86.
Le Fann, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 17 mos.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 27 mos., Aug. 11, '86.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl.
Little, Surg. S., N.W.P., Medl., 12 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P., Educl., 8 mos., Nov. 12, '86.
Lord, W. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos., July 26, '85.
Lushington, J. L., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.
Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, to Mar. 22, '87.
Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos.
Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 20, '86.
MacLeod, D. G., Burma Judl., 10 mos., Sept. 12, '86.
MacLennan, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 18, '86.
Macpherson, G. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 10 mos., Dec. 3, '86.
Madge, P. M., Telegraph Dept., 13 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
Maitly, R. H., Ma. Salt, 18 mos.
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These Concessions comprise (with the special privileges hereinafter more particularly described) the right to select 100,000 acres of land (an area of upwards of 156 square miles) in the territory of Johore and Moar, in the Malay Peninsula, which is distant only about 90 miles from Singapore. The concessions are held direct from the Government of Johore, which has recently entered into an offensive and defensive treaty with the British Government.

Of these 100,000 acres, upwards of 80,000, believed to be the choicest and most valuable land in the territory, have already been selected, the survey being now in progress as regards the remainder. A skilled planter accompanies the surveyor, with instructions to reject any land not of the richest character.

The tenure is for a term of 999 years, and the property is not burdened with any fixed payment, the rent being 2½ per cent. of the gross products on the spot. Opium is a Government monopoly, but its cultivation by the Company is not contemplated. With the exception of Opium, Pepper, Gambier, and one or two other items of an unimportant character, Export or other Duties cannot, under the terms of the concessions, be imposed upon any of the products cultivated upon the property. As such duties, which will probably vary with the requirements and expenses of the Government, are chargeable to other Planters in the territory, it is at once apparent that the value of the concessions is enormously enhanced.

The climate of the southern portion of the Malay peninsula, situated within three degrees of the Equator, and practically surrounded by the sea, is both humid and equable, the mean variation of the temperature of Singapore and Johore being from 70° to 90° (Fahrenheit). The rainfall averages 100 inches, which renders land in this territory peculiarly adapted for the growth of tropical products, one special advantage being that they are capable of cultivation all the year round without intermission. There are no regular wet or dry seasons, as in most other tropical countries, but the rainfall continues at short intervals throughout the year. For example, it may be mentioned that *two distinct crops of Tobacco*, the same as the well known Sumatra Tobacco grown by the various Deli Companies, can be produced in one year. Johore is only divided from Sumatra by the Straits of Malacca.

The lands acquired by the Company are of virgin soil, and contain forests of primeval timber, including Teak, Ironwood, India Rubber, and various other tropical and valuable woods. Many and various specimens of this timber were shown at the Forestry Exhibition in Edinburgh, in 1884, and a large number were awarded prizes.

The lands are remarkable for the numerous Fibrous Plants, such as "Rhea," "Moorva," &c., which are indigenous to the soil; "Rhea" and "Moorva" are used as substitutes for Cotton, Flax and Wool, the former being also employed for mixing with Silk. These fibres will, on account of their low cost, gradually but surely revolutionise the manufacture of many descriptions of staple goods, and a reference to the annexed report of Mr. W. E. Deane shows the profits which the growth and preparation of these fibres are calculated to produce.

The long standing difficulty in connection with the separation of the fibre from Rhea stems which has for so many years occupied the attention of the Government of India has recently been overcome, and Machines have been invented which are able to reduce these fibres to a marketable condition.

The lands are also specially suitable for the growth of Tobacco, Pepper, and other products, and it is proposed to expend the Capital of the Company now asked for in the cultivation of about 17,000 acres in the following proportions:—

	Tobacco.	Pepper.	Fibres.
	10,000 Acres.	2,000 Acres.	5,000 Acres.
*Estimated Working Capital.	£275,000	£54,000	£145,000
Estimated Annual Profit.	£200,000	£90,000	£205,000
	3rd Year	4th "	5th and subsequent years, £140,000

Estimated Ultimate Annual profit on expenditure of £500,000 £605,000.

* It must be borne in mind that a considerable portion of Capital expenditure is returned with each crop, and is available with the reserve fund for the planting of further land.

Such an Estimate of Profit as the foregoing may, at first glance, be sceptically regarded, but in evidence of the immense profits which are being derived through the employment of capital in undertakings precisely similar in character to that of this Company, the following particulars of dividends paid by the Deli Companies of Sumatra may be quoted:—

	The Deli Maatschappij.	The Tabak Maatschappij.	The Amsterdam Deli Company.
	65 per cent.	25 per cent.	10 per cent.
In 1882 ...	101	50	30
1883 ...	77	60	30
1884 ...	107	100	60

The Returns for 1886 are not yet available.

The Singapore and Straits Directory, which contains a record of Estates and Lands held in the Straits Settlements, Sumatra, &c., shows that the lands

leased by the three above-named Deli Companies, collectively embrace under 77,000 acres (of which it is understood that only a small portion is at present under actual cultivation). The total paid-up Capital of these three Companies amounts to upwards of £400,000. Not only have the Deli Companies paid these dividends, but they have in addition set aside 15 per cent. of their profits towards a sinking fund for redemption of capital. The Deli Companies' Leases have moreover only been granted for a period of 75 years as against 999 years, the term for which the Johore Company's Estates are held. The present price of the Deli Maatschappij 100 guilders shares is 680.

A considerable portion of the Estate will, when cleared for cultivation, be let to tenants, who are readily obtainable from the Malay and Chinese population, the rental for which it is estimated will average £4 10s. per acre per annum.

The work of clearing and cultivating the land must necessarily occupy some time, but with special regard to tobacco, a crop can be raised and realised during the current year, and assuming that at least 5,000 acres—a moderate estimate—can be brought under cultivation within the first 15 months, and that in each following year a further 5,000 acres can be made productive, at least £100,000 net profit should be realised during the year 1888, and in subsequent years this profit should be proportionately increased. The following condensed summary shows the profits which, under such circumstances, would accrue to the holders of the Ordinary Shares, a sum of £10,000 being allowed in the calculation for each year for Establishment expenses.

6 per cent. Interest on Debenture Bonds, £250,000, will absorb	£15,000
10 " Dividend on Ordinary Shares, £600,000	60,000
10 " for Reserve Fund to be set aside...	£75,000
	10,000
Total ...	£85,000
Minimum Estimated Net Profit during 1889, say, £200,000.	
6 per cent. Interest on Debenture Stock, and 10 per cent. Dividend on Ordinary Shares will absorb	£75,000
10 per cent. for Reserve Fund	20,000
Total ...	£95,000
Leaving a Balance of ...	105,000
Three-fifths of £105,000 = £63,000, will provide a further Div. on Ordinary Shares of 10½ per cent. In all 20½ per cent.	

It is considered needless to pursue these calculations further in detail, but an annual rate of increase in profits, if only half such amount, would enable the Company in the fifth year, namely, 1892 (when it is presumed that the 17,000 acres will have been brought up to profitable cultivation), to divide among the Shareholders nearly 55 per cent., besides having appropriated to the Reserve Fund nearly £150,000.

The importance of securing skilful and competent management on the Estates is an element of the first consideration, and in order to make due provision for the same, the services of three Resident Managers (one of whom, Mr. Tom Gibson, is now on the Estates) have been secured. The other two Managers, who have been especially selected on account of their practical experience in planting, &c., will immediately proceed to Johore, both being prepared to at once enter upon their respective duties.

A plentiful supply of cheap labour is available; Chinese coolies (the best labourers in the world for tropical climates) are readily obtainable in Johore and Singapore at seven dollars, equal to 2½s. 4d. per month, while in neighbouring countries their wages are not less than ten dollars, equal to 88s. 4d. per month, a difference of £6 per coolie per annum, in favour of the Company.

One of the great advantages in connection with these concessions is the water frontage which the land possesses. A reference to Map No. 1 will show that the River Moar forms a water highway for many miles through the property; the Moar is at all periods of the year navigable by vessels drawing 10 feet of water, while those of the heaviest draft can anchor off the mouth of the river, which is in the direct route of the China Mail Steamers. The water facilities thus afforded reduce the cost of transport to a minimum.

The following Contracts have been entered into, namely, a Contract dated the 2nd day of April, 1887, made between the said Wm. McGregor Smith and others of the 1st part, and the Johore Company, Limited, of the 2nd part; whereby the Company acquires the property referred to in the said Concessions at the price of £250,000, payable in Shares of the Company and in cash as therein provided. There are also Contracts relating to tenancy of the offices and other unimportant matters which, as they do not in any way affect the terms of purchase, the Directors have been advised need not be set out in this prospectus. Applicants for Shares will be deemed to waive all further reference to or specification of Contracts, and names and dates other than as above. All the Contracts, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Original Concessions, and the Debenture Mortgage and Trust Deed and Form of Debenture, may be inspected at the Offices of the Company.

Application will in due course be made to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange for a special settlement and official quotation of the Company's Shares.

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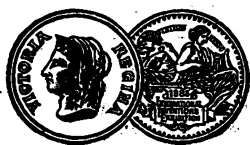
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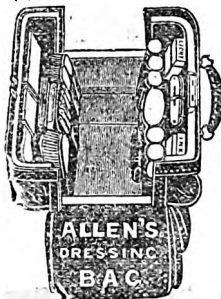
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AND
OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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NOTICE.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 31st of March, 1887, an additional Deferred Bonus of 10s. was added to each share.
A Dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the Society's Shares, and Interest on the Bonus of 23 10s. at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, were declared. The Dividend and Interest on Bonus will be payable upon application on and after the 15th of April, 1887.

By Order,
April 1, 1887. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 25th March; from Allahabad and Madras to the 23rd March; and from Calcutta to the 22nd March.

THE Viceroy arrived at Siswa in Nepal on the 18th March, and subsequently proceeded on a shooting expedition.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY has arrived at Calcutta and taken over charge of the Government. Mr. Peacock, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, has postponed going on furlough till July, so that the new Lieutenant-Governor will have the benefit of his experience for some months to come.

THE Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on the Punjab Land Bills have finished their revision of these measures, which will now be sent back to the Punjab Government for consideration.

A VERY successful banquet was given in honour of Sir Rivers Thompson in the Calcutta Town Hall on March 17th. Sir Rivers subsequently received addresses testifying to the impartiality with which he had governed Bengal, and the strides that Province had made during his incumbency of the Lieutenant-Governorship. A fund, which already amounts to Rs. 25,000, is being raised for a memorial to perpetuate Sir Rivers Thompson's connection with Bengal.

MR. D. M. SMEATON, Director of Agriculture in the North-West Provinces, has been offered by Mr. Crosthwaite the appointment of Secretary to Government in Burma.

GENERAL GOODFELLOW is mentioned as the probable successor of the late General Hancock in the Public Works Secretaryship to the Government of India.

THE Governor of Madras has made Mr. C. A. Lawson, the senior representative of the local Press, a Fellow of the University.

THE two rail heads, from Sibi and Quetta, of the Sind-Peshin State Railway, met and joined at midnight on the 14th March. Thus the greatest railway undertaking of latter days in India has become an accomplished fact.

SOME differences that have arisen between the Government of India in the Railway Department and the contractor for a section of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, and which have caused considerable delay in the progress of the work, are likely to form the subject of legal proceedings.

It is said that should the matter be brought before the Courts some interesting information will be revealed as to the mode of arranging Government contracts, and the numerous difficulties under which contractors sometimes labour.

RUKHMABHAI has lodged an appeal in the High Court against the decree of Mr. Justice Farran for the restitution of conjugal rights.

THE Court of Inquiry which was ordered to investigate the alleged frauds in connection with the late rifle shooting meeting at Bangalore has exonerated the whole of the members who took part in the shooting. This decision has evidently not been accepted, as the Court has been ordered to reassemble.

THE Government of India, having before them the special report of Dr. Ribbentrop, head of the Forest Department, have decided to allow the Bombay-Burma

Trading Company to continue their leases of such forests as they were working in Upper Burma during Thebaw's time. The company will have to accept such special legislation as the Government may deem it necessary to pass for the good government of the districts in which the forests lie; but no difficulty is likely to arise on this score. Instead of paying lump sums down annually the lessees will probably accept the suggestion of the Government to pay on their outturn from the forests, at rates hereafter to be settled.

REGARDING the Tibetan outpost, which has so long established itself in Sikkim, the Lhasa authorities have declared their willingness to recall their troops (a miserable handful) if orders to that effect are received from China. These will doubtless be forthcoming shortly.

THE Sir Richard Garth testimonial fund at Calcutta amounts to Rs. 10,000. At a meeting of the subscribers it was decided to commission an eminent English artist to paint a portrait of Sir Richard, a sub-committee was appointed to confer with him as to its disposal, and it was decided to hand over any remaining balance to the Lady Dufferin Fund.

It is understood that the vigilance of the Finance Committee has extended to the Remount Agency at Calcutta, and that the officer who succeeds Major St. Quinton will find the salary materially reduced.

THE sowar of the 2nd Central India Horse, who lately shot Major Neill on parade, is said to have done so in a spirit of revenge, as the Major had reprimanded him shortly before for untidiness.

MR. H. J. NEWBURY, whose name has been so much before the public recently in connection with the Rangpore Deer Case, is gazetted to retire from the 1st April. Mr. Newbury intends to appeal to the Governor-General against the sentence passed upon him by the Bengal Government.

MR. G. H. WILSON, whose conduct was the subject of the inquiries of the Ahmedabad Commission, goes home immediately to lay his case before the Secretary of State.

COLONEL J. P. STEELE, Superintending Engineer in Rajputana, officiates probably as Chief Engineer of the Punjab for Colonel Aeneas Perkins, who is just going on six months' leave.

COLONEL FILGATE, R.E., Accountant-General, Public Works Department, takes six months' leave in July next.

MR. H. BARNES, Political Agent in Peshin, has been granted a year's furlough. Mr. Martindale will probably officiate.

ON the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's departure his Private Secretary, Mr. F. Barnes, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery in place of Mr. Ryland, who is retiring.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have forwarded a letter to the Public Service Commission deprecating any change in the present basis of the Government of India.

THE German community of Bombay celebrated the anniversary of the ninetieth birthday of the Emperor William by dining together on the evening of the 22nd March.

A BRANCH of the Geographical Society of Lisbon has been established at Goa.

THE rice crop in Siam this year is reported to have been the most abundant known in that country during the present generation.

A RELIGIOUS controversy at Surat has brought to light from the archives of the holy see of Dwarka a document in the shape of a copper-plate of the fifth century.

THE situation in Nepal has suddenly taken a fresh development. On the afternoon of the 13th of March General Khudga Shamsheer, Commander-in-Chief of

Nepal, and his uncle, Colonel Kesar Singh Thappa, as also the Kancha Maya, a daughter of the late Sir Jung Bahadur, were suddenly arrested at Khatmandu by order of the Minister, Maharaja Bir Shamsheer. Various reasons are given for the arrest, amongst which is one that the above-named persons were implicated in a plot against the Minister's life. Khudga Shamsheer has been a very influential member of the Shamsheer administration ever since it rose to power by the assassination of Sir Rungbeer Singh in the end of 1885. The above-named persons were immediately after their arrest deported from Khatmandu in various directions.

News from Kabul up to the 10th March showed that all was quiet there, no movement having occurred among the Ghilzais up to that date. As a precautionary measure the Khelat-i-Ghilzai garrison has been reinforced by troops from Kandahar. The Amir remains at Cabul to meet the headmen whom he summoned to assemble on the Nauroz in the capital.

Notes of the Week.

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegram there is an absence of exciting political topics in India just now, and consequently the case of the unfortunate Hindu lady, Rukhmabai, is attracting considerable public attention. She has appealed against the order of the Court which condemned her to six months' imprisonment if she continued to refuse to live with her husband, and as this appeal cannot be heard till June she has the advantage of a delay which her friends are making the most of to agitate her cause. A committee has been formed, and funds are being raised in order to fight the case to the last before the Court of Appeal.

ALL Englishmen and Englishwomen must, of course, sympathise with the unhappy lady who declines to ratify her marriage with the clown to whom she was betrothed in tender years; but it is one thing to sympathise, and another thing to alter a law which the English Government has promised the Hindus shall guide its judges. It is all very well, saying as the *Times* correspondent says, that the force of English and Anglo-Indian opinion should compel the Government to alter the law. To do so would strike at the very root of the Hindu system of child-marriage—a custom very shocking, no doubt, to English ideas, but one which finds favour and is still fostered in nearly every Hindu home. Attempt to put it down by the strong hand of the law, and there will be a Native revolt throughout India.

ENGLAND cannot afford that, in order to carry out a sentiment. The wished-for reform must come from the people themselves, and they at present show no signs of moving in the desired direction. A Parsi gentleman has been agitating the question, but the castes and customs of Hinduism are not likely to be changed or reformed through such means. English interference would not only be mischievous, but dangerous. India may be a country of anomalies, but we must accept them, as they are, trusting to time and education for their abolition.

THE argument that we put down *Suttee* is not an analogous one. We had the people, except a few of the most bigoted, with us then. We have not this now in the question of early marriages. One of the most enlightened of Hindu writers, who had all the advantages of an English training and experience in England of English life, has written defending the custom of his country in this respect. "In Europe," he says, "the husband and wife study each others' tempers, inclinations, and turns of mind before they are married: this gives the parties a freedom of choice. But, alas, for such freedom! They marry, and marriage dissipates the false brilliancy that had dazzled their discretion. For lovers to choose is therefore a fallacious privilege; and to it is to be attributed the extensive unhappiness resulting from European

marriages. In India the parents choose and not the children; and, being free from the heat and folly of youth, they generally choose well."

ONE may smile at the above sentiments or condemn them, but when they are held by a Hindu of refinement, culture, and travel, what argument is likely to have weight with the millions of the uneducated who hold the system of child-marriage in veneration? Rukhmabai's case may help towards bringing about a change in the minds of Hindu ladies who dare think for themselves as she has done; but this will be a matter of time, and, we fear, a long time.

THE *Hindu Patriot*, the most advanced of the Native papers, and a representative of all the better classes of Hindus, expresses what must be accepted as the general feeling of the Native community on this matter:—

Rukhmabai, the Bombay young lady—who, inspired with fine notions of independence and freedom which Western education has instilled into her, rebelled against the authority of her husband—has been taken as a martyr by her sympathisers. She has lost her case, and the Anglo-Indian Press of Bombay is very angry with the High Court Judges who dared to enforce the Hindu law of marriage. Dadaji, the unfortunate young husband, "who, in addition to other drawbacks, is said to have the intelligence of a coolie," may be utterly unworthy to become the consort of such a fine lady as Rukhmabai, but he is nevertheless her husband, and the laws of all civilised countries would repudiate any action which would in the slightest degree interfere with conjugal relations. We wonder how the judgment of the Bombay Press could be so warped as to support the perverse proceedings of an ill-advised wife against her lawful husband.

RUKHMABAI has, however, a very practical sympathiser in the person of one of her own sex and caste. "A Daughter of India," who, dissatisfied also with her husband, writes to a Bombay paper: "I fully sympathise with her, and admire her willingness to be a martyr. If she will let me be her substitute I will gladly go into imprisonment for a limited period." The qualifying of the martyrdom by accepting only a limited period of incarceration is a touch of feminine caution worthy of any wife of Western culture. There are some English wives who would no doubt enjoy a limited period of imprisonment to be free of their husbands. But Rukhmabai had better come to England. This seems the only escape for her now.

THE Jubilee jail-delivery in India was not altogether to the liking of many of the discharged prisoners, who look very properly upon an Indian jail as a comfortable and pleasant retirement during their leisure from burglarious pursuits. The forced liberation of the criminal classes has caused much envy amongst another class—the class of unsuccessful students for University honours. Being in bondage of the examiners, one of the plucked ones has addressed the following letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University:—

Even in such a small village as Muddebihal the celebration of the Jubilee was very attractive. According to the Government order all the British subjects spent those days very happily. Loyal prisoners from every district are released. There is another class of loyal prisoners yet unseen. The class consists of the unsuccessful candidates who want some marks in a paper. These are the loyal prisoners of the University. The Government of India showed its kindness towards its loyal prisoners. But nowhere the University of Bombay did not show kindness towards its loyal prisoners. Are we not the loyal subjects of the Queen? Why should we not be released from such an indefinite imprisonment? Why should we not share the humanity and kindness of her rule? I hope that your honour will be kind enough to consider our case and liberate some of the deserving unsuccessful candidates.

THE Trade and Navigation reports of British India for February shows the following results as compared with the same month in the two preceding years:—Imports, excluding treasure, Rs. 5,13,84,118, against Rs. 4,53,62,924 and Rs. 4,13,41,419; exports, Rs. 8,49,10,265, against Rs. 7,87,21,793 and Rs. 7,63,92,780; import duty collected, Rs. 22,37,167, against Rs. 18,13,310 and Rs. 17,68,943; export duty, Rs. 13,60,748, against Rs. 11,33,342 and Rs.

9,32,451. The results for the eleven months ending with February are:—Imports, Rs. 56,02,85,852, against Rs. 50,40,47,165 and Rs. 50,85,23,464; exports, Rs. 79,16,37,720, against Rs. 74,33,09,300 and Rs. 74,45,79,594; import duty, Rs. 2,25,88,901, against Rs. 2,03,77,068 and Rs. 2,12,87,711; export duty, Rs. 54,71,323, against Rs. 56,93,707 and Rs. 44,72,695.

THE latest news from Burma is to the effect that General Arbuthnot will leave Rangoon for England on the 5th of May, by which date the withdrawal of the troops from Upper Burma will have been completed, and the arrangements for the disposition of the remaining force will have been concluded. The command of the force in Upper Burma, which will not then exceed that of a major-general, will devolve on General White.

WE have received a private letter giving full and exact details of the circumstances under which Major A. H. S. McNeill, of the Central India Horse, met his death at the hands of a trooper, which account tallies completely with that which appears in the Bombay papers received by the present mail, and which will be found in another column. The writer of the letter in question concludes thus:—"A great gloom has been cast over all the regiment at the loss of such a dear commander, for he was beloved by everyone."

THE Indian brewers have cause to be glad. They have obtained a ten years' contract from the Government for the supply of beer to the troops on a sliding scale varying with the rise or fall of the rupee. Should that unhappy coin rise to 1s. 9d. or upwards, the brewers are to receive only Rs. 47 per hogshead, but should it fall to 1s. 3d. or to *nil*, the price to be paid will be Rs. 57. Under the new arrangements it is calculated that Government will effect an annual saving of £125,000 by encouraging this local industry instead of contracting for the supply from England.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

In the absence of more exciting political topics Rukhmabai's case continues to attract much attention. That unfortunate lady, as I mentioned last week, has appealed against Mr. Justice Farran's order, and as the appeal cannot be heard till June she at least gains the advantage of delay. Meanwhile a committee has been formed at Bombay under the presidency of Professor Wordsworth to take action with a view to the removal of the anomaly which applies coercive English provisions to enforce a Hindoo religious obligation not enforced by the Hindoo law. The committee is busily engaged in raising funds, and seems determined to thresh out the case again before the Appeal Court. Should that tribunal uphold the ruling of the Court of first instance, it is to be hoped that the funds will suffice to carry the case to and to obtain an authoritative decision from the Privy Council. The sympathy shown by the British Press and public is fully appreciated here, but it would appear that the exact position of affairs is not clearly understood at home. If the existing order is not set aside, Rukhmabai will be liable not to trial by a criminal Court, but to six months' imprisonment in a civil gaol for disobedience to the order of a civil Court. That imprisonment over her troubles will not be necessarily at an end, for if her husband again requests her to live with him, and she again refuses, a fresh cause of action will arise, and the whole miserable business may be repeated over and over again after the expiration of each term of imprisonment. It is therefore in the highest degree desirable that the Court of ultimate appeal should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the legal point. Should that opinion be adverse to Rukhmabai, the force of English and Anglo-Indian opinion will certainly compel the Government to alter the law.

It is remarkable how little interest the Native community shows in this matter. Some few earnest men in Bombay have thrown themselves heartily into the cause; but the Native journals and the Young Indian school of agitators who write them, while clamouring daily for political reforms and concessions, rarely utter a word of sympathy with their unfortunate countrywoman, who is so likely to prove a martyr for want of a more important and pressing social reform. The March number of the *Voice of India*, a magazine which professes to summarise the

utterances of the Native Press on the principal topics of the day, contains not a single allusion to Rukhmabai's case.

Last week witnessed an instance of the change which railways and telegraphs are making even in Indian official ceremonies. Hitherto the making over of the charge of a province by one Lieutenant-Governor to another was a somewhat solemn affair. Perhaps an even more solemn ceremony was the installation of a new member of the Viceregal Council, which used to take place in the Council Chamber at Calcutta, under a salute from the guns of Fort William. All this has now been altered. Sir C. Aitchison left Lahore on the evening of the 1st instant, when his successor, Mr. Lyall, had only got as far as Allahabad on his northward journey. Accordingly the charge of the Punjab was made over and received by an interchange of telegrams. Sir C. Aitchison next day passed Saharunpore on his way to Bombay. He was going home on leave, and it was necessary under the rules that he should first take his seat as a Member of Council and be granted a furlough in that capacity. The Viceroy was also passing through Saharunpore. A special meeting of Council was held on the railway platform, the warrant of appointment was read, and Sir C. Aitchison was duly admitted and granted leave, after which he resumed his journey, while the Viceroy went on to Dehra-Doon, where he now is, and where it is announced he means to stay for a fortnight longer before going to Simla.

Efforts are being made in Scinde to induce the Government to construct a railway 240 miles long, from Pali on the Rajputana line to Hyderabad, *via* Umarkote. It is urged that the line will present no engineering difficulties, and that by shortening the journey from Delhi to Kurrachee by fifteen hours, it will prove of great mercantile and strategic importance, as well as a valuable protection against famine. A meeting in favour of making the line has been held, and memorials to the Government were prepared.

Last week Calcutta was visited by a party of Japanese commercial men, charged by the merchants of Hiogo to inquire into the working of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, and the possibility of increasing the trade of India and Japan. They propose to proceed to Bombay and prosecute their inquiries there.

The Maharajah Holkar will leave Bombay for Marseilles on the 29th inst., and after a short stay in Paris will proceed to England, arriving in time for the Jubilee. Sir Lepel Griffin will accompany him.

If we may credit the *Pioneer*, the administrative machine in Cashmere has come to a standstill owing to a disagreement the Maharaja has had with the Dewan, Luchman Dass. "A fortnight or ten days ago, on some papers being brought to him as usual to sign, his Highness is said to have given a flat refusal, declaring in effect that he was being treated as a child and would be so no more. He then apparently addressed the Resident by letter, demanding a new council and a change generally in the present system of government; while by other accounts it would appear that the position he has taken up, on communicating with the Resident is that he will refer his complaints only to the Viceroy. There is a stop consequently to business, and the position of parties therefore seems to be that the Resident and Dewan are ranged on one side *versus* the Maharajah and the State officials generally on the other. It is significant that the Princes, Rajas Ram Singh and Umar Sing, who lately formed a party in opposition to their elder brother, seem to have come round to him again; and it may be presumed that most of the leading men of the State will also seize the opportunity of making common cause against the Dewan."

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—There is one aspect of the Hindu Conjugal Rights case the examination of which cannot be—and we believe will not be—confined to this country. It is clear that the Bombay High Court is in this matter deriving from the practices of the English Courts examples for the enforcement of Hindu law. Now if Hindu law, so far as it bore upon the point in question, were not repugnant to the principles of English law—to say nothing of our general ideas of personal liberty—there would be nothing in this but an anomaly of which the English people, tolerant as they are of anomalies, would think there was no reason to complain. But here the repugnance is glaring: The Courts are proposing to apply, to a young woman who had no voice in her marriage, and has never lived with her husband, disciplinary measures which in England have been employed only in the case of a wife wedded with her free and full consent to the husband of her choice. We should like, while public opinion on this subject is declaring itself in India—as it does to day in the indignant protest which "Only a Woman" indites in another column—to see brought before public opinion in England the question whether the contemptuous disregard for the rights and will of the woman which is shown by the apologists for the recent judgment is to be made effective by processes borrowed from the Courts in England, but applied there—in the rare cases in which they have been applied—only where the wife has broken a contract into which she had entered as freely as the husband. We are inclined to think that opinion at home will revolt against this, as the more enlightened opinion in India is revolting against it the more clearly the inconsistency and the inequity which are involved are thought of.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL IN CAMP.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The camp life of a District official is a pleasant time to him. But with the first week in March the pleasure fades with the increasing heat. The country begins to put on its hot-weather aspect of barren dustiness. The autumn crops have been gathered, and are represented by stacks of jowari stalks, scattered over the hazy plain. The cotton fields are given up to herds of cattle and goats, which nibble the feeble sprouts of the moribund plants. The jowari grain has been trampled out by muzzled oxen, and on the long-distant threshing floor against the sky-line are prominent the figures of human winnowing machines. Perched on high extemporized platforms they pour out the contents of their baskets with upraised arms, the heavy grain falling straight to earth, while the light chaff is carried aside by the warm breeze. A few weeks ago the linseed fields, with their bright expanse of blue flowers and refreshing green, were a sight to gladden the eye; the plant has now been rooted up and stacked at threshing floors. But one pleasant sight still remains in the fields; the wheat harvest is in full swing. Overspreading fields of maize-coloured heavy-eared grain are dotted by scattered groups of dark-skinned men, and of brightly clothed women and children. The figures are bent in many attitudes of work, and in the bright sunlight show in striking relief against the light-coloured grain. A few days will see the last of the harvest, and nothing will interpose between the ground and the baking rays of the March sun. The country is putting on its hot-weather look—dry, dusty, barren, parched. The air is becoming unrefreshing, and does not fill the lungs. The horizon is seen through a dust and heat haze, which lengthens distances in a dreary, dreamy way. Only the call of duty or the tyranny of sport will now prolong camp life. When those who can are thinking of closing their wanderings, the time is opportune for viewing some of the features of official camp life from more points than one.

Let us take the first as experienced by the official himself. What pleasanter life can be imagined? The day begins by light refreshment under a fine mango or tamarind tree. Then comes the march to the next camping ground, not too long for comfort. To one who is anything of a naturalist, and even to him who, with no special knowledge has yet the faculty of observation, the march can scarcely fail to be of interest. Beasts and birds, plants and insects, give constant food for observation, and if the official has not smothered the hunting instinct we all inherit from our far-away savage ancestors by effeminating codes and back-rounding law quibbles, each march will afford him a pleasure he will look back to with longing when, in after years, he finds himself in the old country confined to roads and frequented tracks. For here the whole country is his to roam over, and its stock of game, large and small, from tiger to quail, is his for the shooting. Arrived at his day's resting-place, he finds his comforts cared for; bath and breakfast invigorate him for the toils of office work during the day. Some small game-shooting near camp, a stroll with his wife, or an official visit to the village, fill up the evening until dark. Such a life is healthy and pleasant; fortunate are those to whom it comes in the course of duty. What would not the desk-tied Bombay merchant give for two months of it yearly? But let us now take a different point of view, that of some of the residents of the village honoured by the official's visit. To some of them the visit is not entirely a thing of pleasure. To begin with the arrival of the camp. In some districts this is what happens:—A band of villagers is impressed to do the heavy part, the unloading camels and pitching tents; remuneration is not thought of. The village potter is called on to supply water-vessels for the camp without payment. Loads of wood are demanded, for each chuprassi and bunch of servants must have his log fire at night. If wood is scarce, each house in the village has to supply cakes of ordinary country fuel. Jowari stacks are laid under contribution for the official's animal. The village bunniah, placed under a tree, far enough from the office tent to prevent the victim's remonstrances reaching its occupants, sells supplies at the "Sirkari nerik," or Government rate, a rate fixed by the peons, and sometimes considerably ranging below market rates. The herdsman's best sheep is taken at a lower price than it would realize if its luckless owner could sell it at the next bazaar day. Evening comes, and again a band of villagers is impressed to strike tents and to load camels; their labours extend far into the night, and when these are ended some half-a-dozen are taken to the next village, to show the way, to carry breakable articles or the official's long arm-chair, or to pilot the butler's cart with a lantern. Inside his tent, the official sleeps the sleep of "mild self-approbation," and possibly in his dreams makes no break of continuity of his waking convictions that he is an indispensable earthly providence to the people of his district. Outside, however, groups of cold and sleepy villagers sit, protecting his cattle from thievish men or ravaging beasts, and wishing that their earthly providence would exercise his functions at a distance. In the early morning the official is escorted from the village by the headman and the local magnate, who, in taking his leave, outwardly thank him for

the honour of his visit, but inwardly pray that it may be long before it is repeated. The idea that the visits of a District official to the various parts of his charge is an unmixed blessing to the people is an illusion which does not stand the test of universal experience. An official tour impresses on the country population the fact that there is still a "Sirkar," and that its meanest servant, still as in old time, wields a large power.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The *Pioneer* says:—A rumour is abroad, the wish evidently fathering the thought, that the Court, finding that the public sense is against the Imperial Institute as a monument of the Jubilee, will withdraw the subscription list from circulation. At any rate, the Prince of Wales and those ranged with him in the project cannot fail to have noticed how coldly the idea of the magnificent institute has been received in India. In one or two isolated instances, Native princes have put down their names for a large sum, but the general attitude is certainly one of reluctance to "part" until the importunity of Collector or Political Agent has made the necessity clear. Royalty, however, is persevering; and unless the robust public opinion of England declares more decidedly than seems at all likely against the scheme, India will unquestionably soon be favoured with an appeal to give liberally to the Imperial Institute, as a thing entirely apart from our own Jubilee celebration. Now, how will this be met? The position, we take it, is that there will be an institute founded of some kind, and it remains for those who represent India's interests to make the best of it. They must see that Indian money is not unavoidably wasted, and that as much good as is obtainable is extracted from the project. The experience of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition has shown that to give Indian money to be expended under dictation from England ends in Indian interests being sacrificed. How, indeed, could it be otherwise? The only way to secure due benefit from the Indian section of the Institute, when it is created, is to insist upon Indian money being spent under arrangements in which the commercial and financial authorities here shall have a chief voice. The money should not be sent to England unconditionally; nor should India accept a position inferior to any colony. As a matter of fact, there is not a colony in Australia which can take rank as yet with one of the greater Indian provinces, and yet the whole agglomeration of such provinces has been put in a lower position than any of the colonies however small! This is an anomaly which certainly cannot be perpetuated; if any attempt be made to do so at home, the Indian subscription list to the institute should be instantly closed. Our Chambers of Commerce ought, if any funds at all are subscribed here for commercial objects, to insist on their having some active part in the arrangements, and every large province ought to assert its claim to maintain some control over a system which must involve continuous correspondence with provincial officers in all parts of India. In the present stage of the Institute project, the two points to which prominence should be given are:—That India should be at least on the same footing as the colonies; and that the money should not be sent home except under such conditions as will guarantee that Indian interests will be adequately considered. It will be time enough to discuss how this should be at a later stage; our Chambers of Commerce and the provincial authorities will be quite equal to arranging the details when we have secured the two points mentioned. In conclusion, we would suggest that economy should be the watchword in this matter; when the Institute passes from its nebular state to that of a distinctly defined organisation India may support it; but it is fair to suppose that we shall be pleasing the Queen-Empress far more by doing so in a way which will secure some solid good to the country at a reasonable expense than by lavishing large sums on empty show and glitter.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—Few great undertakings have ever succeeded without preliminary prophecies of failure. The Imperial Institute will doubtless prove no exception to the ordinary rule. According to some authorities, it has so far met with little support and with much opposition; and the *Calcutta Englishman* goes so far as to say that Her Majesty the Queen would prefer to see the scheme withdrawn. That there has been opposition, in certain quarters, is beyond question. Dr. Forbes Watson, for one, has warmly condemned the committee's report and has given forth a counterblast, in which he curiously speaks of "the more than hesitancy" with which the report has been received in England. Dr. Forbes Watson, it may be noted, is anxious to see an institute of his own design founded; and his objections to anyone else's institute are not altogether disinterested. It may be hoped, however, that when the details of the committee's report become generally known, they will be discussed on their merits and receive sufficient support from the public to warrant definite action. In India especially, the Queen's approval will go far to recommend the cause; and although a good deal has been said in the way of criticism, before this approval was made public, it cannot be alleged that any better plan for celebrating the Royal Jubilee was ever put forward.

Native Opinion says:—We cannot believe Her Majesty the Queen-Empress pins her faith in the prosperity of her empire upon an absolute monopoly of industrial trade by the British

people; industrial light is just as much wanted in India as in some of the British backward colonies, and it is here that the British public should come forward with their hoards of money at their elbows to advance the cause of mechanical labour instead of attempting to draw off capital in the shape of money to England, where if people were minded to have an institute of their own, they could do so without outside help. As we have said on several occasions the ideas of Indian people in respect of the Jubilee or other important events entirely differ from those prevalent in the West; as the *Times of India* has so well put it, it is the sovereign and not the people who ought to spend from his purse to mark the events. It will be admitted by all that the Indian public has celebrated the Jubilee quite beyond their means, and therefore neither the Indian Government nor the Prince of Wales's committee in England ought to use either persuasion or pressure for the collection of funds—a circumstance which cannot but considerably mar the feelings of joy and gratification just now so uppermost in the minds of men. If the British committee be at all anxious on this score let them contribute their mite, as a former Collector of Sattara has done, towards the new Victoria Technical Institute to mark the Jubilee of Her Majesty.

The *Lahore Tribune* says:—Indian princes who have subscribed handsome amounts to the Institute, without knowing of what use the Institute will be to India, have done so under the pressure brought to bear upon them by the "certain parties" in England and the Government of India. While the nobility and gentry have not yet subscribed for the permanent memorial of the Jubilee to be established in India, the Imperial Institute has already had its share. Even in England the institute has met with but little favour, and although royalty is exerting its best, the project has not reached the stage when the promoters can confidently look upon its success.

BOMBAY SEPOYS IN BURMA.

(*Times of India.*)

A thousand Bombay sepoy enlisted some time back in the Burma Police. Two thousand more are now wanted, but they are not coming forward with any alacrity. The reluctance of sepoy serving with Native regiments now in Burma, to volunteer for the military police now being organised for that country, has caused some surprise among the military authorities. Good pay is offered, the life would be one of more freedom and independence than is possible while under regimental discipline, and conspicuous energy and courage would be sure to be rewarded. This is all very true; but there is another side to the question. In the first place, the sepoy is so well off in his own service that he thinks twice before leaving it. Secondly, he does not like Burma, for among other things, he cannot mix or have anything to do with a people who have no caste. And thirdly, the life of the military police, the isolated posts they have to hold, the jungle life they are obliged to lead, and peculiar nature of their duties, do not commend the situation to the ordinary sepoy. It is not any want of military spirit, we are convinced, that prevents his coming forward to volunteer. It is mainly that he prefers to be a soldier to being a military policeman. By-and-by the men may show more alacrity in coming forward, but it is not to be expected that the sepoy will become cosmopolitan all at once. When we remember how comparatively recent it is that sepoy could be brought to cross the dreaded *Kalapani*, it must be owned that the cheerfulness with which one Native regiment vies with another in volunteering for service in whatever part of the world the Sirkar may desire to send them, is of itself a wonderful and gratifying change from the old exclusive spirit. Malta, Burma, Egypt, it is all one to the sepoy where he goes, or how long the journey. He is going on field service with his regiment, and that is quite enough for him. But when he is asked to remain permanently in a foreign country, it is not to be wondered at if he does not care very much about the prospect. And we think the same objection will hold good in regard to the scheme of military colonisation to be tried in Upper Burma, where it is said deserving Native officers and pensioned sepoy are to be offered jagirs on condition of maintaining local order. Whether the scheme will be as popular as a contemporary hopes it may be, is, as we said before, open to doubt. There is any amount of land lying waste in Upper Burma as there is in Australia, but whether the pensioned Native officer, who has done thirty-two years' service, who has saved a little money, and who above all things looks forward to retirement as synonymous with dignified ease and comfort is exactly the man to make a thriving colonist, remains to be seen. If the jagir in Upper Burma is to be coupled with the condition of maintaining local peace, then it becomes a still more doubtful blessing, because it seems to imply that not only will the pensioned Subedar have to stockade his house according to the custom of the country, but he will also have to take enough friends with him into retirement, to enable him to hold his own against his neighbours, to say nothing of maintaining the peace of the neighbourhood. Add to this that he will go among a people of whose language he is ignorant, and with whose habits, modes of thought and methods he has no sympathy, and it will be seen that the idea of colonising and pacifying Upper Burma by means of the retired Subedar is hardly practical. Even Parsees who go everywhere, and thrive

everywhere, have not yet taken kindly to Burma. The only foreigner who really loves the country, who marries its daughters, and carries off much of its superfluous cash, is John Chinaman. It is he, and not the retired Subedar, who is the man to settle as a Colonist in Burma.

SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

(*Times of India.*)

Jubilee Year seems likely to produce an enormous crop of literature, dealing more or less directly with the events that have marked the reign of Her Majesty the Queen. We do not suppose that there is much likelihood of anyone in India writing a book about the social changes that have taken place among Anglo-Indians during the last fifty years, and yet the subject might be made a very interesting one. Take the army, for instance. Compare an old Indian Army List of 1837 with one for 1887, and it appears almost impossible that the two books can belong to the same service. In those days Field Officers were a select band of warriors, respected, we had almost said venerated, on account of their age, their position, and their extreme rarity. Fifty years ago the field officer was on an eminence from which he looked down upon a goodly array of captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, all of whom were at his beck and call. In 1887 all this is completely altered. Field officers have increased and multiplied to an unparalleled extent. They have become, indeed, as plentiful as blackberries, and they share the common fate of things that are too common. Captains appear to be becoming more and more rare, while lieutenants have only quite recently sown signs of coming forward in any numbers, and the ensign, as everyone knows, is as extinct as the Dodo. The sarcasm that our Native regiments are officered by old gentlemen and boys has enough truth in it to enable it to pass muster, but it is robbed of its sting by the fact that somehow or other our Sepoy has never been more efficient, or better disciplined, than they are to-day. The costume of the Indian Army has altered as much as the way in which it is officered. The stiff leather stock, the buttoned-up tunic, the black cloth trousers, and the curiously hideous shako have all disappeared, and we have the Indian soldier of to-day as he is familiar to all of us in serviceable, soldierlike Khakee, brown leather accoutrement, and light comfortable helmet, going off to the wars with an eighty-pound tent, and seventy pounds of baggage, making his whole worldly belongings for field service come within the modest weight of a hundred and fifty pounds. The same Spartan simplicity is now observed by all ranks when on field service, the General Officer curtailing himself almost as much as the Subaltern. As a contrast to this, we cannot do better than quote the following graphic and amusing description of the baggage of a General Officer who took part in the first Indian war after Her Majesty had ascended the throne, namely, the famous and ill-fated expedition to Cabul in 1839. It is from an almost forgotten book, published in 1842, by one who went through the campaign. "Brigadier-General Arnold, having been long suffering under a liver complaint," says the author, "breathed his last at Cabul, shortly after our arrival there. This officer, who belonged to the Army of the Indus, was distinguished for his qualities as a *bon vivant*, and having laid in a good store of necessaries for the campaign, was almost the only one who fared well amidst the general privations." He was carried from Kandahar to Cabul in a palanquin, and took no part whatever in the events which took place between those places. His remains were interred in the Armenian burial-ground, outside the walls of the city, and his effects were publicly sold by auction a few days after.

The General, it seems, had left Bengal with about eighty camels laden with baggage and necessaries, of which about five-and-twenty remained at his death. His trunks were filled with quantities of plate, a goodly provision of snuff and cigars, and such an immense stock of linen that it occupied two days of the sale. His cooking apparatus was most elaborate and ingenious, and it is difficult to imagine the uses to which the infinite varieties of small and curious articles of which it was composed could be devoted. The prices at which these effects were sold will appear almost incredible, but it must be remembered that it was the scarcity, in fact the almost total impossibility of getting supplies, that enhanced their value. The cigars sold at the rate of about two shillings and sixpence each; the snuff at ten shillings an ounce; a few bottles of beer, a liquor of which no other officer in the Army possessed a drop, at thirty shillings each; and some choice wines at from three to four pounds the bottle. The other things brought proportionate prices, the shirts fetching from thirty to forty shillings each. The amount realised at this sale must have been enormous. This curious and interesting account of a General Officer of the olden time going on the war path with eighty camel loads of refreshments for the inner man, and raiment for his outward adornment, shows the change between then and now. In one respect, indeed, history has lately curiously repeated itself as regards one or two of the prices paid above. An officer who was present at the siege of Kandahar in 1860 has informed us that at the sale of the effects of a distinguished and gallant officer the solitary bottle of beer of which he died possessed was knocked down, after a very keen competition, to a "Tommy

Atkins," for fifteen rupees, the fortunate purchaser at once knocking off the neck of the bottle and imbibing the contents. A bottle of brandy at this same sale fetched thirty-three rupees, we believe. But here the parallel ends, for in the 1880 campaign no one officer was much better off than another, the General and the Subaltern alike roughing it.

In another respect, too, a wonderful change has come over military society since Her Majesty ascended the throne. General officers no longer call out junior officers who have insulted them, however grievous the affront may be, yet shortly before the Queen's accession we find the following extraordinary duel taking place at Mussoorie between a full General and a full Ensign:—It appears that one evening in June, General Sir Stamford Wittingham, K.C.B., K.C.H., G.C.F., Colonel of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and a very distinguished officer, was taking his evening ride at Mussoorie in company with some ladies, when at a narrow and dangerous part of the road, a European without hat, jacket, or cravat, came riding along at a furious pace. Most of the persons who saw him considered him drunk. He nearly charged into the riding party, and frightened some of the ladies very much. The General was riding with four or five of the party at the time, when the European in question rode up against him, and nearly knocked his pony over the precipice. Sir Stamford, feeling indignant at this outrage, and conceiving the offender to be some low European, in a hasty moment struck him with his whip. The person rode on without taking any notice, and the General sent an officer after him to see who he was. He turned out to be an Ensign of a Bengal Infantry Regiment, then on leave at Mussoorie. It appears that the Ensign, on finding who had struck him, sent round a circular next day abusing the "person on horseback" who had attacked him, and justified the strong language of his circular by pretending that he could not find out the name of his assailant. On hearing about this the General at once sent an Aide-de-Camp to call out the redoubtable Ensign, and a meeting was arranged for the next morning. The two accordingly met in the early morning, and the Ensign blazed away at his opponent without effect. Sir Stamford, who was one of the best pistol shots in the British Army, calmly fired in the air, and the duel was at an end. But what follows is perhaps the most singular part of the whole affair. The stout old General told the bellicose Ensign that having now met him as a gentleman, he had no hesitation in telling him that when he had ridden up against him he could not have supposed him to have been an officer. The General added that under the impression that the Ensign was a drunken loafer he had struck him, all the circumstances of the case being exceedingly irritating. Sir Stamford ended his harangue by saying that private satisfaction having been given they now resumed their relative positions, and that therefore he ordered Ensign ——— to go to his room and consider himself under arrest! All's well that ends well, and it is satisfactory to know that this eccentric Ensign expressed himself as much impressed with the generous conduct of the General, to whom he also expressed his sincere sorrow for what had occurred. He was then released from arrest, and we lose sight of him, but can only hope that he gave up riding furiously about Mussoorie without "hat, jacket, or cravat." The whole episode brings out in a very striking manner the social gulf that divides us of the present day from our predecessors in India fifty years ago.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

Such of our readers as are interested in the Central Asian Question may have noticed how frequently of late our London correspondent on Trans-Frontier Affairs has referred to coming troubles in the Khanates on the Upper Oxus, consequent on Russian aims in that quarter, and the persistency with which he has advocated the occupation of Gilgit, and the "protection" of the Baroghil Pass in the Hindu Kush. His line of argument is that Russia will seize Shighnan and Roshan, and eventually raise a revolt against Abdur Rahman in Badakshan. To quote his own words:—"A revolt in Badakshan can easily be brought to pass, and it must be the immediate precursor of a Russian descent on the Baroghil Pass. In anticipation of a Russian seizure of Herat, many steps have been taken; in anticipation of this move, not one! Do not let the Government of India delay in occupying Baroghil through the Chiefs of Yassin and Chitral, and in stationing a force at Gilgit. The exposed angle of the Indian fortress has been neglected far too long." Similarly, we find in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* attention called to the danger in the Kashmir direction. We are there told that the Government of India are not so blind as the general public, who ignore the Russian army in Turkistan, and it is added:—"This awakening (on the part of the Indian Government) is entirely due to the fact that the routes and passes converging from the Pamir on Kashmir have been discovered to be much more feasible for an army than was credited only a short time ago. Quite recently a Russian officer, M. Gombtchevsky, succeeded in reaching Hunza, only a day's march from Gilgit, and his report was to the effect that an army would have the choice of three good passes between Tash Kurgan and Kashmir. One consequence of his visit was that Hunza, over which the Chinese had for six years asserted

their right to receive tribute, has become dependent on the Government of India, and both Colonels Lockhart and Barrow visited it on their way to Badakshan. It is now evident that steps will have to be promptly taken for the fortification of the Kashmir frontier, and that it will be as necessary to provide 'an entrenched camp of final stand' at Gilgit or some other suitable site, as at Sayid Hamid (in Peshin). The real solution would be to occupy the Baroghil Pass, and to raise a contingent of Chitralis and Kafirs. But Abdur Rahman is hyper-sensitive as to our acts in this quarter, although his own authority is limited by the Kunar Valley; and we must work in this quarter entirely on our own responsibility. Now, we have all along advocated the strengthening of our north-west frontier, but here is a scheme at which we may well stand aghast, involving as it does the actual occupation of a pass on the Hindu Kush, and the placing of a garrison in the wild hill-country north of Kashmir, "at Gilgit or some other suitable site," hundreds of miles from the nearest Indian cantonment. If things have indeed come to this critical stage, we should be justified in occupying Kashmir itself to-morrow and placing an army of at least 20,000 men there. But, fortunately for our peace of mind, the whole argument is based on absolutely wrong premises, and there need consequently be no cause for alarm. To deal first with the Russian officer with the impossible name; he may indeed have reached Hunza, (which by the way, is 50 miles from Gilgit, through a most difficult country), but that he found three passes over the Hindu Kush practicable for an army is mere moonshine. Had he made such a discovery we should never have heard of it, for the Russians keep intelligence of this kind profoundly secret; the very fact of his announcing his success is proof positive to our mind that he found the Hindu Kush anything but practicable for an army. As to Hunza having become dependent on the Government of India as "one consequence of his visit," that also is a fiction. Colonel Lockhart certainly passed through Hunza, but he was received in a hostile manner, and it was only by tact and audacity that he got safely onwards, the position being at one time so critical that he warned his small escort of 20 sepoys to be ready for action. Captain (not Colonel) Barrow was one of his party at the time, though the article we have quoted would seem to suggest that he was on a separate expedition. Turning now to the general argument about the Baroghil Pass we may repeat what has been said before in India, that the result of Colonel Lockhart's exploration was to show that the Hindu Kush south of the Pamir is *not* practicable for an army. His little party was nearly lost in the snow, when crossing the Range at the most feasible point, and this in the middle of summer! The country on either slope too, is so barren and so sparsely populated, that no supplies could be obtained, and but for food being provided by the Afghan outpost at Kila Panjab, the explorers would probably have starved. Colonel Lockhart returned by way of the Dorah Pass which leads directly from Badakshan, and this also is impracticable for an army. Various other passages were examined, and all with the same result. The old fiction about the Baroghil being so easy that a carriage could be driven over it has been exploded; and we have really in the Hindu Kush from the Pamir south-westwards to Badakshan as safe a natural defence as we could wish. There is no occasion to hold the Baroghil, or to form an entrenched camp at Gilgit; but, as we have before pointed out, we should do well to have a Resident at the latter place, so as to render permanent our present good relations with Chitral. Small parties of Russians could undoubtedly cross the Hindu Kush into the Chitral Valley or even into Kafirstan, and they might stir up intrigues against the Amir of Kabul and Kashmir in that quarter, but they would direct their steps southwards down the Kunar Valley and not involve themselves in the rocky and barren country about Gilgit. Our best preparation for such a move would be the making of a good military road from Fort Abazai to Dir, distant as the crow flies less than 100 miles from Peshawur; we should then be able to co-operate with the Chitralis on their flank, and make their position equally untenable. But the probability of the Russians ever advancing from the Badakshan direction is so remote, considering that the passes are only open for three months in the year, and that snow falls even during that period, that we need not be apprehensive of danger from this quarter. With Kabul as their first objective from Balkh they are not likely to fritter away their strength by operations from the Upper Oxus Valley.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Judging from the idea put forward in a proposal appearing under the auspices of a body which claims to be the Punjab Science Institute, a technical school is to be one where more chemistry and physics are to be substituted for less dead languages and higher mathematics. Courses of, say, Bee-keeping or Land-surveying are to take places of Sanscrit and early English text; and in the future the principles of agricultural science and mechanical drawing shall form part of a liberal education. Specially qualified professors will examine up to a first, second, or third class standard, and special degrees will be conferred on all qualified students. Is not such a proposal going up somewhat

too high? It is as yet not much good talking about teaching freehand and mechanical drawing, and the "Principles" with a big P of the Science of Agriculture in all the schools of the Province, any more than it is necessary to establish departmental depôts for flasks and retorts, or central workshops for supplying scientific apparatus—among which seem to be included anatomical specimens, models of fruit, and collections of implements—for educational purposes.

BENGAL.

THE news from the indigo districts in Bengal is, on the whole, favourable, but rain is now required to freshen up the October sowings and to enable the planters to go on with their spring sowings. In Behar the spring sowings are nearly completed, and have generally been got in under favourable circumstances. Some rain has fallen in Muzafarpur and Chapra, but not sufficient to do any damage, though the threatening aspect of the weather had caused several planters to stop work. Should the weather continue fine for another fortnight the spring sowings may be considered safe.

THE *Englishman* has taken the trouble to examine the Civil List for some years back, with the result that it finds that instead of Mohamedans being more largely employed now than formerly, they are less so. In 1873, out of 205 Deputy Magistrates 32 were Mohamedans; in 1887, out of 271 there were only 28. In the former year, among 233 Sub Judges and Munsifs there were 39 Mohamedans, while in the latter the number dwindled down to 9 out of 299. As regards the Registration Department, it finds that out of 240 Rural Sub-Registrars only 96 were Mohamedans.

THE unveiling of the memorial portrait of the late Keshub Chunder Sen, the great Hindoo reformer, was one of the last public acts to be performed by Sir Rivers Thompson in the capacity of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Honour spoke in the highest terms of the Hindu reformer, instancing him as a bright product of our educational system—a system which, though it had opponents in its inception and had probably opponents at the present day, had given us men who had attained high educational qualifications, and had gained all the advantages of the culture and refinement of English literature. Turning to the social reforms which Keshub Chunder advocated, he said he had no doubt that, as civilisation extended and education expanded, the minds of the people, these reforms in the Hindu families and in customs of their domestic life would press for clear solution.

A DEPUTATION of twenty members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce presented a farewell address to the Lieut.-Governor. The address referred to the high reputation Sir Rivers Thompson had won in the various offices he had filled, and went on to say:—"We may, perhaps, be permitted to place on record the conviction we hold that your habitual moderation has been one of the most powerful of influences which have led the communities whom you found heated and excited when you took office back to a peace which will, we trust, develop into a cordial union on all points where union means the advancement and security of the common weal. In this union we, as merchants, have a deep and abiding interest." The address added that the Lieut.-Governor had been a great supporter of railway enterprise, and had always been ready to listen to the views and give effect to the representations of the Chamber; and that, although hampered by the financial necessities of the Supreme Government, his Honour had the satisfaction of knowing he left Bengal in a better condition to deal with an expanding trade than that in which he found it.

A CALCUTTA contemporary hears that Mr. Guildford Molesworth and Colonel Pemberton have been deputed by Government to inquire into the causes of the alarming excess over the estimates of the actual expenditure on the Peshin Frontier Railway. The following are a few facts relating to the Sind-Peshin line, which is 157 miles long from Sibi to Quetta, 90 miles being ordinary line and 67 miles difficult—some portions very difficult. The probable cost of the line was originally estimated at 200 lakhs. At the beginning of 1886, when ample experience of the cost of working had been obtained, and when two-thirds of the work had actually been done, a regular estimate was submitted amounting to a little over 300 lakhs. Later still, in 1886, another estimate was found to be required. This amounted to over 400 lakhs. And now we learn that the final expenditure will be nearly 500 lakhs. These facts, our contemporary remarks, plainly call for a full investigation by competent and impartial experts.

MADRAS.

CAPTAIN MULLINS, A.D.C., met with a rather serious accident when riding on the Island (Madras), as he was thrown from his horse and dislocated his collar-bone.

THE Commissioner of Police at Madras has sent, for the information of the Bangalore Police, a list of property—including currency notes, jewellery, gold and silver plates, &c.—stolen from Colonel Gajraj, of the Nepal Army, at Tuticorin, amounting to the value of Rs. 1,80,093.

THE latest craze of the officers of the Salvation Army is to paint their foreheads in imitation of the caste marks of Hindoos. A Madras paper noticing the arrival of Major Tucker and other Salvationists at that city says that Major Tucker "wears on his forehead a red dot surrounded by three crescents, each of a different hue—red, yellow, and blue."

IF the return submitted to Government by the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, of the cattle destroyed by tigers and cheetahs during the quarter ending 31st December, 1886, can be considered reliable, Mr. Stripes and his cousins have had a merry time of it in Malabar and South Canara at the expense of the poor ryot. According to the return, no fewer than 209 bullocks, 301 cows, 53 calves, 67 buffaloes, 3 sheep, and 20 goats were destroyed by tigers and cheetahs in Malabar; and 363 bullocks, 372 cows, 74 calves, 55 buffaloes, 19 goats, 45 dogs, and 12 pigs were similarly lost in South Canara.

THE appointment of the Rev. Father Sewell, of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, to the honour of the Fellowship of the University of Madras, says a local paper, will be hailed by his many old and young friends as a graceful recognition by the Government of the good work of a genuinely good man. Father Sewell entered the Madras Army, and had attained the rank of major when religious convictions decided him to resign the service, and seek admission to the ministry of the Roman Catholic Church, which he had recently joined. He was under instruction for three years at Negapatam, and then was admitted to the Society of Jesus, and was ordained. "He is—if we may presume to say so of a priest—just as cheery and kind-hearted a gentleman now that he is a robed and tonsured, as he was when he was a prominent officer in the Commissariat Department. He is doing unobtrusively excellent work as an educationist in Trichinopoly, and he is a distinct gain to the august body of Fellows."

BOMBAY.

MR. W. H. F. BOLTON has been appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurrahee during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Crawford.

MR. C. P. COOPER, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, intends to proceed to Europe on furlough for twelve months in May.

MR. G. N. R. LAMBERT, M.Inst.C.E., has been appointed to act as Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, vice Colonel J. LeMesurier, R.E., who vacates under the regulations, on promotion to Major-General.

THE *Bombay Guardian* referring to the Cambay case says:—"We find it difficult to believe that the Political Agent at Cambay has been guilty of such turpitude as the Government think has been brought home to him. If really guilty, we know not that capital punishment would be too severe."

THE Bombay season reports show that reaping operations are in progress in twelve and have been completed in three districts. Scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in parts of Dharwar. Fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox prevail in parts of ten, eleven and five districts, respectively, and cholera in parts of one district.

FROM the date of the retirement of Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, Mr. G. F. M. Grant becomes Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, continuing to act as Collector of Sattara; Mr. A. Keyser becomes Senior Collector; Mr. J. F. Muir becomes Junior Collector and Collector and Magistrate of Tanna; and Mr. E. McCallum, First Assistant Collector, and Mr. J. Davidson, Second Assistant Collector.

LORD AND LADY BRASSEY have shown their practical interest in the local centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association in many ways. In addition to becoming life members by subscribing five guineas each they have guaranteed a further sum of ten guineas to cover the expense of translating H. R. H. Prince Christian's excellent translation of Professor Esmarch's lectures on ambulance in the *Nide Memoire* into Gujarati and Mahratti for the use of Natives.

THE *Pioneer* writing of the Cambay case says that "the decision came upon us, as it must have come upon almost every one who followed with close attention the course of the trial, with a shock of complete surprise. Both the Commissioners are men of high standing and very well spoken of in the Bombay Presidency; and their demeanour in Court, their patience and courtesy, and their careful manner of recording the evidence, appear to have made a very favourable impression. It is true that their passive reception of much matter of questionable relevance might have suggested misgivings as to whether they would ultimately be found equal to the task of sifting the wheat from the chaff; and it is also true that they seldom, if ever, dropped a remark, as practised judges would do, which might indicate the points to which efforts of counsel should be directed. Again, some of the questions put by them to Mr. Wilson at the close of the inquiry appeared to indicate that their minds were travelling rather outside the limits of the Commission, and that they were in some danger of mixing up the question whether Mr. Wilson was guilty on the charge they had to try, with the very different question whether

he was altogether a good political agent. Still, on the whole, there seemed no serious reason to doubt that the Commissioners knew what they were about, and the outcome of their deliberations comes upon us the more unexpectedly."

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE has given an important judgment as regards the right of a Mahomedan to claim possession of his wife. One Hajee Mahomed Abadilla was married in Bombay about six months ago to a Mahomedan girl named Beebee, who, he said was of about eighteen years of age. The latter lived with her husband for about four months, and she was afterwards induced by her father and one Pakkee Malabari to leave his protection, which she did, taking away with her a few ornaments and articles of the value of about Rs. 93 belonging to her husband. Hajee Mahomed accordingly filed a suit against his father-in-law and Pakkee Malabari for the wrongful detention of his wife, and prayed that she should be called upon to return to his house. In a written agreement produced in Court on behalf of Beebee it was stated that the plaintiff was to keep his wife with her parents and hand over all his income to her for her protection and maintenance. Beebee in her written statement, made through her guardian *ad litem*, admitted the marriage ceremony, but stated that she was a minor and that the marriage had never been consummated. She stated that she was unwilling to live with the plaintiff as his wife, and submitted that under the Mahomedan law applicable to her case, she had, on attaining majority by puberty, the right of repudiating the marriage contract. But if the Court was of opinion that she had no such right, then she might be allowed to remain in the charge and custody of her parents until she attained her majority by puberty or according to law. His lordship disregarded entirely the plaintiff's claim about the ornaments and other property, as he did not believe it to be true. But, as regards his claim to the possession of his wife, his lordship was of opinion that, having regard to the fact that the plaintiff had occasionally beaten her, probably because his wife had refused him his marital rights, the Court would not be justified merely on the ground of such violence to refuse him his marital rights. If the girl had attained her majority her mere disinclination would not by itself be a sufficient justification of her refusal to give the plaintiff his conjugal rights. But it would be otherwise if she had not attained puberty. The evidence on the matter of fact was contradictory, but his lordship saw no reason to discredit the evidence that the girl was only eleven years of age. Following the principles laid down by the Privy Council in Moonshie Buzloor's case, his lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE clergyman at Umballa has reported eight military officers for playing a polo match on a Sunday.

MENR ALI, the leading member of the Mahomedan community at Hoshiarpur, who was charged with abetting murder and dacoity during the late Hoshiarpur riots, and was sentenced by the Sessions judge, Mr. Hawkins, under several sections, to death, with confiscation of all his property, has appealed to the Chief Court, and the case was to come up for re-trial recently.

It is stated that serious defalcations have been discovered in the Provident Fund of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway employees, the sum so far found to be unaccounted for amounting to some fifteen hundred rupees. A Bengali Babu, engaged in the department, who is believed to be the author of the frauds, has absconded.

THE SHOOTING OF MAJOR NEILL.

It has been asserted that the shooting of Major Neill on parade at Agar, the other day, was an act of revenge on the part of a sowar who had been found to be at fault. The following account shows that the murder was probably motiveless, and due to homicidal mania. Two other officers, it will be seen, had a narrow escape from sharing the fate of Major Neill:—

On the morning of Monday, the 14th March, the 2nd Central India Horse paraded in four squadrons for field firing, which was to take the form of an attack on a small position. Half the sowars dismounted and began the attack at 600 yards. Major Neill, Lieut. Cotgrave, and Lieut. Watson were the only British officers on parade. When the advance had reached to within about 300 yards from the targets, a man just in front of Major Neill turned round and fired at him. The major threw up his arms and fell from his saddle. Lieut. Cotgrave and Lieut. Watson jumped off their horses and rushed to his assistance, and as they were doing so the same man fired a shot at Lieut. Cotgrave, and loaded again to have a shot at Lieut. Watson, but was seized and overpowered. The two officers found poor Major Neill quite insensible, with a bullet wound in his right side, and he died in about a quarter of an hour without having uttered a word. He could not have suffered a moment's pain, for he gave no sign of life or feeling, and never even groaned. The murderer was in hospital in January for "aphasia," or loss of speech. He could not then speak to any one, and for three days refused food, but recovered, and was discharged from hospital on the 14th of February, to all appearance perfectly well. He has since

been doing his duty and attending parade in the ordinary manner, but it came out at the inquest, on the evidence of some of his comrades, that he has not been himself, but has been behaving in a peculiar way since he rejoined the troop. There is hardly room for doubt that the cerebral affection for which he was treated in hospital, and of which, as was shown by his subsequent behaviour, he was never entirely cured, had developed into actual insanity at the time of the murder.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

TANTIA BHEEL THE DACOIT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—On April 15, 1884, p. 388, I recalled your attention to the necessity of speedily constructing a railway from Jubulpoor to Nagpur.

My arguments are now confirmed by the breaking of the Great Indian Peninsula Railroad by dacoits between Bombay and Jubulpoor. Tantia Bheel, who has preserved his liberty to plunder during so many years, is supposed to have caused some rails to be removed; but although a slow passenger train was stopped, no life has yet been lost.

Tantia is tender about taking life, but the fear of him may check the progress of trains during dark nights, even supposing that the two mountain torrents, the Bookri and the Ajunta, do not interrupt communications next July.

Government must construct an alternative line between Bhosul Junction Station on the Tapti and Jubulpoor; the Grand Trunk Dekhan Road between Jubulpoor and Nagpur has been carefully surveyed, and estimates for a railway made; but, until the rail has been laid down, India cannot be considered safe.

The authorities are reticent, but the editor of the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail*, in his paper of the 16th of last month, p. 309, has given timely warning of our danger.—Your obedient servant,
April 5. T.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

NAVAL REFORM.*

Upon the efficiency and supremacy of the Navy depends the very existence of England as a nation. Not only would this Empire lose weight in the councils of the world were she not prepared to strike as well as speak, but dependent as she is on her commerce for the daily food for her inhabitants, were she unable to protect her mercantile marine, starvation would in a few weeks be the fate of every dweller in the land. Immeasurably important, therefore, must of necessity be all questions affecting our ships, their armament, and their crew. The appearance of a translation of M. Gabriel Charmes' work on "Naval Reform" may well serve to draw attention to the interesting, albeit difficult, topics upon which it touches, and a glance at its pages should be alike attractive and replete with instruction.

It is the practice of some alarmists in this country, who, not understanding the matters about which they preach, to decry what is beyond their capacity, and such persons labour under the idea that England is rotten to the core. These pessimists see in imagination our ships sinking at the hands of any foe which has pluck enough to attack them. They tell us everything is wrong, and, like Cassandra of old, they deem it their mission to croak and cry alas! alas! Far be it from us to advocate the policy of the ostrich, which, in times of danger, buries its beak in the sand, and fancies apparently that its whole body is invisible. If our Navy be inadequate to the demands of the country, by all means we urge let it be increased *coute qui coute!* If we build the wrong class of ships, then let us turn over a new leaf and start afresh in the right direction. But be this as it may, there are not a few, ourselves amongst the number, who hold to the opinion that the difficulties under which we labour in England are shared by our rivals in other countries. We are not the only people who have to deal with constructive perplexities, with the tendency to waste in large establishments, with inefficiency in high places, with indolence, with nepotism and favouritism, with professional pride and official obstinacy. And it is gratifying to find in these volumes testimony to the fact that at any rate, as regards France, these vices and defects are as rampant as is the case in England. We venture to think that in measuring our strength as compared with the Great Powers of the world, some allowance—not, of course, to an undue extent—should be made for the weaknesses of human nature, which is much the same the other side of the channel as in our own "neat little tight little island."

* "Naval Reform." From the French of the late M. Gabriel Charmes. Translated by J. E. Gordon Cumming. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

Another source of alarm arises from the possibility of invasion, M. Gabriel Charmes shows, and to our judgment conclusively, that unless our fleets are annihilated, it would be hopeless for any Power to attempt to land on these shores an army sufficient to disarm opposition and secure retreat in case of defeat. One or two "rams" would upset all the arrangements of the enemy, and "time" would fight against the invaders, inasmuch as it would take thirty-six vessels to convey across the channel an army of 30,000 men, and these latter could not do much in masking batteries and overrunning the country. This is at least consolatory to the timid.

The real point of interest, however, in these volumes is the question as to the navy of the future—of what is it to be composed? M. Gabriel Charmes points out with great force and effect that steam has entirely altered the condition of affairs. In the fine old days of yore, good seamanship in handling ships, aided by luck in getting the weather-gauge, was the all-important factor in naval warfare; then all vessels were much alike in size, construction, and rig. One nation differed from another nation chiefly as regards the numbers of their fleet—the elements were the same for all. Favourable weather befriended the enemy as well as his rival. In chase and pursuit it was "fair field and no favour." Running away was impossible with broken spars, damaged hulls, and decimated crews. Now all is altered. Seamanship is well-nigh a thing of the past; weather counts for little; steam does duty for everything. No two nations build ships alike in their aims and objects, and in the next great naval war who will win? "The nation," says M. Gabriel Charmes, "which possesses the fastest cruisers;" fight your weaker adversaries, scour the seas, ruin commerce, and run away when a more powerful cruiser appears in sight. Such are to be the tactics of the future. Therefore, says the French critic, break up your ironclads, and spend your money on light, swift vessels of war carrying sufficient weight of metal to sink a merchant vessel; and if you meet a man-o'-war, well, go to the bottom, if your heels won't save you. Of course if one nation, and one nation alone, adopted this somewhat ignoble fashion of fighting, there is much to be said in its favour; but, obviously if the arguments in support of such a policy be sound, they will commend themselves to the world at large. And when light, swift cruisers are the rule, and heavy, cumbersome ironclads the exception, who, then, will win the day? Why, surely, the nation which has both. Moreover, if the days of Confederate cruisers, such as the *Sumner* and *Alabama*, are to return, why should not trading vessels put a good gun or two on board, and not only give a long, stern chase when an enemy is seen on the offing, but also show fight if they are unable to run away? Each nation, therefore, by trying to guard against the dangers of defencelessness, would gradually revert to heavier ships and bigger armaments. To our judgment no nation would dare to break up its armoured-plated monitors; but we think it merits careful consideration whether there should not be attached a goodly fleet of pigmies able to scour the seas, to harass if not to kill, and when in difficulties rushing for protection to their bigger brethren of the deep. If, too, torpedoes are to form an important factor in the future history of naval warfare, the advantage of such craft as could blow out of the water these vampires of the ocean ere they shot forth their deadly missiles could scarcely be gainsaid. It would not be easy to get at an ironclad surrounded by a score of swift "sea swallows," skimming about here, there, and everywhere; while if one or two of these latter *did* get annihilated, the destruction of property and loss of life would be insignificant as compared with the sinking of a huge monster costing a million of money, and carrying upwards of a thousand men.

Everyone is interested in the question of "naval reform." Our national safety should not be a matter of indifference to even the meanest and humblest citizen of the Empire; and the readers of Mr. Gordon Cumming's admirable translation of M. Gabriel Charmes' most thoughtful work, will, it may be hoped, be as numerous as the importance of the subject ought to ensure.

GOLD AND SILVER.*

What is to be done in order to obviate the depreciation and the appreciation of the precious metals? "Let statisticians work hand-in-hand with political economists." Thus says Mr. Pollard, who endeavours to show that if the former prepare "index-numbers," showing the "price level" at successive periods, then the latter would apply these tables as a measure of value, and set at rest once and for all the terribly perplexing difficulty in regard to the silver and gold question. Mr. Pollard does not seem to think he has succeeded in conveying to the reader a general idea of his meaning. We confess that, so far as we are concerned, his anticipations of failure in this direction are, alas! only too well founded. So far as we can understand, the effect of that gentleman's proposal would be to make all money contracts subject to a sliding scale, determined according to the rate of wages prevalent at the time, but we are utterly unable to see how this is to be done. Dealings, for instance, between Calcutta and London would be guided by—what? The earning of a Bengali babu or

* "Gold and Silver Weighed in the Balance." By Thomas Inwood Pollard. (Thacker and Co.)

a British artisan?—and who is to decide the point? What advantage, moreover, would such a plan possess in removing the inequalities which arise from a gold standard in one country having to come into contact with silver money in the other? However, as we own, we are completely in the dark as to the "matlab" which Mr. Pollard sets before him; we do not venture to criticise, but merely to call attention to a brochure which appears as if it were learned, and the value of which each reader must judge for himself.

LEGAL FACETIÆ.*

This volume, as its name implies, is a collection of bon-mots, facetiæ, &c., relating to the law, a profession which, to judge by the extracts here given from various writers of eminence, contains more rogues than honest men. We venture to think this is somewhat of a libel upon a useful and undoubtedly hard-working body of men, mostly recruited from the upper ten. Of course there are some black sheep in every community, but in the present day the most stringent measures are adopted to secure honesty amongst the limbs of the law, so that times are rather hard with "bad bargains" in that fraternity. However, be that as it may, all will relish the biting satire of this volume. Who cannot laugh at the epitaph,

"God works wonders now and then,
Here lies a lawyer and an honest man."

What is a Clerk of the Pipe? What, forsooth! Answer: A gentleman whose duty is—or rather was, for the post is abolished—to hold up the Lord Chancellor's *hind clothes*. This is a fact perhaps not generally known.

Here is an easy way to get a rich husband. A stylish lady sent one day to a solicitor known to be rich as Croesus, and asked him to make her will to the tune of £60,000. He complied, and, falling in love with the money, proposed to the fair charmer who had control thereof. She accepted; they were married, and then the husband discovered that his wife was an adventuress. This is really a clever enough ruse for a Yankee.

What strange names there are in Scotch law. How many persons would recognise the familiar thumbcrew in the odd guise of "pilliwinkies"?

"The will of Sennacherib was found in the royal library of Konyunjik." Humph, what an interesting fact! But where is Konyunjik?

Such are a few of the endless scraps which fall from the legal table. There is enough and to spare for everybody, and a few shillings might bespent worse than in purchasing "Legal Facetiæ," and frolicking amidst the quaint conceits, the funny quips, the humorous pleasantries of the dry old bags of bones to be found in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn, Temple Bar, and such-like places of legal resort.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Carlyle as Seen in His Works," by James Kerr; M.A. (W. H. Allen and Co.); "The Art Journal," Jan. to April, 1887 (J. S. Virtue and Co.); "Woodland Tales," by the author of the "Buchholz Family" (W. Fisher Unwin).

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—The thirty-third ordinary general meeting of this Bank will be held on the 20th April. The general balance-sheet and profit and loss account to 31st December, 1886, show that the net profits for the year, together with £7,933 16s. 11d. brought forward, amount to £79,124 12s. 8d., and that after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and deducting the interim dividend which was paid in October last, the present balance is £34,740 17s. 10d., out of which the directors propose to declare a dividend for the second half of the year, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, which will leave a balance of £6,740 17s. 10d. to be carried forward.

CAPTAIN F. BURGESS, Military Accounts Department, has proceeded to Cawnpore for the examination of the Harness and Saddlery Factory accounts. This, says the Allahabad paper, is the initiative of a step which might be extended with advantage to the State. There would seem to be no reason whatever why the accounts of arsenals, factories and depots should not be examined and audited by trained accountants, and the present expensive luxury of auditing store account, in the shape of the Ordnance offices of each Presidency, abolished. The Government would gain in efficiency and pecuniarily by such a change. A post of travelling auditor should be established, say, one for Bengal, and one for Bombay and Madras combined; these officers should work immediately under the orders of the Director-General of Ordnance, and should not be under the Controller of Military Accounts. There is no apparent reason why the Ordnance Department in India should not be formed into two circles, North and South, each presided over by an Inspector-General of Ordnance, whose assistant should be the examiner or travelling auditor. It is farcical, to keep up three Inspectors-General of Ordnance, with their assistants, as at present, presided over by a Director-General. The over-officering of this Department in the higher grades should not have escaped the attention of the Finance Commission.

* "Legal Facetiæ." By John Willock. (Literary Society London.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL..

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1887.

ALARMING RUMOURS.

REUTER and some of our contemporaries here are doing their best to produce another war scare. It is announced that alarming rumours have come to hand from Afghanistan, one of these reports asserting that some Ghilzais have advanced upon Cabul, and that the Ameer has fled to Peshawur, whilst another report says that he is dead. It is rumoured also that Khelat-i-Ghilzai has fallen, and that the rebels are marching on Candahar. According to one report the Ameer had sought the assistance of the British Government in India; according to another report his rebellious subjects had done so. But this was not all. The Russian Press had taken a sudden and lively interest in Afghan affairs, and had advocated the immediate taking of Herat by Russia, with the view to the speedy invasion of India. M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, too, has just published a work on British India, tracing the gradual progress of the Russians towards that country during the last half century; and after pointing out the additional facilities which they will have in this respect by the railways being constructed by General Annenkoff, he comes to the conclusion that the Russians must sooner or later reach the Indus. Now amongst all the statements which have been published, much that is new is not true, and the little that is true is not new. That Afghanistan is always subject to a rising or rebellion against the ruler of the day by one or more of the turbulent tribes has been the chronic state of the country from its earliest history. The old rule which once held good in Europe that he should take who has the power, and he should keep who can, still obtains in that land of stones and *budmashes*. If the Ameer with his regulars is not able to put down insurrection amongst the Ghilzais he will very probably go to the wall, and somebody else will reign for a little in his stead. As the present ruler appears anxious to keep on friendly terms with the English, this would be matter for regret, but not a reason for the Government of India to send men or munitions of war to Cabul. But although it was well known that the Ghilzais were giving trouble, it was also known that there had, up to the latest possible date at which intelligence could reach British India,

been no combination of the tribes against the Ameer. He himself had been engaged in issuing a somewhat incomprehensible pamphlet about a possible Holy War, in which, however, there was one shrewd suggestion to the effect that all who engaged for this war should serve him without pay. If wars could be entered upon under the same condition amongst civilised nations, peace would very soon be assured, and panics on the Stock Exchange become things of the past. But whilst these rumours have been telegraphed home the British Envoy at Cabul, after having had an interview with the Viceroy at Saharanpore, is quietly returning to the Afghan capital, to which an English engineer, accompanied by several skilled mechanics, is also proceeding for the purpose of erecting workshops and machinery for the development of iron and coal mines, which it is said have been found in the Ameer's territory to a valuable extent.

The news about the mines may encourage the Russian newspapers to more strenuously advocate an immediate advance upon Herat, and it may be accepted as a fact—painful though it may be to many alarmists—that Russia can take Herat when she chooses. All that M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire has written about Russian approaches towards India may also be accepted as facts, but facts of ancient history. Russia is hardly prepared for an invasion of British India yet, in spite of the rapid progress of her strategic railways eastward. The conquest of England's Oriental Empire—if it be the waking dream of Muscovite ambition—is also a thought to which England is now wide awake. The British sentinel with his Sikh Goorkha and Sepoy comrades is on the ramparts, and behind the magnificent barriers by which nature guards our splendid possessions, are gallant soldiers and loyal feudatories who are ready for the shock of battle when it comes. There may be cause for watchfulness; there is none for fear.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—IV.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In addition to that aspect of Bimetallism which only embraces the application of the theory to and between England and India there is the comprehensive view of the question which would include all the world in a cosmopolitan scheme of unfluctuating exchange. Such an international arrangement would be undoubtedly beneficial in its results if equitably adjusted with substantial guarantees for its permanent continuance, but the difficulties that would attend the negotiation of a universal treaty of exchange may be classed as positively insurmountable. Before such a commercial benefit could be made operative every nation, empire, and petty independent State would have to be enrolled in one sublime confederation, and would have to agree to reduce their conflicting interests and multitudinous wishes and ideas to one inflexible code. Any merchant who has a limited knowledge of the practically insuperable obstacles that perpetually block proposed arrangements between, say, fifty business men where the interests are conflicting, but the advantages of agreement obvious, is well aware how an obstinate and avaricious minority prevents the adoption of prudent measures; and any politician having the most superficial acquaintance with international treaties knows full well how hard they are to arrange, how frequently they are violated, and how ephemeral the very best are in the duration of their unaltered existence. How, then, can it be imagined by any astute financier or political economist that the bare opportunity exists for nations that are at peace, and kingdoms that are at war, for empires that are powerful and States that are insignificant, for republics that are civilised and monarchies that are semi-barbarous, to form a magnificent council of arbitration in which to discuss and unravel the problems of currency, to unanimously arrive at a solution of all difficulties, and to agree without a dissentient

to a cosmopolitan fixed ratio of exchange between gold and silver.

To rehabilitate silver it is proposed that the relative value between the two currencies shall be permanently fixed at a proportion of fifteen and a-half to one, which arrangement would fictitiously increase the present value of silver about thirty-five per cent., or it might depreciate gold to the same extent, or, what is more probable, silver might be appreciated about seventeen per cent. on the one hand, and gold depreciated to the same figure on the other, so as practically to adjust the balances of average profit and loss. For the purposes of argumentation we will follow the generally accepted idea that the fixing of a ratio of exchange on the proposed lines would not only enhance the nominal value of the rupee from 1s. 6d., or the current quotation to 2s., but would create a real increase of about thirty-five per cent. in the permanent standard value of silver. Now, the effect such a ratio would have upon the future coining of money would be important, and must not be overlooked, because it contains the germ of the solution of the whole problem. The question arises as to who would get the profit on the bar silver. We will imagine that the Indian Government determined to mint ten millions' sterling in silver currency. If the uncoined metal retained its market price the Government, by purchasing at a purely commercial quotation, would secure a profit of two-and-a-half millions, whereas if the assumed international assembly was so short-sighted as to fix the ratio of value upon mere bullion, the silver owners would net the enormous gain, which would have the immediate effect of increasing the price of shares in silver mining enterprises to the extent of thirty-five per cent. But we may safely assume that the various governments, through their signatories to the treaty, would elect to appropriate to their respective exchequers the profit arising from the new monetary arrangement, so that in effect coined silver, and not bullion, would be rehabilitated. Now, as there would be a differentiation of values, and a fluctuating exchange between coined and uncoined silver, the collective governments of the world would be responsible for the difference between the nominal and intrinsic value of the currency in the same way as the English Government, after making profit on the silver and copper coinage, is in reality the guarantor for the nominal value of the shilling and the penny. But it will be seen that the great empires would be answerable for the agreed fictitious value of the currency of petty States; and a poor kingdom, by flooding the world with silver money, could add considerably to its revenue. Then, in the event of war between any two countries, in the case of the absorption of one State into another, or in the possible result of one or more nations withdrawing from the treaty, the whole arrangement would be terribly confused, and confidence in its stability weakened. A bankrupt or annihilated government could not redeem its silver coinage; belligerent nations would not allow the money of their enemies to pass current; and thus, in a short time the value of a coin would be gauged by the credit of the country where it was minted. Hence there would arise an intricate system of exchange, varying with every war rumour, altering with every new alliance, hampering all commercial transactions, and entailing loss on unwary merchants. We may, therefore, safely conclude that cosmopolitan Bimetallism is theoretically feasible, but its practical application would prove utterly unworkable for any lengthened period of time, even if some gigantic genius could accomplish the impossible feat of creating universal treaty rights.

THE troopship *Orontes*, which was expected to arrive at Bombay on the 15th inst. from Portsmouth, will not reach until the 24th inst.

A CONTEMPORARY'S Delhi correspondent writes :—"The feeling between Hindoos and Mahomedans is much more friendly now than any one hoped or expected, and we hope that nothing may occur for some time to disturb the apparently peaceful atmosphere. I may add that the credit of bringing about the reconciliation is, in the city, chiefly given to the Rev. G. A. Lefroy, of the Cambridge Mission. If report speaks truly, great *kudos* must be given to that gentleman for the tact and ability he has displayed in dealing with a very delicate question."



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March. 19.)

CROSTHWAITE, Mr. C. H. T., C.S.I., C.S., chief commissioner of the Central Provinces and officiating chief commissioner of Burma, is confirmed in the latter appointment from the date of the appointment of Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I., C.S., to be resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A., C.S.I., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department and officiating chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, is confirmed in the latter appointment from the date on which Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., C.S., is confirmed as chief commissioner of Burma.

THOMPSON, Hon. Sir A. R., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has obtained permission from H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General to resign, from April 2, the office of Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

BAYLEY—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is pleased, with the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to appoint the Hon. Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

NEWBERRY, Mr. H. J., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from April 1.

MACDONNELL, Mr. A. P., M.A., C.S., secretary to the Government of Bengal, and officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in the latter appointment, from the date on which Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S.I., C.S., is confirmed as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

DARRAH, Mr. H. Z., C.S., officiating director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in Assam, is confirmed in that appointment, from Jan. 13, vice Mr. E. Stack, C.S., deceased.

HILL, Mr. H. C., officiating conservator of forests in the Punjab, is appointed to be conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Upper Burma, and to be also, temporarily, ex-officio secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, in the Forest Department, for Upper Burma.

POPERT, Mr. E. P., deputy conservator of Forests, of the 2nd grade in Burma, and officiating conservator of the 3rd grade, in charge of the Pegu Circle, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major F. Bailey, R.E., conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab, the following promotion and reversion will take effect from March 11, 1887 :—

BAILEY, Major, to officiate in the 1st grade of conservators.

SOMEREN, Lieut.-Col. G. J. van, M.G.L.I., conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 1st) grade, Berar, to revert to officiating Conservator, 2nd grade.

BERNARD, Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., B.S.C., is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st class, and is posted as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

FITZPATRICK, Mr. D., C.S.I., B.S.C., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class, and as Resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence of Sir C. E. Bernard on furlough.

The following officiating promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department from March 3, vice Colonel W. Kincaid, who has succeeded to colonel's allowances :—

REYNOLDS, Colonel E. S., political agent, 2nd class, to officiate as a political agent, 1st class.

LAW, Lieut.-Colonel V. E., political agent, 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent, 2nd class.

NEWELL, Major J. H., political assistant, 1st class, to officiate as a political agent, 3rd class.

DENNIS, Mr. E. A., examiner of accounts in the office of the examiner of the guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta, is appointed examiner of accounts, Sind-Sagar State Railway.

GRACEY, Major T., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., engineer-in-chief and assistant secretary, Railway Branch, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is appointed special superintending engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Public Works Department for Upper Burma.

HILDEBRAND—The services of Captain A. Hildebrand, R.E., examiner 4th class, 2nd grade (temporary rank), temporarily transferred from the Military Works to the Superior Accounts Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Works Department.

SHARP, Mr. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to Burma.

CORBETT, Major F. V., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily promoted to the rank of superintending engineer, 3rd class, from March 9.

BECHEV, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from March 6.

ADAM, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to State Railways, and posted to the establishment under the Director-General of Railways.

NEWCOMB, Mr. A. C., officiating examiner of Public Works Accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed examiner of accounts, Madras State Railway.

ODDIE, Mr. H. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for Railways, Bombay.

The following reversion is made in the Indian Telegraph Department from Feb. 11, consequent on the return to duty of Mr. J. W. B. Duthy, superintendent, 5th grade:—

BRIND, Mr. M. J., officiating superintendent, 5th grade, to assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

RICKARDS—The services of Mr. F. T. Rickards, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company from Feb. 1.

STONE, Lieut. G. A. S., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard in Hindustani, in accordance with Public Works Department Code, Chapter II., paragraph 14, on Feb. 22.

CORDUE, Lieut. W. G. R., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade assistant engineer, in accordance with Public Works Department, Code II., 9 to 11, on Feb. 22.

SHERMAN, Mr. W. H. P., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Tounghoo-Mandalay extension of the Burma State Railway.

BARR, Major D. W. K., received charge of the office of political agent in Baghelkhand and superintendent of the Rewah State from Major N. C. Martelli on March 5.

WILLIE, Major H., C.S.I., received from Colonel W. Kincaid charge of the office of political agent in Bhopal on March 3.

FURLOUGHS.

DASCOE, Staff Comr. T. C., R.N., assistant surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, is granted furlough (m.c.) for twelve months, from Jan. 12.

CHANNER, Lieut. A., R.N., assistant surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, is granted six months' special on urgent private affairs.

HEWETT, Mr. C. W., 1st grade officer H.M.'s Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India for twelve months.

JONES, Mr. H. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is promoted to assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., from Sept. 9, 1885.

HENSLEY, Mr. F. F., examiner of accounts in the office of the examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the office of the examiner of accounts, N.W. Railway.

GOODFELLOW, Mr. A. T., examiner of accounts, Sind-Sagar State Railway, is granted furlough for six months.

MICHELL, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, N.W. Railway, is granted furlough to Europe for twenty-one months with the usual subsidiary leave, from Feb. 14.

MILITARY.

WOLSELEY, Col. G. B., C.B., h-p., aide-de-camp to the Queen, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of brig.-gen., vice Col. C. B. Le Mesurier, R.A., who has vacated the appointment, and during the absence in Burma of Brig.-Gen. East, dated Feb. 5.

BOUCHIER, Lieut. A. C. F., Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Cavalry, from Feb. 9.

DUNLOP, Lieut. H. H., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, 2nd Cavalry, from Feb. 22.

DUHAN, Lieut. H. T., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 4th Infantry, from Feb. 13.

VAUGHAN, Capt. T. T., R.A., ordnance officer, 2nd class, is re-appointed for a further term of five years, from April 13.

TOWNSEND—The tenure of the appointment of assistant superintendent of factories by Captain C. C. Townsend, R.A., is extended to May 14, 1890.

JENNINGS, Lieutenant H. A. K., R.A., assistant superintendent of factories, to be an ordnance officer, 4th class, from Oct. 1 last, vice Lieutenant J. D. H. Waller, promoted.

PHILLOTT, Lieutenant D. C., South Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 28th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from July 8, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

DOUGLAS, Lieutenant M. W., North Staffordshire Regiment, is posted to the Bengal instead of to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date of his arrival in India.

The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian gradation list:—

ANDERSON, Major-General H. C., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of lieut.-generals.

LAMB, Colonel T., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the death of Lieut.-General F. G. Kemper, Madras Staff Corps, on Jan. 13.

JAMES, Major-General H. H., Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of lieutenant-generals.

FRASER, Colonel H., Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer of Lieut.-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to the Unemployed Supernumerary List on Jan. 22.

WHISH, Major J. T., to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, from March 12.

MELOSCH, Mr. L., to be lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, to complete the Establishment.

TURNER, Mr. C. A., to be lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, to complete the Establishment.

GOVAN, Surgeon-Major G. M., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from March 3, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.

GRAHAM, Colonel R. B., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 7th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year and 325 days.

CANTOR, Colonel C. H., Bengal S.C., district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for one year.

RIDDLE, Conductor J., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

MYLAND, Conductor H., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

DICKSON, Conductor R., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

McINTOSH, Sub-Conductor D., Quartermaster-General's Office (m.c.), for one year.

ORCHARD, Colonel M. A. D., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 37th year, commenced May 31, 1886.

SCOTT, Major W. W. H., General List, Infantry, 11th (Prince of Wales Own) Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced Nov. 19, 1886.

PRICE, Major R. A., General List, Infantry, 9th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced Jan. 28.

KELLY, Major J. G., Bengal S.C., 19th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 24th year, commenced Sept. 11, 1886.

SCALCH, Captain V. A., Bengal S.C., Adjutant-General's Department (p.a.), for 182 days; pension service, 18th year, commenced May 29, 1886.

CHEYNE, Lieut. C., Bengal S.C., 24th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service—5th year, commenced May 10, 1886.

RYALL, Lieut. E. C., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced Sept. 9, 1886.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CARANDINI, Captain F. J., 8th Hussars, to be station staff officer at Hills Depots (Landour), vice Captain G. M. Griffin, whose tenure of office has expired, dated Nov. 21.

STUART, Lieut. W. D., 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. C. J. Markham, proceeding on leave to India, dated Jan. 28.

DUNTERVILLE, Lieut. L. C., Royal Sussex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 24th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 18.

DIGAN, Lieut. J. J., wing officer, on probation, 7th Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the 32nd Pioneers, vice Lieut. Borradaile, seconded for appointment to the Burma Police.

SILCOCK, Surgeon A., to the permanent medical charge of the 1st Sikh Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, deceased.

FOOKS, Surg. H., to the officiating medical charge of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, vice Surg. A. Silcock.

MACONCHY, Lieut. E. W. S. K., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant 4th Sikh Infantry.

COWAN—It is notified that Capt. and Brev.-Major H. V. Cowan, Royal Horse Artillery, passed in subjects (c) and (d), Sec. IX., para. 39 (iii), Queen's Regulations, at the examination held on July 16, 1886, and that he is qualified for the rank of major. Brev.-Major Cowan passed a distinguished examination in military law, field fortification, and military topography.

The undermentioned officers passed the elementary standard in Burmese on Feb. 1:—

SYMONS, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. P., South Wales Borderers, assistant adjutant-general for musketry.

SMYTH, Captain O. S., 9-1, Cinque Ports division, R.A.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

BURKE, Captain J. H., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

WALKER, Captain H., 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

DUKE, Lieut. M. L., R.E., who since his arrival in India has been temporarily doing duty as a company officer with the Bengal Sappers and Miners, is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Biluchistan command.

(March 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BIDDULPH, Lieutenant S. F., squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers to be adjutant, vice Rivett-Carnac, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Feb. 12.

BISHOP, Major L. T., squadron commander 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Money, seconded for service on the staff.

STUART, Captain C. J. L., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Bishop.

DICK, Lieutenant A. R., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Stuart.

LESLIE, Major Sir C. H., Bart., wing commander 21st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in command 28th Punjab Infantry, vice Marshall, officiating as commandant.

FURLOUGHS.

TOWNSEND, Lieut.-Col. C. W., Royal Artillery, for eight months, on urgent private affairs.

CLOWES, Major P. L., 8th Hussars, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 VESSEY, Captain C. N. C., 8th Hussars, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 WARNER, Lieut. C. A. S., 17th Lancers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 GARDNER, Lieut.-Col. C. H., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.
 YULE, Major J. H., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.
 HILLYARD, Major G. A., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 GRIFFIN, Capt. G. M., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.
 MENZIES, Lieut. H. M., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for nine months, on medical certificate.
 WILLMOTT, Lieut. W. A., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. J. H. A., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. V. E., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 PANTON, Lieut. J. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.
 BARNARD, Lieut. H. C., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for nine months, on medical certificate.
 LINDEMAN, Surg. S. H., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.
 MOSLEY, Lieut. R. J. D., Lincolnshire Regiment (wing officer on probation 16th Sikhs), to Bombay for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

(March 16.)

PHILLIPOT, Lieut. D. C., wing officer on probation 28th Punjab Infantry to be officiating squadron officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry on probation, vice Major Davidson, on furlough.
 COPE-SMITH, Lieut. L., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 17th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 13.
 BOUDIER, Lieut. E. W., R.A., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 19.
 EVATT, Lieut. F. W., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 31st Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 19.
 TOTTENHAM, Lieut. R. L., Royal Sussex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 40th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 13.
 TYNDALL—The tour of service on the staff of Major S. W. Tyndall, Durham Light Infantry, inspector of gymnasia in India, having expired, he is directed to rejoin the 1st Battalion of his regiment.
 WESTERN, Major J. H., Royal (Bengal) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension to which he may be entitled, from Jan. 1.

The following officers having passed the examination laid down in Section 5, paragraph 150, Bengal Army Regulations, are qualified for appointment on the Regimental, General and Personal Staff of the Army:—

MAITLAND, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel P. J., Bombay S.C.
 WESTMORLAND, Captain C. H., Bengal S.C.
 MARTIN, Captain A. R., Bengal S.C.
 HARRISON, Captain D. C. W., Bombay S.C.
 SEYMOUR, Captain H. W., Bombay S.C.

On arrival in India, the following officers of Royal Engineers are attached to the Military Works Department, and posted as under:—
 CASORAIN, Lieut. H., to the Meerut command.
 JOLLY, Lieut. A. C. de L., to the Sirhind and Lahore command.
 MEDICOTE, Lieut. F. M., to the Biluchistan command.
 MOORE, Lieut. T. B., to the Biluchistan command.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

HALL, Lieut. W. C., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
 HELBERT-HELBERT, Lieut. C. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
 ATKINSON, Schoolmaster G., attached to the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, is detailed for duty at the Hill Depôt, Pachmarhi, during the summer season.

FURLONGHS.

MACGEORGE, Major W. H., 6th Dragoon Guards, for 15 months, on private affairs.
 BOWES, Lieut. W. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for 12 months, on private affairs.
 BLEAZBY, Lieut.-Colonel R., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for 12 months, on medical certificate.
 MASTER, Lieut. S. R., East Surrey Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas), to Calcutta, from Feb. 1 to July 1, to study the Native languages.
 WATSON, Lieut. H. D., Dorsetshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Battalion 1st Goorkhas), to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 16.)

BERNARD, Mr. J. H., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Sarun.

GOMESS, Mr. A. D'B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted temporarily to the Sudder station of the Hooghly district.

POPE, Major C. H., commandant Central Bengal Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for six months, on private affairs.

MACDONALD, Captain D., is appointed to act as commandant of the Central Bengal Light Horse during the absence, on leave, of Major C. H. Pope.

HAMILTON, Mr. F. S., assistant magistrate and collector, Monghyr, is transferred to Gya, and is appointed to have charge of the Nowada sub-division of that district.

RAMPINI, Mr. R. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to be judge of Burdwan.

PRATT, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act as Judge of Mymensingh, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. F. Stevens.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., officiating judge, Dacca, is confirmed in that appointment.

GRIMLEY, Mr. W. H., magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, on deputation as Income-tax commissioner, is appointed to act as magistrate of Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. H. Wilson.

DYSON, Mr. C. L., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Patna.

FULLERTON, Mr. F. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Assam, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police of the second grade; Mr. Fullerton is also appointed to act in the first grade of assistant superintendents of police.

CADELL, Mr. A., C.S., is appointed to act as opium agent, Benares, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E.

OWEN, Surg. W., is appointed to be civil surgeon of Maldah, but will continue to act as civil surgeon, Pubna.

HALLIDAY, Mr. F. M., is appointed to be president of the committee of management of the Government Workhouse, Calcutta, vice Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I.

JONES, Mr. T., barrister-at-law, officiating third judge of the Court of Small Causes, is appointed to act as second judge of that Court during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen.

HYDE, Rev. H. B., M.A., of University College, Durham, junior chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta a surrogate in the diocese for granting episcopal licences for marriage.

FURLONGHS.

LANG, Lieut. E. A., Central Bengal Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for six months, on private affairs.

CHARLES, Mr. T. G., district superintendent of police, Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

WOODS, Mr. W. T., lecturer on dentistry, Medical College, is allowed leave for two hundred and twenty days.

GREENLESS, Mr. A., executive engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, Dacca State Railway, is granted nine months' furlough.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 15.)

PORTEOUS, Colonel C. A., deputy inspector-general of police, is appointed to act as inspector-general of police, during the absence of Colonel T. K. Guthrie, on leave.

SCOTT, Mr. S. P. C., assistant superintendent of police, Kistna District, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, Cuddapah District, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel W. H. St. A. Wilton.

PRENDERGAST, Mr. H. G., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Nellore District, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, Kistna District, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. J. Y. Fullerton.

STUART, Mr. C. J., acting assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot district, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, Nellore district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. H. G. Prendergast.

WORSOP, Mr. M. G. A., officiating superintendent of police, Tanjore district, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, South Arcot district, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel R. G. Jenkins.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. E. W., is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. M. G. A. Worsop.

WILKESON, Mr. H. F., assistant superintendent of police, Madura district, is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district (Palghat), during the employment on other duty of Mr. H. D. Robinson.

SULLIVAN, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely district, is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. J. H. Stoddard.

MULLALLY, Mr. F. S., acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district, is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. H. E. Sullivan.

FITZPATRICK, Surgeon-Major J. F., M.D., is appointed to act as superintendent of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Pickance, on leave.

BRANSON, Mr. J. H. S., acting advocate-general, Madras, to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

MOSS, Mr. J., B.A., head master, Government College, Mangalore, is appointed to act as principal, Rajahmundry College, in the fourth class, during the absence of Mr. Metcalfe, on leave.

DURHAM, Rev. R. H., M.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of North Black Town during the absence of the Rev. C. H. Pelly.

BYNG, Lieut.-Colonel T. R., assistant adjutant-general, to be a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Secunderabad, in place of Colonel Arbuthnot.

GIB, Rev. C. W., to be chaplain with the Expeditionary Force in Burma in succession to the Rev. F. C. Hill.

HADFIELD, Mr. G., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, is appointed to act as district forest officer, Wynaad and Palghat, during the absence of Mr. R. W. Morgan, on leave.

FURLONGHS.

TATE, Mr. W. J., acting sub-collector, Nellore, is allowed furlough for two years, from April 1 next.

DUNCAN, Mr. D., M.A., D.Sc., acting director of Public Instruction, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from or after April 21.

GITTENS, Rev. F. C., chaplain of Secunderabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from April 15.

MILITARY.

JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., S.C., is appointed to be sub-assistant commissary-general, second class, sub pro tem.

KESS, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., was granted a large Medical Fund Annuity, on Jan. 4.

UNDERWOOD, Colonel T. O., S.C., is permitted to return to duty.

FURLONGHS.

BRADFORD, Colonel Sir E., K.C.S.I., Staff Corps agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana (p.a.), for one year.

GUTHRIE, Colonel T. K., S.C., inspector-general of police (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

WILLIAMS, Colonel D. W., infantry, for six months, on medical certificate, in extension.

LYS, Colonel A. M., S.C. (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced April 15, 1886.

WALKER, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. D., Madras Cavalry commandant 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 29th year, commenced Nov. 8, 1886.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, March 18.)

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani:—

VERNON, Major G., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

HUMPHREYS, Lieutenant G., Royal Artillery.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—
QUARRY, Surgeon C., on arrival from England, to do duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

ASBURY, Surgeon A., on arrival from England, to do general duty Eastern District, and to report himself to the deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Madras, for orders.

MCLAUGHLIN, Surgeon H. J., M.B., doing duty, Station Hospital, Bangalore, to do general duty, Eastern District.

HARRIS, Surgeon F. W. H. D., doing duty Station Hospital, Madras, to do duty, Station Hospital, Bangalore.

HASLAM, Veterinary-Surgeon A. J., on arrival in India for duty in this Presidency, to do duty chief station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad.

The following orders are confirmed:—

PORTOUS—By the officer commanding Trichoor, appointing Major J. E. Porteous, 22nd Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, and in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Trichoor.

YOUNG—By the officer commanding Cuttack, appointing Lieut. W. B. Young, 5th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer and in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates (temporarily), vice Rippon, proceeded to Burma.

GRAHAM—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, notifying that Major (Colonel) T. Graham, No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division, will assume command of the Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Burgess, appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Upper Burma, temporarily.

DICKEN—By the general officer commanding Eastern District, directing Colonel W. P. Dicken, 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, to assume command of the garrison of Madras during the absence on inspection duty at Northern stations of the general officer commanding.

FURLONGHS.

MACKENZIE, Colonel C., commandant 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, for ninety days, from Feb. 28, on medical certificate.

FENTON, Captain A. B., squadron commander, 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, for 182 days, from March 15, on private affairs.

GUINNESS, Lieutenant C. D., 11 Battery D Brigade R.H.A., for three months, on private affairs.

MORSE, Surgeon T. R., to Australia, for six months, on medical certificate.

The Bank of Bombay on Tuesday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 9 per cent.

BOMBAY.

—O—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March. 24.)

WELLIS, Mr. W. W., is appointed to be superintendent of the district jail at Thana from April 1, vice Mr. S. S. Smith.

TAYLOR, Mr. J. L., is appointed to be superintendent of the extramural gang at Bijapur, and to be in charge until further orders of the Bijapur district jail, vice Mr. Wellis.

MACTIER, Mr. R., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Kahara district during the absence of Captain T. R. M. Macpherson.

KENNEDY, Mr. H., to do duty as district superintendent of police in the Kolaba district during the absence of Mr. F. L. Goldsmid.

LARPENT, Mr. J. M. de H., to act as district superintendent of police in the Ratnagiri district, during the absence of Mr. H. Kennedy.

MOSCARDI, Mr. E. H., received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Kanara on the 7th inst.

PARSONS—BATTY—Messrs. H. J. Parsons and H. Batty respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Thana on the 11th inst.

The following appointments are made consequent on the appointment of Surgeon-Major A. N. Hojel as physician of the European General Hospital, vice Brigade-Surgeon H. J. Blanc, retired:—

WATERS, Surgeon-Major G., to be professor of physiology in the Grant Medical College.

MANSER, Surgeon R., to be professor of pathology, vice Surgeon-Major Waters.

BAKER, Surgeon R. J., to be professor of Materia Medica, vice Surgeon Manser.

The above officers held these appointments sub pro tem. from the date of expiry of the furlough granted to Brigade-Surgeon Blanc to the date of his retirement.

WEDDERBURN, Sir W., Bart., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from May 6.

FAGAN, Mr. R. S. F., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

SINCLAIR, Mr. H. M., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Revenue Survey Standard on March 8.

NICOL, Mr. R., is appointed to act as Member of the Board of Examiners and of the Commission to hear appeals under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act during the absence of Mr. Dobbie.

GOODFELLOW, Lieut.-General W., C.B., R.E., vacates his appointment in the P. W. Department, on promotion to the rank of lieut.-general, on March 31, 1887, and his services are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department from April 1.

TATE, Mr. J., on his return from furlough, to act as executive engineer, Hyderabad Canals, vice Mr. G. N. R. Lambert, appointed to act as superintending engineer for irrigation in Sind.

COX, Mr. E. C., re-assumed charge of his office as personal assistant to the inspector-general of Police on the 5th inst.

MCCALLUM, Mr. E., second assistant collector, assumed charge of the talukas of Parasgad and Khanapur in Belgaum on the 1st ult.

RAND, Mr. W. C., assistant collector, Ratnagiri, proceeded on privilege leave on the 2nd inst.

FURLONGHS.

COOPER, Mr. C. P., chief presidency magistrate and revenue judge Bombay, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, one month and three days from May 6.

SIMPSON, Lieut.-Col. G. B., district superintendent of Police, Karachi, is allowed special leave for six months from such date in April next as he may avail himself of it.

FRANCIS, Mr. F. W., assistant superintendent Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for one year.

MORIARTY, Mr. A. S., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave, on medical certificate, for six months.

DOBBIE, Mr. John G., Member of the Board of Examiners and of the Commission to hear appeals under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, is allowed leave of absence for one year from March 22.

JONES, Mr. J. J., deputy locomotive superintendent Rajputana-Malwa Railway, commencing in India from March 1, without forfeiture of subsidiary leave for nine months.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, March 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GAVIN, Captain G. F. A., squadron officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob ka-Risala), officiating 4th squadron commander, to be 4th squadron commander, vice Captain Alexander, appointed cantonment magistrate, Neemuch.

HOUGHTON, Lieut. F. A., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated March 5.

THOMSON, Lieut. D. B., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 23th Regiment Bombay infantry, to be wing officer and quartermaster.
 DICKINSON, Lieut. E. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be staff officer, vice Lieut. C. F. Randolph, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination following languages, viz. :—
 BIWAR, Lieut. C. E. B., Royal Lancashire Regiment, Hindustani higher standard.

EDWARDES, Lieut. S. M., North Lancashire Regiment (attached to 2nd Bombay Infantry), Hindustani higher grade.

STOKES-ROBERTS, Lieut. E. R., Royal Engineers, Hindustani Lower Standard.

FURLOUGHS.

HARDISTY, Captain W. F. J., 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

RANDOLPH, Lieut. C. F., for six months, on medical certificate.

MALLINS, Major W., R. Battery, 4th Brigade R.A., from April 1 to June 15, to Mahabaleshwar, on private affairs.

GRANT, Lieut.-Colonel H. F., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Murree, from April 1 to June 30, on private affairs.

WRBSTER, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to Cashmere, from April 1 to September 30, on private affairs.

COLLINGWOOD, Lieut.-Colonel H. 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to Cashmere, from March 14 to June 25, on private affairs.

LITTLE, Captain F. A., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, for nine months, on private affairs.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 24.)

STRUTH, Colonel J. B., Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to and reside in England.

McCUDDEN, Captain L. A. T., having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from March 16, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following promotions are made in the Scinde Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

McHINCH, Major A., to be lieut.-colonel.

POLLEN, Captain J., C.S., to be major.

LAMBERT, Captain G. N. R., to be major.

HOUGHTON, Lieut. F. A., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C. from March 5.

The following promotion is made in the Subordinate Medical Department, from Feb. 19 :—

D'SOUZA, Second Grade Senior Apothecary A. S., to be 1st grade senior apothecary, vice E. Cook pensioned.

LE MESURIER—Consequent on his promotion to the rank of general officer, the services of Major-General J. Le Mesurier, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, from the date of his being relieved of his duties in the Public Works Department.

NELSON, Hon. Lieutenant G. H., Commissariat Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

ASHBY, Lieut. J. S., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain, from March 22, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MACKAY, Rev. J. H., M.A., junior chaplain, Church of Scotland, is granted furlough out of India for two years from April 1, or from such date thereafter as he may avail himself of it.

FURLOUGHS.

DUNDAS, Lieut.-Colonel H. L., half-pay, East Yorkshire Regiment, assistant adjutant-general, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

FORD, Sub-Conductor F., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for 12 months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

NUNSE, Lieut. C. G., Staff Corps, wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for twelve months from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 7th year, commenced Jan. 22.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. James Cook, S.C., Maj. A. C. Talbot, S.C., Lieut. W. A. Cairnes, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. B. Euan-Smith, C.B., C.S.I., Inf., Maj. D. W. Campbell, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. P. Young, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. D'Oyly (Cov.), F. H. M. McLaughlin (Cov.), S. S. Jones (Cov.), G. Burn, A. Hicks, J. H. Wilson.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. A. F. P. Harcourt, S.C., six months; Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, Inf., six months; Surg.-Maj. G. M. Davis, three months; Col. J. R. B. Atkinson, S.C., one month; Capt. E. C. Wace, D.S.O., R.A., six months.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. R. V. Power, M.D., four months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. Trueman, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. M. O'Dwyer, six months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—G. F. Nepean-Smith, six months' extry. leave on m.c.
 Bombay Estab.—L. W. Seymour, six months' extry. leave on m.c.; R. Thom, six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. G. T. Morris, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. T. King, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. E. V. Stace, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. B. Taylor (Cov.), J. T. Crawford (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BARBOUR—March 30, at Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of D. Barbour, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

GARDNER—March 31, at 2, Park-crescent, Portland place, the wife of Colonel Alan Gardner, Newton Hall, Dunmow, of a son.

JOAQUIM—March 31, at 5, Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, W., the wife of John P. Joaquim, of Singapore, Straits Settlements, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—SNEYD-KYNNERSLEY—April 2, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Captain Arthur Eardley-Wilmot, A.D.C., Royal Artillery, second son of the late Major-General F. M. Eardley-Wilmot, Royal Artillery, to Mary Blanche, only daughter of the late Clement T. Sneyd-Kynnersley, of Loxley-park and Highfields, Staffordshire, Esq.

PYM—ROBINSON—April 2, at the parish church, St. Leonard's, Streatham, Surrey, Frederick Granville Edward Pym, of Her Majesty's Colonial Service, British Guiana, eldest son of Major-General Frederick George Pym, C.B., late of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Margaret, only surviving daughter of the late Richard Wilkinson Robinson, Esq., of Hillsborough House, Upper Norwood, Surrey.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL-WALKER—April 2, at his residence, 29, Palmeira-square, Brighton, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Campbell-Walker, of Her Majesty's Body Guard, and late of the 79th Cameron Highlanders.

DAVIES—March 27, in London, Captain Arthur Chowne Davies, late Commander British India Steam Navigation Company, aged 43.

MATHISON—April 1, at his residence, St. Mary's-terrace, Colchester, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Mathison, late of the Bengal Army, aged 80.

MACLEOD—March 30, at Drynoch, Oak Ridges, Canada, Jane Fry, widow of the late Captain Martin Macleod, K.O.B., of Drynoch, aged 83.

MOODY—March 31, at Bournemouth, Major-General Richard Clement Moody, Royal Engineers.

PRINGLE—March 30, at Southsea, Lieut. Andrew Scott Pringle, R.N. (retired), son of the late R. R. Pringle, Esq., H.M. Ordnance Department.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—March 15, at Bareilly, the wife of Major E. M. Alexander, Seaforth Highlanders, of a daughter.

BAZELY—March 15, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. C. N. Bazely, Madras Railway, Perambore, of a daughter.

DAVIDSON—March 11, at Nagpore, the wife of J. Y. Davidson, M.I.C.E., of a daughter.

HENRIQUES—March 18, at Mandla, C.P., the wife of Mr. J. F. Henriques, Inspector of Police, of a son.

HUGGETT—March 23, at Hummum-street, Fort, the wife of Harry Huggett, of a daughter.

KEMP—March 10, at Hazaribagh, the wife of F. E. Kemp, Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

MURRAY—Feb. 24, the wife of Hugh Murray, Apothecary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, of a son.

MYLNE—March 16, at Calcutta, the wife of G. C. Mylne, Engineer, of a daughter.

WALMSLEY—March 14, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. Walmsley, Bengal Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

WAHAB—March 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain R. A. Wahab, R.E., Survey of India, of a son.

WARD—Feb. 18, at Naini Tal, the wife of Sergeant-Major W. F. (Unattached List), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COATS—CHISHOLM—March 15, at Umballa, G. H. B. Coats, 25th Punjab Infantry, Brigade-Major, Agra, son of the late Colonel J. W. Coats, Madras Staff Corps, to May Stella, daughter of Mr. A. Chisholm, of Simla.

DOUGHERTY—CARPENTER—March 14, at Kidderpore, B. A. Dougherty, H.M.'s Indian Marine, to Marian Leslie, child of the late M. L. Carpenter, Clover Hill, Cavan, Ireland.

JOHNSTONE—PEARPOINT—March 12, at Jubulpore, Colin Duncan, Lieut., 1st East Surrey Regt., son of the late W. K. Johnstone, Perthshire, N.B., to May, daughter of the late R. H. Pearpoint, the Terrace, Kensington Gardens-square, London.

MACGREGOR—FENTON—March 16, at Chittowly, W. O. MacGregor, of

the Arowah Concern, to Mary Ethel Fenton, daughter of Major Fenton, late 53rd and 9th Regiments.
 MURRAY—MACDONALD—March 10, at Umballa, W. F. Murray, Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service, to Margaret, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major J. B. Macdonald.

DEATHS.

DIAMOND—March 10, at Lahore, Sub-Conductor H. Diamond, Commissariat Dept., aged 45.
 FENWICK—March 21, at Calcutta, Mr. H. B. Fenwick, Assistant Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality, aged 46.
 HANCOCK—March 9, at Calcutta, Major-General Henry Francis Hancock, Royal Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, aged 53.
 KAY—March 15, at Lahore, A. H. Kay, late Stationmaster, North-Western Railway, aged 27.
 MATHEWS—Feb. 23, at Burma, Captain J. W. Mathews (I. F. Company), aged 33.
 MITCHELL—Feb. 13, at sea, east of Aden, John Clarke Mitchell, late of John Fleming and Co., Bombay, aged 28.
 MITCHELL—Feb. 17, at Hotel Europe, Aden, of fever, Jane Gray, wife of John Clarke Mitchell, of Bombay.
 NEILL—March 14, at Augur, Major A. H. S. Neill, Commanding 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, son of the late Brigadier-General Neill, aged 42.
 NEWLYN—March 12, at Lucknow, P. Newlyn, P.W. Inspector, C.I.P. Railway, aged 62.
 PARKERSON—March 4, at Allahabad, Ethel Mount, daughter of the late Major H. M. Parkerson, Retired List, and of the 63rd (Manchester) Regiment, aged 18.
 PERROUX—March 9, at Murrissal, Mrs. Caroline Perroux, widow of the late G. A. Perroux, aged 74.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CAMPBELL-WALKER.—Much regret was felt amongst a wide circle of friends and acquaintances at the news of the death of Lieut. Colonel Campbell-Walker, which took place at Brighton on the 2nd inst. Although the deceased officer was more immediately remembered in England as a favourite amongst the Gentlemen-at-Arms in Her Majesty's Body Guard, to which corps he was appointed in 1869, and as a staunch Conservative who had fought two tough electioneering contests in the interests of his party, he was known in India as a gallant officer who did good service in the trying times of the Mutiny in the 79th Cameron Highlanders. As A.D.C. to Sir John Douglas he was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent operations with the Azimgurh Field Force. He had the distinction of being mentioned three times in despatches, once by Lord Clyde in his despatch to Lord Canning, dated from the Camp Martiniere, Lucknow. Colonel Campbell Walker was no ornamental soldier, but went in thoroughly to master the details of his profession. After returning from the Crimea he obtained a "double-first" certificate for musketry at Hythe, and wrote a very able text-book on that subject. Well read, observant, and holding the pen of a graceful, ready writer, he made his way into the higher journalistic circles, where his contributions touching on current and important questions of the day were always welcomed as interesting and valuable. As a genial, pleasant companion his loss will be felt in society. He was buried on Wednesday last in the quiet but picturesque cemetery at Berkhamstead, and standing beside his too early grave were many brother officers and old friends, who had journeyed down by train to pay their last mournful tribute of respect to one whose worth they knew as a soldier, and whose memory they will long hold in kindest regard.

DEATH OF MR. H. B. FENWICK.—We regret to have to announce the death at the early age of forty-six of Mr. H. B. Fenwick, the Assistant Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality. Mr. Fenwick was taken ill with an attack of congestion of the liver early in January, and his condition became so bad that he was brought down from his house at Munirampur to the General Hospital, where he remained ever since. On Sunday last (March 20) he got worse, and his wife was telegraphed for, but she arrived too late. He died on Monday morning from relapse brought on by the liver complaint. By his death the Municipality has lost one of its cleverest and most hard working and energetic servants. It is no exaggeration to say that he worked from daylight to darkness on behalf of his employers; he may be said literally to have died in harness.—*Englishman*.

THE Bengal Reliefs for the ensuing year have been published. The external moves are the following:—Artillery—D-4, Agra to England; E-4, Allahabad to England; 5-1 Lancashire, Calcutta to Aden; 6-1, Southern Rangoon to Bombay. Cavalry—6th Dragoon Guards, Sialkote to Mhow. Infantry—1st South Yorkshire, Dinapore to England. Internal moves: Artillery—Battery, England to Meerut; Battery, England to Allahabad; No. 1 Scottish, Aden to Allahabad; Battery, England to Quetta; Battery, England to Delhi; Battery, England to Fort William; Battery, England to Fort Govindghur. Cavalry—7th Dragoon Guards, Mhow to Sialkote.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN C. TOWSEND, R.A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, is re-appointed for a further term of three years.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RIVAZ, of the 4th Sikhs, gets command of one of the Sikh regiments that are now to be raised.

LIEUT. A. M. HONNOCKS, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been appointed to be Adjutant of the Poona Volunteer Corps.

LIEUT. L. H. REID, Wing Officer 27th Punjab Infantry, who received a bullet in his leg in action with the dacoits, has been invalided home.

CAPTAIN W. H. DOBIE, Royal Artillery, has been re-appointed to the Ordnance Department for a further term of five years, with effect from the 23rd July, 1887.

COLONEL J. CRAVER ROBERTS, Commanding the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, has been allowed to proceed to England in anticipation of his being placed on half-pay on the 1st May next, on completion of his term of regimental command.

SURGEON MORAN, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Buldana, proceeds on furlough, and in all probability will not return to the Berars. There is a rumour also that Surgeon-Major Little, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner, H.A.D., proceeds on leave at no distant date.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIMPSON, the head of the medical department, is going on leave shortly, when Dr. Walker, deputy surgeon-general in the North-West Provinces, will officiate at headquarters. As Dr. Walker is retiring next autumn, it seems probable that his place in the North-West, where he has done so much good work, will know him no more.

CONSEQUENT on Lieut.-Colonel J. G. D. Walker (M.S.C.), Commandant 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, obtaining one year's furlough to Europe, Major Cummins, Second-in-Command, now on Transport duty in Burma, will officiate as Commandant. Lieutenant E. L. Wright, 2nd Cavalry, Burma, has also obtained a year's furlough to Europe. Lieut. Whittall, 1st Infantry, has been directed to join the Field Force in Upper Burma.

CERTAIN changes in the mode of working the Commissariat Department and Transport Branch will shortly be made on the lines recommended by the special committee which sat at Simla last year. The effect will be to free the headquarters department from much trivial work, fuller powers being vested in the Commissaries-General in charge of the various circles. The post of Personal Assistant at headquarters has been abolished.

BRIGADE SURGEON MACDOWALL, I.M.S., retires from the service from April 1 on a pension of £700. Dr. MacDowall was in the Crimean campaign in 1855-6, serving with the Turkish contingent at Kertch, took part in the Persian expedition in the following year, and was present at the capture of Mohumra. He also assisted in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-9, being present at the capture of Hulgulsee, and taking part in the operations against rebel Dessais in the Southern Mahratta country. He was again on war service in 1867-8, when he joined the Abyssinian expedition, being present at the storming of Magdala.

MAJOR W. G. C. JOHNSTONE, Second in Command 1st Infantry (now on furlough), has been appointed Commandant 3rd Infantry, vice Colonel Way, who has returned to the Madras Army and been appointed to a Brigade Command. Major Salmon and Captain Orr, 3rd Infantry, now in Burma, have been appointed Commandant and Second in Command respectively *pro tem.* till the return of Major Johnstone from furlough. These appointments give Captain A. Abye the permanent Second in Command of 1st Infantry, H.C., vice Major Johnstone. The removal of the infantry regiments takes place in November next. Brigadier-General Stewart is expected in Bolarum about the middle of next month from Burma, unless provided for in his own Presidency.

THE question of the rearmament of the Native Army in India has passed into another phase. It was stated some time ago that it was under consideration to issue 50,000 or 60,000 Martini-Henry rifles to regiments likely to be called upon first for active service; and then it was practically decided that such an issue should be made as the rifles were available in India. The military authorities in this country had, in fact, grown weary of the delays at home in respect of the settlement of the new arm, and it seemed advisable to utilise the best rifle that we had to its fullest extent. But with unexpected promptness the Ordnance Committee in England have, after finally rejecting the much-talked-of Martini-Enfield, adopted the Lee magazine rifle as the standard small-arm of the future. The Lee, it is said, is to be turned out from the manufactories at a rate which will enable the army in India to receive the new arm in a much shorter time than has ever before been anticipated, when changes were under consideration; and this being so it has been resolved to postpone for the present any issue of the Martini-Henry to the Native Army. It has not been absolutely determined that the Martinis shall under no circumstances be given to our sepoy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 3, *Ravenna* (s), Calcutta; *Capella* (s), Calcutta.—4, *Nepaul* (s), Bombay; *Goorkha* (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—April 4, *Surat* (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—April 6, *Narenta* (s), Trieste.
MADRAS.—April 5, *Quetta* (s), London; *Rewa* (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

HOME.—April 5, *Clan Macgregor* (s), Bombay; *City of Canterbury* (s), Bombay.—7, *Capella* (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, April 14; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, April 21; from Brindisi, April 25.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lee Warner, Sub-Lieut. Scharlieb, Mr. C. Rehbocke, Colonel Fendall Currie, Major Turner, Sisters Annie, Blanche, and Isabel, Miss Brownhead, Miss Peake, Mrs. Blaithwaite, Mr. Williams, Miss Williams, Mr. Winter, Mr. W. Whitman. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Lee Warner, Colonel C. J. Pearce.
For Aden: Mr. J. A. Williams, Mr. Mercer. From Brindisi: Mr. C. S. Meik, Rev. A. D. Shaw.
For Malta: Rev. J. Williams, Lieut.-Col. Gordon.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, April 21; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, April 28; from Brindisi, May 2.

For Bombay: Mr. F. H. Todd, Mrs. Crawley Boevey and child. From Brindisi: Mr. A. F. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Moore.
For Colombo: Mrs. Kellier, Mr. Kay Shuttleworth.
For Madras: Mr. Eyre.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 28; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 5; from Brindisi, May 9.

For Malta: Lieut. Hon. N. Calborne.
For Bombay: Mrs. Adam, Miss Anstruther. From Brindisi: Mr. Walter Saise, Major Baird.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 12; from Brindisi, May 16.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, Mrs. Smith and child.
For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Rolfe.
For Colombo: Mr. Barnard.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 12; from Brindisi, May 16.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Kensington. From Brindisi: Mr. H. C. Rund, Lieut. Merriman, Lieut.-Col. P. J. Maitland, Lieut.-Col. Brudskeet.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, May 12; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, May 19; from Brindisi, May 23.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Henrichs, Mr. G. S. Leonard, Mr. G. Garnett. From Brindisi: Col. Collett.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, May 19; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, May 26; from Brindisi, May 30.

For Madras: Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail April 14.

For Colombo: Mr. Grigson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon, Mr. H. W. Cave, Mr. F. Clulow, Mr. B. Clulow.
For Calcutta: Rev. John Ellis, Mr. W. Reilly, Mr. J. McArthur.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ferguson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson and three children, Mrs. Thomson and two children, Mr. C. Thomson.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Bullock, Miss Bullock.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail April 14.

For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Sanderson, Capt. Francis, Miss Scannell, Lieut. C. Tritton.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, for London, passed Malta April 2.

From Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Ferguson and native servant.
From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Bickthall, two children and ayah, Mr. S. C. Mum.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail April 13.

For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Cantlay.
For Madras: Mr. Stephens, Mr. H. Sweet.
For Calcutta: Mr. C. C. Bush, Mr. W. W. Murray-Menzies.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail, April 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Croome.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. W. Haselwood, March 21.

From London: Lieut. K. K. Knapp, Lieut. T. R. Phillips, Lieut. A. W. Moore, Lieut. A. C. Baldwin, Lieut. S. J. Sexton, Lieut. Grant, Lieut. E. E. Phipp, Lieut. M. W. Douglas, Lieut. J. H. Gwynne, Lieut. P. H. C. Cosgrain, Lieut. H. E. Breake, Lieut. C. H. Chipwell, Lieut. A. C. Pritchard, Lieut. R. F. Brewster, Lieut. A. C. McCrea, Lieut. J. McCarthy, Lieut. J. M. Home, Lieut. A. C. Shortt, Lieut. A. M. C. Smith, Lieut. Pitman, Lieut. Vaughan, Lieut. Heffernan, Capt. A. W. Branley, Capt. R. M. Kelly, Capt. W. F. Percy, Capt. W. J. Grant, Major H. Vere, Surgeon-Major D. C. Heather, Mr. J. P. Hamilton, Mr. J. Wilcocks, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Highmoor, Major Thomas, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. G. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. Carstenson, Mr. Hall, Mr. A. D. Uloth.

From Brindisi: Miss A. Bland, Mrs. Tytler, Mrs. Broadbent and child, Colonel Mead, Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Erskine, Mr. C. F. Fitch, Mr. S. S. Thornton.

From Venice: Mr. Bedford.

From Suez: Mr. J. Yznaga, Mr. Richards, Veterinary-Surgeon Haslam.

At MARSEILLES, per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Capt. Briscoe, April 4.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Clay and child, Miss Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Bolland, Mr. O. Eck, Dr. Cohn, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholson and four children. From London: Mr. J. Cowell, Mr. and Mrs. Hay and child, Miss Hay, Mr. J. A. Shaw, Lieut. Temple, Lieut. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Allies and child, Miss Lamb, Mrs. Perrean, Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Miller, Mr. Pickford, Serpts. Hannaford and Bright, Mr. Curteis, Mr. and Mrs. Mount, Rev. A. Acworth, Mrs. Charles and child, Mr. Ashwood, Rev. and Mrs. Walker.

From Madras: Mr. Tod, Mr. Mangles, Major D. Campbell. For London: Mr. and Mrs. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. Leman and child, Miss Grove.

From Colombo: Mr. E. Vanderspar, Mr. J. Sinclair. For London: Capt. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. Powditch, Mr. Young, Mr. Hast, Mr. Morrison.

From Bombay.—For London: Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. G. F. Gordon, Mr. Walker.

From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Eccles and a lady.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Wrightson, Miss Wise.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, left Bombay March 25.

For London: Mrs. Warden, Miss Sellon, Mrs. J. LeMesurier, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill and two infants, Hon. Maude Lawrence, Major-General and Mrs. E. Dandridge, Mr. Goodliffe, Mrs. Chapman and infant, Mrs. and Miss Band, Major Dashwood, Mr. C. R. Markes, Mrs. Campbell, Master Campbell, Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. Cameron Arrol, Rev. and Mrs. Gillespie and three children, Mrs. Keighby, Master Lawrence, Mr. Duffus, Colonel S. Fellowes, Capt. and Mrs. Shortland, Mrs. Hibbert, Mrs. Cox and infant, Mr. A. Thom, Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Townsend, Mr. C. Hilbert-Hilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Lieut.-Colonel Conran, Mrs. Macdonnell and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Mr. St. Clair Grant, Hon. Mr. Justice Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham, child and infant, Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, General Carnegie, Colonel F. J. Todd, Mr. F. L. Cox, Mr. Leap, Rev. and Mrs. Blackstock, child and infant, Mr. Trotter, Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Carter, Sir C. E. Bernard, C.S., Mr. Phillips, Capt. M. J. Barlow, Mr. W. T. Woods, Mr. E. Tennant, Mr. Schinasi, Mr. Margosian, Mr. Warneford, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker, Mr. T. T. Swann, Mr. Littledale, Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Squires.

For Venice: Lieut.-Colonel Samuells, Major and Mrs. Melliss, Mr. J. H. Brooke.

For Malta: Mr. S. Fitze.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. Johnson, from London, April 7.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Capt. and Mrs. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and child, Lieut. Fagan, Conductor C. Clavering, Mrs. Mary Ford, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Mr. Hetherington, Mr. R. Cambridge, Surgeon Cronin, Miss Ashton, Mr. R. Hurdwin, Mr. J. Ward, Capt. McCulloch.

For Malta: Mr. F. G. Macleod, Armourer Sergeant Pain, Mrs. Pain, Miss Smith, General Sir J. Simmons, Dr. Carbone, Mrs. Moxey, Sergeant Cartania.

For Suez: Sub-Lieut. Turner, Lieut. Stuart.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Tasmania*, Capt. C. G. Perrins, sailing on April 1.

For London: Colonel and Mrs. Ostrehan, child and infant, Miss Ostrehan, Mrs. and Miss McIvor, Mr. D. M. Litster, Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, Mr. A. H. Thom, Mrs. J. Coles, Mr. O. Oertel, Mr. R. H. J. Rustomjee, Mr. B. H. J. Rustomjee, Mr. D. Bruce, Mr. J. A. Bridges, Mr. M. M. N. Yuld, Mr. H. N. Harris, Mr. E. B. Harris, Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wild and children, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Dr. Roughton, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Ross, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Woodhouse, Miss Trench, Capt. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. H. Chope and child, Mrs. Truman, Mr. R. H. Strong.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Mr. E. Gallois, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Capt. B. Hamilton, Sir R. K. Wilson, Mrs. Westland, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ker, Mrs. Xenham, Mrs. Vidal, Mr. H. T. Newberry, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. White, Major Cooper, Mr. E. A. Neville, Hon. Mr. Justice W. E. Hart, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. H. O. Walling, Rev. J. H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Tomkins and two children, Mr. C. Bill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to	100½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	107	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	199	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	73½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	840
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agri Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	109

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	460
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	815
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	225
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	410
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	125
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	140
Colaba ...	1,880	50	560
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	110
East India ...	1,000	150	1,325
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,700
French ...	all	80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangum ...	450	45	860
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	409	55	415
Mummar M. ...	all	40	235
New Berar ...	500	60	510
New Indian ...	125	0	102½
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	375
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,200
Stud ...	750	75	585
Volkart ...	500	45	610

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	610
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	440
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	99
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	890
Central India ...	500	35	890
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	595
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,000
Empress Co. ...	all	25	640
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	680
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	155
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	725
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	650
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	795
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	420
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,370
James Greaves ...	500	25	675
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,120
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	870
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	20	810
Leopold ...	100	5	135
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,700
Mahabulnagar ...	1,000	—	540
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,215
Mazagon ...	250	9	175
Morariji Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,215
Nalgam ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	800
Oriental ...	625	15	520
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	6½	130
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	75½
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	85	1,240
Sunderdas ...	1,000	50	625
Southern India ...	500	20	265
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	235
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	475
Western India ...	1,000	50	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	300

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	215
Bombay Ice Co. ...	600	111
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,550
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	40
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	235

Kemp & Co. ...	175	332
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	109
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	23
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,195
Thacker and Co. ...	all	183

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—March 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P. c.	Rs. 96 4 to 96 5
4 Promissory Notes ...	99 4 to 99 12
4 of 1870 (1895) ...	99 8 to 99 12
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 8 to 99 12
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 8 to 99 12
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Rs. Paid off
6 of 1865 (1895) ...	—
6 of 1866 (1896) ...	—
6 of 1867 (1897) ...	100 4 to —
6 of 1870 (1899) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —
6 of 1873 (1908) ...	99 10 to —
6 of 1881-8 (1905) ...	99 10 to —
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	94 4 to 94 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agri ...	£10	125 to —
Agri Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	87½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	150 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	107 to —
Rohilkund Kumona ...	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Unconquered Service (Agri) ...	100	80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagut Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. D-ferrid B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bonded Warehouse ...	100
Bowback Cotton Mills ...	445
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goswami Cotton Mills ...	200
Gourapore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Decking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhat Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murphy Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Saeppore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuluckie ...	100
Aroutipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Deling (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Deasail and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogram ...	10
Guelle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob (Assam) ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	103	72 to —
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	95 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	455 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacheera (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	103	33 to 38
Kunchumpore (Cachar) ...	100	18 to —
Kurasong and Darjiling ...	250	90 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	50 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	193 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	37 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Loobah ...	100	118 to 121
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	16 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	7 to 8
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	103 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to —
Mungledyo (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	126 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	59 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	103	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	53	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
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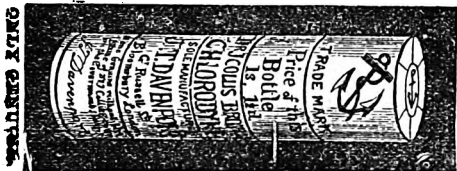
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 1st April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 30th March; and from Calcutta to the 29th March.

H.E. THE VICEROY opened the Gunduck Bridge on March 30th.

THE members of the Bengal Civil Service entertained Sir A. Rivers Thompson, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at a dinner at the United Service Club, Calcutta, on March 22nd. Sir Rivers was also presented with an address by the members of the Mahomedan Literary Society.

A FAREWELL dinner was given to Sir Edward and Lady Bradford at Abu on March 22nd, on their departure for Rajputana.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was presented with a number of farewell addresses at Lahore on the 24th March. In reply his Honour expressed his gratification that he left the Punjab in profound peace, even in its remotest borders, and said that he should always entertain an affectionate regard for the province in which he began his Indian career.

A PETITION has been presented to Government by the inhabitants of the Kaira Zilla in favour of Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, Collector of the district, who was suspended recently by the Bombay Government.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN, of the Bombay Civil Service, retires shortly. Steps are being taken to raise a permanent memorial in his honour.

THE Court of Inquiry, which assembled to investigate the irregularities reported in connection with the shooting for the Western India Rifle Association match at Bangalore, has concluded its sittings, and, after a searching inquiry, exonerates the whole of the members who took part in the contest.

A CONFERENCE in connection with the silk trade in Bengal has been held in Calcutta.

THE Maharajah Holkar leaves Bombay for England by the last steamer in April. Sir Lepel Griffin accompanies his Highness.

A STATUE of Sir Richard Temple, who preceded Sir James Fergusson in the Governorship of Bombay, was unveiled by H.E. Lord Reay on March 31.

THE statue of Lord Lawrence, which was presented some twelve months ago to the Lahore Municipality by Mr. Boehm, the celebrated sculptor, was unveiled by Sir Charles Aitchison on March 30. The pedestal on which the statue will stand has been designed by the sculptor, and is constructed of Nowshera marble.

THE Bombay Town Council have passed a resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction a special grant of Rs. 80,000 in aid of the funds of the Victoria Technical Institute.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation have passed a resolution expressing regret at the death of Major-General Hancock, R.E., and placing on record their high sense of the services rendered by him to the city in connection with the Corporation.

THE Hon. W. S. Whiteside, Madras Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, has been re-appointed collector of Tanjore, and Mr. W. Wilson, now on leave, succeeds him as third Member of the Board of Revenue. Mr.

Wilson, however, has obtained extension of furlough for one year, and Mr. Whiteside will act as third member of the Board during Mr. Wilson's absence, or until further orders.

IT is probable that Sir Charles Elliott will succeed Sir Theodore Hope as Member of Council for the Public Works Department, and that an English Financier will be brought out to take the place of Sir Auckland Colvin as Finance Minister.

MR. J. F. FINLAY, the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, on his return from leave, will, in all probability, officiate as Accountant-General, Bengal.

THE department specially created some seventeen years ago for the Statistical Survey and *Imperial Gazetteer of India* has been dissolved at Simla by Sir W. W. Hunter, its first and last chief.

THE Bengal Administration Report complains of the attitude of the Native Press, saying that there is too often the exhibition of a spirit of rancorous hostility to the European community made with the deliberate intention of keeping alive race differences.

THE 2,000 men for the Burma Police now being raised by volunteering from the Native Army, as distinct from those recruiting in the districts, will be equipped at Calcutta and sent off in batches to Rangoon.

THE men belonging to corps in Burma, under orders for India, appear to have had enough of that country. Few of them are, a Rangoon paper says, accepting the liberal terms offered for three years' service in the police force.

MR. HUGHES, the Assistant Collector, Bhosawul, received twenty-three teeth and claw wounds from a wounded tiger, and died from exhaustion and nervous shock.

THE Government of India have decided that when inferior servants of the State voluntarily apply to retire before they are entitled to any pension or gratuity, they must furnish a written statement to the effect that they fully understand the consequence of their so doing.

A RANGOON paper reports that Inspector H. Fryer, son of the late Mining Geologist to the Government of India, has been shot dead by dacoits in the Ngathaingyoung district.

OBITUARY.—MR. H. Dangerfield, Manager and Chief Engineer of Bhowmuggur-Gondal Railway, and Chief Engineer of the Junagadh State Railway; the Nawab of Rampore; Mr. Herbert Alfred Hughes, Bombay Civil Service, Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

GREAT ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY AT TUTICORIN.—A very daring and ingenious theft is reported to have occurred at Tuticorin, on the night of the 19th February, when property, consisting of valuable jewellery and Native utensils, was made away with, to the tune of Rs. 2,50,000. A correspondent writes:—"It may be generally known to your readers that H.E. Gapraji Thappa Sing, the Nepalese Commander-in-Chief, has been for some time engaged in a tour through the peninsula, making a short stay at important towns and places of note. This gentleman is attended by a large retinue; and, in his tour, he seems to be provided with all the luxuries and ostentation that can suggest themselves to oriental conception and fancy. Amongst his suite, I am told, are to be found a brilliant assembly of ladies, numbering no less than sixty! During his stay at Tuticorin, Mr. Gapraji Thappa Sing rented a large house for the accommodation of himself and his retinue; and everything seems to have passed off quietly and well, till the morning of his departure to Rameswaram, when, to the blank astonishment of every one in the camp, it was found that a box, or basket, containing valuable jewels, precious stones, and vessels of gold and silver, some of which were intended as offerings to the presiding deity at Rameswaram, had disappeared. It seems the box containing these valuables was kept for the night in a room set apart for the ladies; and somebody, discovering the secret, very adroitly effected an entrance into the room, by making a passage through the roof and succeeded in carrying away the box. Local police detective ability and ingenuity are being exercised.

Notes of the Week.

THE papers which have come to hand by the present Overland Mail are chiefly taken up with the details of Sir Auckland Colvin's Budget, and comments thereon. So far as the Anglo-Indian Press is concerned, the Finance Minister's statement has been accepted with that sensible philosophy which inculcates resignation to the fate which cannot be avoided. The absorption of the Famine Insurance Fund is not, of course, a master-stroke of finance, nor an act for congratulation. This reserve fund was, when first inaugurated, hedged about in such a protective manner as to give assurance that it was considered sacred and inviolable, and only to be used for the purposes intended. Now that it has been entrenched upon famine railways and famine reliefs must be arranged for from loans, and not out of income. Opinions will, of course, differ as to the wisdom of this policy.

It is to be regretted no doubt that no margin is now left for famine contingencies, but it is satisfactory to know that India is now, owing to the extension of railways and irrigation works, much better equipped to meet any such contingencies than she ever was before. Her credit is high, and where loans are required for the construction of new railways, there will be no difficulty in raising them upon favourable terms.

THE revision of the Provincial Contracts is, however, a rather sore subject, especially with the Mofussil Press, which questions the morality of the Supreme Government laying its hands upon the balances held by the Local Governments. As might have been expected, the Allahabad journal complains that henceforth there can be no elasticity in provincial finance. "Not only do the provinces begin with smaller incomes, but if by wise economies and careful management they increase the revenues, the greater part of the revenues, even during the contract, goes to the Supreme Government." This crippling policy is no doubt unfortunate, and must, perhaps, to a certain extent, hinder the development of provincial administration. But Sir Auckland Colvin's excuse is that he had no help for it.

THE *Times* correspondent has thought it necessary to telegraph to his journal a number of criticisms upon the Budget from the vernacular papers, which he acknowledges, however, leave what is fairly open to criticism untouched, and base their hostility upon the fact that the Budget is the work of an English financier. The enterprise of the *Times* in publishing every Monday a lengthy telegram from India is highly to be commended, but it is to be regretted that the enterprise at the other end of the wire is not tempered with more knowledge and discretion. The latest news from India might be useful and interesting reading, but it is hardly worth while to telegraph as Indian public opinion the *gup* of the Calcutta Bar library or of the Bengal Club, which the present correspondent is in the habit of doing. The half-column of this morning's *Times* which is taken up with extracts from the vernacular press, was certainly not worth a tenth of what it cost to wire. The quotations give no real insight into the true sentiments of the people, and the papers named have little influence beyond their own immediate circle of readers.

OF course the Calcutta Native Press is the most virulent in its abuse—one journal declaring that Lord Dufferin has arbitrarily done away with the famine fund in order to carry on railways which can only benefit Anglo-Indians and British merchants, and another journal (published in English) insisting that that fund has been devoted to "the unholy use of the Burma war, adding horrors to that war and to the sufferings of a brave and unhappy people vainly struggling for their birthright." This is one of the results of our English way of educating the Bengali Babú for a higher position in the administration of his country. The *Times* correspondent mildly sums up the

matter with the remark that in his opinion these criticisms "leave a strong impression that the Native Press must learn a lesson of fairness as well as moderation before it can hope to carry weight." If the correspondent has only just come to that conclusion he has been a little slow in forming his opinion.

ON one point our Anglo-Indian contemporaries express the same views as we did when the Budget statement was telegraphed to England. The tender of the Gwalior Durbar for 3½ millions of the 5½ millions to be borrowed during the year for public works, is considered as perhaps the most satisfactory item in Sir Auckland Colvin's statement. "No more effective reply," says the *Pioneer*, "could be given to the insinuations of the Russian Press as to the loyalty of the Native Princes of India. The leading Mahratta State invests its savings in the British Empire, implying thereby its belief in its permanence and its resolve to support its credit." The only comment in the Native Press is *suo more*, to hint that the loan has been obtained by pressure put on the Council of the Gwalior Regency.

BUT, pressure or no pressure, it is to be hoped that other Native States, in which it is known vast hoards of treasure have been accumulated, will follow the bright example of Gwalior. The coming of Holkar to England will no doubt help to this end, and aid in other ways to make stronger the loyalty of our Indian feudatories, and give them greater confidence in the greatness and stability of British rule. It is possible that Sir Lepel Griffin has had some little difficulty in getting the arrangement carried out, but he knows what good will ensue from such a visit, and it is to be hoped that Lord Dufferin will show some public approval of the Maharaja's step, so that other great chiefs may "go and do likewise."

A CONTEMPORARY suggests a novel way of solving the difficulty of the Afghan question. Afghanistan, it is allowed, is in a state of anarchy, and may fall under Russian influence any day. It is said that Russian intrigue and Russian roubles are now playing an important part in Cabul. This may be so, although it is possible that the Russians will find the Afghans as troublesome friends as the English have done. But the contemporary to whom we have referred would have Afghanistan under British influence, and this is how it is suggested that that desirable end should be brought about:—"We can safely say"—this is the text—"that if the military element in Afghanistan could be stamped out, if the turbulent Sirdars could be transplanted into Upper Barma, and their lawless soldiers could be absorbed in the British army, Cabul and Candahar would rapidly become the emporiums of trade." Not a doubt of it. For there is nothing that prevents it, "if" all that is suggested could be done. But then there is sometimes much difficulty as well as much virtue in your "If."

THE *Times* of India comments upon a grievance which it is said is being much felt by the officers of the Indian armies:—

The attention recently directed to the fact that the Viceroy has not a single officer of the Indian Army upon his staff has led the *Statesman* to see how the staffs of other high Indian officials are constituted. The results are as follows:—

	Number on Staff.	Indian Officers
Viceroy of India ...	9	0
C-in-C. of India ...	7	1
Governor of Bombay ...	6	2
C-in-C. of Bombay ...	3	1
Governor of Madras ...	7	0
C-in-C. of Madras ...	3	1
	35	5

In the case, both of Bombay and Madras, the figures include two civilians as private secretaries. There are thus thirty-three military men in all upon the personal staff, of whom three only belong to the Indian Army. Our contemporary attributes this remarkable state of affairs to the pressure which is put upon every Governor or high official to find employment upon his staff for the scions of wealthy families at home. It states that "when a certain Governor, who shall be nameless, was lately

nominated in England, it is reported that he was at once visited by a prince and a duke, each soliciting an appointment for a friend. How the Duke's *protégé* fared may readily be imagined. Under the circumstances he was, of course, nowhere, and must have felt, well—like an Indian officer. In fact in these days it may be said that when high functionaries dispose of their patronage they are strictly guided, as of course they ought to be, by that most honourable maxim, *Noblesse oblige*."

A BURMA correspondent, writing to a Madras contemporary, says that the local police (Shans) are an utter failure, and should never have been started. They are not amenable to discipline, and never will be, going out and coming in when they like, and doing as they like generally. When they are out on any duty they fire off their guns, using Government ammunition, for their own amusement. They quarrel with their companions in arms, the Punjabis, and are in every way most unsatisfactory. They are paid at the same rate (*viz.*, Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 per mensem) as the Punjabi Police, *i.e.*, nearly double the pay of Sepoys of the regular army, much to the latter's disgust. In fact, they are gentlemen at large and know it, and do just what they please.

THE REV. JULIAN ROBINSON, the first and most brilliant editor of the *Pioneer*, can justly boast that his sons have inherited no little of their father's literary ability and journalistic skill. One son, Mr. Kay Robinson, who went a short time ago to India to assist on the staff of the Allahabad paper, has now succeeded to the editorship of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Wheeler—the son, by the way, of another Anglo-Indian literary celebrity and journalist, Mr. Talboys Wheeler. Phil Robinson, who was long a power on the *Pioneer*, but who has since made a name for himself in Europe and America, goes next month on a lecturing tour to Australia with every chance of making a brilliant success. If he only tells the savages of the Antipodes some of the tales which he has told the Savages of the Savoy he will certainly create a sensation.

"CALL no man happy until he dies," said the ancient sage, which aphorism might to-day be modified to "Call no ruler miserable until a statue has been erected to him." It is seven years since Sir Richard Temple resigned the Governorship of Bombay, and a statue has just been unveiled to his honour in that city. The auspicious occasion will be taken advantage of to review Sir Richard's Indian career, and to paint it in colours according to the artistic handiwork of flatterers or foes, for no one will more readily allow than the ex-Proconsul himself that he has met with both. Happily, however, he has some staunch friends who have ever recognised the sterling qualities of the man, and who have remained firm in their allegiance through all times of doubt or storm. It does not fall to the lot of every Governor of a Province to read, seven years after he has laid down the reins of office, that those who have now erected a statue to him would prefer to have him again amongst them in the flesh, and have never ceased to regret his somewhat hasty departure from them. "Sir Richard Temple," says the *Times of India*, "during the three years of his abridged Governorship, impressed the most vigorous and Europeanised community in India by his energy, his ubiquity, his untiring activity, and his skill and tact in the work of administration." Had he remained in Bombay the opinion is that he would have secured the Viceroyalty under a Liberal Government. It is not impossible that he may secure it yet under a Conservative one.

THE first question in the English paper for the intermediate examination of the Punjab University asks the candidate to explain, "in his own language," various passages from the books he is supposed to have read. The English paper for the B.A. examination asks what trace of feminine tenderness there is to be found in Lady Macbeth, to give an account of Milton's domestic life, and to show how the conflict between the old Cavalier world and the new Puritan world is reflected in *Lycidus*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

On Thursday a deputation of the citizens of Calcutta waited on Sir Stuart Bayley and presented an address of congratulation on his assumption of office as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Sir Stuart Bayley, in replying, alluded to the great difficulties of that office, among others to the task of reconciling conflicting interests. He hoped that time and common sense and the good feeling of moderate men of both parties would do much to restore harmony. He also expressed the hope that Bengal might now be entering on a period of prosperity, but he could not forget how small was the margin in Bengal between production and consumption, and how easily a bad season might absorb that margin. There was no chance of his administration being marked by any great financial prosperity, as the supreme Government had wisely determined to reduce provincial resources rather than resort to new taxation. There was nothing for it, therefore, but by the strictest economy to try to make the diminished resources go as far as possible.

On Friday the Lieutenant-Governor unveiled the statue of Sir Ashley Eden in the presence of a considerable assembly. Sir Stuart Bayley made a long speech, in which he traced Sir Ashley Eden's Indian career from the beginning, and described him as one of the most successful Lieutenant-Governors that Bengal ever had. He could himself bear witness to Sir Ashley Eden's strength of character, sound common sense, and extraordinary mental quickness and acuteness. He had an intuitive faculty for getting at salient facts, and he was remarkable also for his genuine sympathy with the Natives. The statue, which is by Mr. Boehm, has been erected in Dalhousie-square, opposite to the Bengal Secretariat.

A much-needed reform, the credit of which is due to Sir Rivers Thompson, has been promulgated since he left the country. For some years past there has been a growing practice of appointing very junior civilians to be Under-Secretaries to the Government and keeping them in the Secretariat for many years. The disadvantages of this practice were first recognised by the Punjab Government, which some time ago resolved to limit the tenure of office of an Under-Secretary to four years. The Bengal Government has now followed that example, and has gone even further. It has ordered that henceforth the tenure of Under-Secretaryships in civil departments shall be limited to a term ordinarily of three years, which may be extended under special circumstances. The reason given is that while Secretariat training is useful to young officers it is not so important as direct experience of the working of the administrative machine, and of the feelings of the people, which can only be gained by district work.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

Little authentic news has been received during the last week, although a number of vague reports are flying about. The Punjab frontier is a regular hotbed of such rumours, many of them of the wildest nature, and everything coming thence should be received with the greatest caution. The only thing certain is that the Turans and Burans, the two great southern sections of the Ghilzai tribe, have risen. It is possible, if not probable, that the remainder of the tribe have joined the insurrection by this time. There seems to have been some fighting about Ghuzni, and the Governor of Maraf has been killed by the Hotaks, a clan of the Turan section. The insurgents are said to have offered the throne to a local Moolah, who refused on religious grounds, but advised them to make Mir Alam Khan, son of the late Mushki Alam, their Ameer.

The postal route between Cabul and Candahar is still open according to latest accounts, and no important place had fallen, but the Ameer is said to be showing signs of anxiety. The reports that the Ghilzais are advancing against Cabul, that the Ameer has fled, that he is dead, and so on, have no foundation.

BURMA.

MANDALAY, APRIL 17.

Mr. Crosthwaite, who has returned from the Ruby Mines, proceeds on the 18th to Rangoon. He will remain six weeks in Lower Burma, where he is required on urgent business, and then returns to Mandalay. During his visit to the Ruby Mines Mr. Crosthwaite was much struck by the prosperous appearance of the people, who seems more thriving and civilised than the peasantry of the plains.

It is authoritatively announced that, if Streeter's syndicate agree to certain rules recently framed, the Government intend granting them a five years' lease of the Ruby Mines at a yearly rental of four lakhs of rupees. This proposal to dispose of the Ruby Mines to gentlemen hitherto unconnected with Burma at a lower rent than

could be obtained in the open market, without offering the mines to public competition, and while all rivals have been rigidly excluded from visiting the mines, excites much dissatisfaction in commercial circles.

While at the Ruby Mines Mr. Crosthwaite had interviews with the important Shan Chiefs of Momeit and Maiolung. They submitted and undertook to pay for their territories an annual revenue assessed by Mr. Crosthwaite. Many Shan Chiefs are still holding aloof. Mr. Hildebrand, Commissioner to the Shan States, who is in the southern part of the Shan country, has as yet made little progress in obtaining the submission of the Chiefs. The weather is now intensely hot in Upper Burma and the movement of troops is difficult. With the beginning of hot weather a renewal of disturbances is anticipated. So far the disturbances have been much less than was expected. Dacoit bands have assembled on the West Moo river. Troops have been sent to disperse them.

One very unfortunate affair has occurred. Three hundred dacoits burnt Sinbyogyoon, a large village on the west bank of the Irrawaddy above Minbo, and carried off the loyal Burmese Thugyi of the village, whom they then hacked in pieces. Sinbyogyoon was occupied by thirty Sepoys and twenty military police. None of the assailants, however, were killed or wounded. This band succeeded the same night in firing the outskirts of the neighbouring town of Salinmyo, which is strongly garrisoned, and a large number of houses were burned. These attacks, although made in Boshway's country, are not believed to have been made by the remains of his band, but by the men from the You country. Fuller inquiry appears to prove that Boshway has not been killed.

The civil and military authorities are agreed that the time has come when the police should gradually take over many of the military posts in Upper Burma and assume the charge of the country. Troops are being gradually concentrated at convenient strategical centres in support of the police. The movement has to be carried out cautiously and without relaxation of vigilance. Though the elements of disturbance are scattered and broken they are still present. If the dacoits were not closely watched they would resume their depredations on a large scale.

An outbreak of prisoners occurred lately in Mingyan Gaol. The sentries were overpowered. Seven prisoners escaped, but four were killed and several wounded while trying to escape.

Colonel Prothero, C.S.I., Assistant Adjutant-General to the Burmese field force, having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the Madras Army, leaves for India by this mail. Colonel Prothero's promotion has given much satisfaction here, where he has enjoyed deserved popularity. Colonel Prothero assumed office immediately after the capture of Mandalay, and has since served without interruption. During the past troublesome and trying sixteen months he has displayed marked ability and greatly contributed to the success achieved.

The *Times of India* says:—Colonel Malleson and Mr. Charles Marvin have been arguing on diametrically opposite lines as to the point where England could with most effect strike a blow at Russia. The former advocates a campaign in the Caucasus, on the assumptions that the advent of an English invading force would be the signal for a rising against the Czar amongst the peoples there, that with the aid of these allies the Russian communications in the Caspian Sea might be cut, and that the Muscovite troops would be thereby called away from the attack on the Indian frontier. Mr. Marvin vigorously combats every one of these assumptions, and the weight of the argument is so wholly on his side that he may be excused the cynical insinuation that Colonel Malleson must by mistake have forwarded for publication an article written some eight or ten years ago. The data on which Colonel Malleson builds his arguments have been quite swept away by recent events. To send an English force to the Caspian by way of the Caucasus would in the opinion of ninety-nine military men out of a hundred be now an all but impossible task. To count on the chance of our being aided by any insurrectionary movement would be at best the most frail of reeds to lean on. Moreover, the likelihood of any such revolt occurring has been almost entirely done away with by the completion of the Russian railway system in the Caucasus and by the planting there of a thoroughly loyal Russian population. But the scheme is not merely one of insuperable difficulty; even if carried out it would not effect in the slightest degree the object in view, namely, the cutting of the Russian communications in Central Asia. As Mr. Marvin vividly puts it, the temporary loss of the Caucasus to Russia would be no more felt than the temporary loss of New Zealand in our own case. In a word, to fight our way to Baku would involve a campaign on an immense scale, if our forces ever got there they would be met by hordes of Russian troops brought down by the 800 steamers on the Volga, and after all the Russian road to India would never be so much as menaced. We may erect a barrier against the threatened Muscovite invasion in Afghanistan, we may even be able to drive a wedge through the Russian communications through Persia, but any such plan of offensive operations as that supported by Colonel Malleson may be dismissed as wholly impossible.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Engineering.*)

Affiliated in a large measure with the drainage scheme, but far more important in its bearing on sanitation, the subject of our article has a perennial interest, inasmuch as it is intimately connected with the abnormal mortality that threatens to be a permanent scourge to the Indian Metropolis, but in regard to which there is a consensus of opinion that it is due mainly to causes altogether preventable. Statistics too tell their mournful tale. That in Calcutta and the suburbs 24,000 inhabitants should have fallen victims within the last six years to a disease the ravages of which are subject to control seems appalling, but it is nevertheless a fact. While the Government commands resources in every department of the administration to meet extraordinary exigencies, such as famine, drought, &c., in the instance of averting a pestilence its helplessness is the more striking. So far back as 1855 Mr. William Clark submitted a scheme for drainage works; in the following year it was referred by Government to a specially selected Committee, which recorded its opinion that a diffused system of water-supply over the town was a necessary adjunct to complete drainage. Its cost was estimated at eleven and a quarter lakhs, and as the drainage system would cost thirty-two and a-half lakhs, the Committee recommended an expenditure of at least five and a-half lakhs a year, so that the combined system might be completed in ten years. It was approved by Government and the works started in 1859 in the Southern Division of the town. Up to 1870 the sources of water available for all domestic purposes in Calcutta were the rivers and the tanks and wells scattered throughout the Town. This was not only precarious but injurious to health. There were two projects placed before the Justices, one was for taking the supply from a point near Cossipore and the other that it should be drawn from the river above Barrackpore, where the water was, owing to its distance from Calcutta, comparatively uncontaminated by sewage. The matter was referred to the Government Chemist, Dr. Macnamara, who conclusively proved by analyses that the former project would confer no real benefit on the people. Since then the latter scheme has, to a certain extent, been completed, with the result that it has cost the city sixty-five lakhs of rupees, and Rs. 1,41,000 are annually expended on its maintenance and distribution; 118 miles of piping have been laid; 1,044 hydrants fixed; 15,187 houses connected and supplied; nine million of gallons are distributed daily, or eighteen and a-half gallons per inhabitant to a population at a rough estimate of 400,000. This, to say the least of it, is far below the actual requirements of the people, and is confined to those who pay for their supply. In order to bring the supply more in harmony with the requisite demand, a new forty-eight inch main, capable of carrying twelve millions of gallons, was successfully laid twelve months ago. As the programme stands, it is contemplated to supply twenty millions of gallons per day, instead of a little over eight millions as at present; of the additional twelve millions, eight will be for the Town and four for the Suburbs.

"THE LORD OF THE SILVER SPEAR."

(*Correspondent of Madras Mail.*)

Sweda Boh, Lord of the Silver Spear, like Alexander the coppersmith, wrought much harm. Of a fighting caste, we recognised in him a leader of men, for he led us many a wild goose chase in that sterile tract of Northern Burma which reckons Maitela for its centre. Judging from the sample of bullets he sent us from time to time, we were of opinion that he must have dabbled more or less in bi-metalism, and the fact of his having flayed his mother-in-law alive proves that he was many strides in advance of us in home rule. Kidnapping, however, was his forte, and, in his way, he was no mean disciple of those eminent Scotch authorities, Burke and Hare. I speak reservedly of Sweda Boh; he has since "come in," and the law of libel holds good all over Her Majesty's dominions. Legally, it would be quite as unjustifiable in me to publicly dissect his family circle as to foully slander the quality of a hair fluid which the inventor sent my wife last week by value payable post. When I first made the Boh's acquaintance he had come down with a barber's dozen of crosses to make an example of a Woon and his family, who, through a pronounced disloyalty to their late King's memory, proved their unaffected loyalty to us. Fortunately, through a timely interference, we upset the Boh's plans, and rescued our loyal friend when almost *in extremis*. In the fray we slashed up two or three coolies, who were duly heliographed in as bastard branches of the great Alompra family. I defy anyone to say they weren't, for what with their ghastly scars and lethal wounds they were beyond identification. It is curious to reflect how the calamity of these unfortunates was flashed thousands of miles over the wires, and how the newsboys were shouting out in the murky London streets, "Bloody end to the great Alompra Family," "Conspicuous gallantry of the British soldier," while the com-

positors, in the glare of the electric light, were setting up the type for a warning leader on an effete and immoral dynasty.

Our friend Sweda got off almost scot free, but we decided to follow him up, as his elephant was reported by the villagers to be suffering from sore feet, and, in their opinion, was not in a state to travel far. I shall have more to say about that animal presently; he was always held up as a bait to lure us on; his poor feet were reported over and over again to be dropping off; but our calculations as to his unfitness to hold out another march were always being upset, and eventually, the pachyderm sailed away far beyond our reach, a fact which plainly shows that the dry rot in an elephant's extremities does not sensibly affect his powers of locomotion. Following up the track of our four-footed invalid, we arrived without mishap at a friendly village before nightfall, and rejoiced much to hear that Sweda Boh had been joined by another gang of evil doers, and that their united forces, numbering some fifteen hundred men, were waiting to give us battle at a pagoda four or five miles ahead. We laid our plans so as to arrive before the hostile village at daybreak, and marched off our men accordingly. A sly-looking Burman, bristling with arms, and encased in a greasy wadded coat, offered to lead the cavalry to where the enemy would attempt to bolt. He was mounted on a smart pony, so we accepted his guidance. He was suspiciously familiar with the tactics of our foes, and, from subsequent events, I am inclined to think he was an inspired article, palmed off on us by the redoubtable Sweda. The ground was perfect for a free fight until we approached to within almost striking distance of the town; there Nature stepped in and favoured the sons of the soil. Every rock, crag, and gully formed a rifle pit, or shelter trench; geological freaks, and the action of water on the slopes of the pagoda-topped hill played the part of parallel lines of defence; boulders were Nature's bastions, and stunted shrubs her abris. Well, too, did the "Silver Spear" conceal his men, for although, with the aid of our glasses, we could descry the enemy moving about in the pagoda, yet to the naked eye the broken ground on both sides was apparently deserted; so much so, that our troopers blithely followed their guide—that animated ball of greasy padding. Their temerity was rewarded by a baptism of fire, not only from the jingals on the pagoda, but from the rocks and bushes almost under their feet.

What I have now to record deserves more than a passing notice in Burman history. When our Infantry, by successive rushes, had reached the pagoda a Burman scout, while retreating before them, had his leg almost severed from his body by a Snider bullet. In the full glare of our rifles a companion bounded over the parapet, snatched up his wounded comrade, but alas! before the cheer our soldiers gave him had died away he fell riddled with balls. Who after that could not wring little John Burman by the hand, and recognise in him a brother? No Victoria Cross or Order of Merit! No star of India to shine on his breast, or gracious Royal message to temper the cold dews of death. I walked up to the corpse, it lay close to the wall, one arm still wound round his comrade. The yearning look of death was softened by a faint smile. Where was this poor faithful soul? Wasting in the regions of absorption, or gliding swiftly through the silent portals of Nivana? Stand back you men with ribald jest; like Joe Siegf, the Transatlantic fireman, this poor Burman, too, has his niche in the Temple of Fame.

"Honour to him and no stint of praise
From the best of hearts in these modern days."

Having cleared the enemy's forward position we marched along a ridge of high ground towards the village, pouring in volleys every now and again to keep the ball a-rolling. How the villagers liked it in their fragile houses is a matter of conjecture. The Phoongies, too, must have had a hot time of it in their youngones, for, in the heat of an action, these yellow-robed monks, instead of lying flat on their faces, have a foolish trick of flying from one building to another. Now, to the British soldier the crouching form of a scudding monk is not unlike the yellow painted contrivance known on our Rifle Ranges as the 'running tiger,' and where friends and foes are so mixed up he is likely to meet with the same reception. In this dacoit warfare, officers must of necessity keep a very close watch on their men in order to check any mistakes of this kind. The Woon of the village came out to meet us with the news that Sweda Boh had tumbled into a ravine, and had been carried away, goodness knows where! The rest of the dacoits had dispersed in the jungle. He, moreover, informed us that the elephant's feet were uncommonly bad, one, indeed, was merely hanging on by a bit of flesh, and we ought to follow him up without delay. We were standing on very high ground, and could see miles and miles away, when a cloud of dust on the horizon attracted my attention. "Give me those glasses, boy." A miracle by Jove! the elephant is more than convalescent, he is going like smoke.

A TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR CEYLON.

(Ceylon Observer.)

For the local memorial in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee we should hope that at least Rs. 20,000 may be subscribed, besides the Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 that may be spent on fireworks, illuminations, and other evanescent festivities. The occasion is

special and unique, the Jubilee year of the greatest and best Queen who ever sat on the British Throne. We cannot put forward more than three designs for a permanent memorial calculated to secure the support of men of all races and all religious professions—the founding of Zoological Gardens on ground near the Gregory Museum, in the Cinnamon Gardens, and the adding to the existing Museum of local productions and manufactures, an additional building of similar dimensions, calculated to hold selected specimens of the productions and manufactures of other parts of the world. In the present state of the island revenue, the carrying out of the latter produce project is hopeless. We, therefore, fall back on the scheme which from the first has seemed to us best and most feasible—the expansion of the Colombo and the Agricultural School establishment by combining with it a Technical Institute. While watches are gradually (with rapidity, recently,) spreading over the land, good watchmakers, who can set and keep time pieces going, are exceedingly scarce. Neither are good cabinet-makers glad to get work and ready to complete it in decent time over plentiful. Weaving, including carpet-making, might be taught. And there might be classes for modelling, drawing, wood engraving, and lithography. Skilful workers in gold, silver, gems, ivory, and other ornamental substances, such as spinel-limestone, garnetiferous gneiss, red granite, &c., might be advantageously multiplied, to supply not only local demand, but that of the numerous visitors brought, in increasing numbers, by steamers to our ports. Even better boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, shoemakers, and tailors, might be trained, wholly or partially in such an establishment, with great benefit to the country. Government have abundant land for the erection of workshops, laboratories for chemical experiments, dormitories &c., and if the people of Ceylon contributed Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 as a fund for the support of teachers, Government, we doubt not, would gladly spend an equal amount on the necessary buildings. As youths from every part of Ceylon, however remote, would be eligible as students in such an institution, the inhabitants of every class, race, and religion, might be properly asked and confidently expected to give liberally towards the founding and support of what will not only be an appropriate Memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, but a source of perennial benefit to Ceylon, where it is beginning to be realised that man cannot live by the pen alone, and that the term "mechanic" indicates some of the noblest and most useful forms of human skill and labour, instead of being as hitherto in Colombo a synonym for what is low and contemptible.

THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

(Indian Agriculturist.)

It is announced that an open competition for the Forest Service in India will be held in London in June next, when not less than ten probationers will be selected. The examination will be open to all natural born subjects of Her Majesty, but they must be unmarried, and above seventeen but under twenty-one years of age, on the 1st of June, 1887. The subjects of examination form a somewhat wide curriculum of studies, in which the Latin and Greek languages give place to German and French. The service can have no attractions whatever for English youths, and as its conditions become known, it will much surprise us if any applicants whatever present themselves to the examiners. For if the candidate is successful in the competitive examination, it does not by any means follow that he will finally secure an appointment to the service. The competition is but the commencement of a series of examinations, recurring periodically, while the probationer is under what is called a course of training at Cooper's Hill College, extending over nearly two years, at an annual charge of £180, to be borne by his parents or guardians. At twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and after an expensive education, that cannot have cost his parents less than £250 a year from the time he was fourteen years old—if the boy's character is good, his physique strong, his sight and hearing perfect, and he can ride well, he may get an appointment in India, to the magnificent position of an Assistant Conservator of Forests on Rs. 250 a month, from the date of his arrival in the country. Particular stress is laid in the rules for admission, upon the applicant's good vision and hearing. "Means are taken to test his physical powers of endurance"—we hope not by making him to qualify as a "fasting man"—and all these formidable preliminaries result in the chance of the young man securing an appointment in the forests and jungles in India, upon the extravagant pay of £170 to £180 a year (Rs. 250), with no prospects before him whatever. He must pass through no less than seven grades of service before he becomes a third grade Conservator upon about £650 a year. It is a mockery and a snare to parade such a service before English parents, who know little or nothing of the conditions of service in this country. Take the case of an English boy at fifteen years of age, whose parents or guardians are prepared to spend £2,000 upon giving him a fair start in life. Under this shameless Cooper's Hill fraud, the boy's friends are induced to spend £250 a year for seven or eight years, upon his education, to procure for him the chance of spending his life in the jungles of India, upon a salary of £180 a year rising to £700. An English boy who has been under good tuition from 9 to 15 years of age is well fitted to become an apprentice in any profession

or business whatever, while if his friends have £2,000 at their command to give him "a start in life," they can place him, with the greatest ease, in circumstances in which he may secure a junior partnership in the firm that has educated him, at the very same age at which the victimised candidate for a life in the jungles is offered the magnificent salary of £170 a year. Cooper's Hill is a fraud upon both nations, while it is kept up at indefinite cost to the people of this country, who have already been made to pay well on to half-a-million sterling for its foundation. It is necessary to speak plainly upon this subject. There is no reason whatever why Government should not have a large Forest School in India itself for training Native youth for the exclusive filling of these jungle appointments. It may be, and no doubt is, desirable to have two or three highly-qualified men of European training at the head of every provincial branch of the service, but that exhausts absolutely the need for European officers. And in a very few years' time even that need will disappear, India herself producing a school of Forest officers second to none in the world. The simple truth is that in the midst of endless protestations—protestations of our desire to rule the country wisely—every branch of the public service, upon one pretence or other, is made a preserve for Englishmen. Native youth, excluding the Eurasian community, are practically included because their friends cannot possibly face the costly regulations which require them to pass these ordeals in England. What person of common sense fails to see that, however real may have been the necessity for European guidance in the establishment of the Forest Service, that need has now gone, and that it is in India itself that we should now recruit the service without a thought of resorting to England for the purpose. The service has ceased to offer a career to English youth, and it is only to impose upon the mother-country to keep up the pretence of such a career for its sons. The schools of this city alone—such schools as the City College, the Doveton, St. Xavier's, the Missionary Schools, and others—are turning out every year boys in large numbers for whom all appointments in the Forest, Opium, Police, Land Settlement, Post Office, Telegraph, Railway, and Account Departments should be reserved. England will still have not only her own home service and colonies, but the highest appointments in India as a legitimate career for her sons, while to train them highly, and at the expense of India, for competition in the services that we have named is a wrong both to the mother-country and to its great dependency. The only satisfaction we have in reviewing matters is the inclination of the Government to accept these views, but unless the Press drive the conviction home the Government will move only with the proverbial slowness that characterises its actions in all reforms.

THE NATIVE CULTIVATOR.

A PLEA FOR CASTE.

(Englishman.)

Observers of the habits of the people of this country cannot but admire the rules made by their patriarchs for their welfare, which non-observers designate as superstitions and caste prejudices. The duty of instructing the masses belongs to the Brahmins, and, as they receive payment for their services in kind, their interest is the same as that of those whom they teach. The practical results of their labours can be seen in everyday life, for the Hindus turn out the best cultivators, artisans, and scholars in India. The laws which regulate the lives of the Indus at first sight appear ridiculous, and of such a binding nature as to leave no hope of advancement. This is not so, for sufficient freedom is allowed in cases of emergency. For instance, a Brahmin can quench his thirst with water from a raw cowhide water-bag filled by a Musulman without losing caste, by the simple expedient of scraping a hole in the ground for the reception of the liquid, the idea being that by contact with mother earth the water becomes purified. This explains how it is that all the castes can take water from the same well. The silkworm rearer must not bathe or wear clean clothes during the time he is attending on the worms, but he can wade through running water. He must not talk about the diseases of the worms, speak about cocoons, or even set eyes on one, but he may converse as much as he likes on the silkworm, fly ants, and other parasites, and plot and work out engines of destruction for the same. The rule which prevents the rearer from being allowed to see a cocoon is one of the wisest which could possibly have been instituted among a dilatory people. It forces him to dispose of every cocoon before the new batch of worms hatch out. The natural consequence is that he has to thoroughly cleanse his house and rearing rooms, so that there shall be no chance of his seeing any cocoon, the result of previous rearing, and in this manner all the larvæ of flies and other parasites are effectually disposed of.

On the same lines instruction is given to the agricultural classes, and he would be a daring individual who would at the present moment guarantee a lasting benefit to India by the use of deep ploughing, threshing machines, chemical manures, teaching cattle to eat wheat straw whole instead of *bhosa*, or by allowing fruit to ripen naturally. The Indian cultivator has some method in his madness in insisting on the straw being flattened out, for herein lies the whole secret of keeping down

insects destructive to crops, when science can give no practical relief. The action necessary to flatten out the straw causes the sound grains of wheat to be thoroughly cleansed of all ova and impurities. All hollow, soft, and unsound grains are pulverised by the action of the bullocks' feet, and the unsound grain is winnowed out with the pieces of flattened straw.

The simple and general manure in use is ash, the product of all farm refuse and old roots and stems of crops. This manure benefits only one crop, but the manufacturing of it destroys the larvæ of all pests lurking within the refuse. Deep ploughing must also add to the risk of harbouring insects injurious to crops, by enabling the larvæ to penetrate deeper into the soil and thus escape the dry heat of May and June, which is injurious to all insects in the chrysalis or pupa state.

The habit of plucking fruit green and allowing it to ripen in straw in a dry place does good to the whole community, for by this means the larvæ are removed along with the fruit and placed in condition most adverse to their development into perfect insects. The scientific farmers of England and America look to quick returns on capital, and if the individual would be considerate enough not to live too long, his books would show handsome profits by the use of deep ploughing, threshing machines, and artificial manures, but at the expense of those who come after.

DISARMAMENT OF THE BURMESE.

(Pioneer.)

In considering the probable duration of the guerilla fighting in Upper Burma, one important factor must not be overlooked, and this is the supply of firearms and ammunition among the malcontent sections of the population. Theebaw did all in his power to get arms, and each village could boast of a number of smooth-bores, ancient it may be but still effective at close quarters in the jungle. The whole of the cannon fell into our hands as General Prendergast passed up the Irrawaddy and occupied the Palace at Mandalay, the real Arsenal of Burma, so we had not to count upon hostile "batteries" in the desultory warfare that was afterwards entered upon. At Minhla, Ava, and in Mandalay, too, some 2,000 rifles and muskets were surrendered; but this was but a small number after all. Since that time about 3,000 firearms of various kinds have been taken or given up, so that 5,000 stand-of-arms may be said to have been secured. The question is, how many more remain in the hands of dacoits and villagers, and how can they best be taken possession of? We have heard the number estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000, including matchlocks and poor weapons of the kind; and it seems highly probable that the lower number is within the mark, for the Wuntho Tsawbwa alone is said to have 1,000 muskets. Even in the pacified districts arms are known to be hidden away, the people being loth to part with them, accustomed as they have been to use them for years. Of gunpowder there does not seem to be much lack; though it is poor stuff it is made readily enough in certain districts, and our aim all along has been to seize such villages as were noted for its manufacture. Lead bullets are not so plentiful, but the dacoits use iron slugs freely, and until lately, had a partiality for cutting the telegraph wire to supplement their failing supply of bullets. As to percussion caps a million occupy a comparatively small compass, and these are known to have been smuggled across our old frontier for years before the annexation; the dacoits will probably run out of gunpowder before their caps are exhausted, for they do not after all fire many rounds in their peculiar mode of fighting. For the past four months they have been so hard pressed and have suffered such losses both in men and guns that they cannot fail to be discouraged; but when the climate favours they will no doubt raise their heads again and seek to replenish their store of arms and ammunition by attacks upon villages at some distance from our posts. Can we meanwhile afford to let the dacoits have opportunities of replenishing their stock of arms? It would almost seem wiser to disarm everyone absolutely, giving such protection as the presence of over 30,000 soldiers and police can afford. It may seem a harsh measure at first sight, but it is one which has commended itself to the military authorities, and is, we believe, now under consideration. As the dacoits find they cannot get arms and supplies of powder and shot they will come to see that a continuation of their operations is hopeless, and it is to be hoped that they will return to their homes as so many have done in the Schwebo district and elsewhere. This question of disarmament is really of the first importance; until nine-tenths of the firearms in Upper Burma have been collected and destroyed, there can be no certainty of the country being permanently pacified.

THE EXTENSION OF THE QUETTA RAILWAY.

(Pioneer.)

The special survey party of which Mr. O'Callaghan is to have charge will, we fear, have great difficulty in aligning the extension of the Quetta Railway over the Khwaja-Amran Range, the great natural barrier which divides the Peshin Valley from the eastern portions of the Kandahar province. Quetta itself is 5,600 feet above the sea; Gulistan on the eastern slope of the Khwaja-Amran, to which the railway now reaches, is about 5,000 feet,

but thereafter the rise is very considerable; the Khojak Pass which leads direct to Chaman, an outpost on the Kandahar side, being 7,200 feet. The military road passes over the Khojak Kotal, the sudden rise of 2,000 and the fall of 1,700 on the western side (Chaman being 5,500 feet), being negotiated by cleverly engineered zig-zags. But a mountain railway with its gradients and curves cannot be made like a mountain road, and to carry the line directly over the Khojak would involve serious risks. Various plans have been proposed, including a tunnel through the range at about 1,000 feet below its crest near the Khojak; the alignment of the railway to the south so as to cross the hills by the Gwaja Pass, which is lower than the Khojak; and the passage of the range some distance to the north of the present Khojak road. The route mentioned last is said to offer many advantages, but until Mr. O'Callaghan has made a thorough examination of the range no definite conclusions can be arrived at. Of the necessity for extending the railway to our outpost at Chaman, whence to Kandahar there is open country presenting no engineering difficulties, there can be no question. Whatever the future may have in store for us, we are bound to make the south-west angle of the defences of India strong for offence as well as defence, for no defensive position can be considered good and sufficient that does not permit of counter-attacks being made. The extension of the railway from Sibi to Quetta and thence onwards to the western slope of the Khwaja-Amran has increased our strength on the south-east frontier of Afghanistan a hundredfold, for it has solved the most difficult of all questions which have to be considered in Asiatic warfare,—that of transport. We can now concentrate an army corps at short notice in Peshin by railway, and the thousands of baggage animals which but two years ago were required on the trying route from Rindli to Quetta and the Khojak would now be available for work beyond the frontier. But the Khojak itself is a trying pass for heavily-laden camels and mules; were the railway terminus at Chaman instead of at the eastern entrance of the pass, the march onwards to Kandahar and the Helmand—which may some day have to be undertaken, however unwilling we may be to move further westwards—would be indeed simplified. Moreover, it is only 90 miles from Chaman to Kandahar, and the country, as we have already said, presents no engineering difficulties; if Chaman had been reached by railway, the line could be extended to Kandahar in a few weeks, and our position there be enormously strengthened thereby. This eventuality is being provided for by the storing in Peshin of rails and material necessary for the construction of 100 miles of line. If the Amir, as was suggested in these columns by a correspondent some three years ago, could be induced to make the earthwork for the railway between Kandahar and Chaman, the position would be further simplified, but Abdur Rahman unfortunately does not seem inclined to take the initiative in this, and the matter cannot be pressed upon him. The most important point to secure in the meantime is the extension of the railway over or through the Khwaja-Amran, and we hope Mr. O'Callaghan will during the next few months discover a practicable alignment, so that work may be begun upon this section next autumn. By that time the Hurnai Railway will be in full working order, and there will not be the least difficulty in securing abundant labour.

COMPRESSED FODDER.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

An invention has lately been patented by Mr. A. Rogers C.E., of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, which bids fair to dispose of the long-vexed question of the transport of fodder in times of war, and to altogether revolutionize, in fact, the Commissariat system, which is so apt to break down in any severe pressure. It is hardly necessary to remark on the enormous waste, both of material and in cost of carriage, which at present attends the placing of any given amount of forage or fodder at any distance from the place of production. The bulky nature of *bhusa* makes it impossible to carry any large quantities in the ordinary railway waggons without a most extravagant use of space. A railway truck of ten tons' capacity can only hold eighty maunds of *bhusa*, even when tightly packed in twenty seer bags. There is, moreover, the enormous loss in loading, unloading, and stacking from wind and waste, as well as the risk of fire from the sparks from the engine, which is calculated to have amounted to some 20 lakhs of rupees on this account alone during the last Afghan war. Mr. Rogers proposes to utilise the hydraulic cotton presser, of which there are fifty-four already in India, situated at all the great centres of supply. By the application of the method which he has patented, he has overcome the difficulties hitherto found to stand in the way of successfully compressing fodder owing to the want of cohesion in the particles of *bhusa*. The stuff is compressed into bales of known weight, adapted to the capabilities of the various animals used in transport; and is turned out in such a form that it can be loaded in the ordinary railway trucks as easily as cotton. At the recent Saharanpore Fair samples of the compressed fodder were submitted to the consideration of a special committee, composed of the officers of the Remount Department, and the peripatetic Remounts Committee, Mr. Smeaton, the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-West Provinces and Oudh, and the district officials. The samples were put to every test that

could be applied, and came successfully through the searching ordeal. It was found to be practically almost impervious to water and fire. When the bales were opened, as they could be with the greatest ease, the compressed fodder (made up in proportions given by the Remount Department in their tables) was easily disintegrated, and was readily consumed by the several animals for whom it was intended. There is no reason to suppose that fodder thus compressed could not be kept for years, so that an enormous saving would be effected by quietly collecting and preparing large quantities of fodder in peace time; when it would not only be cheap, but when that good quality could be secured which is unattainable in the hurry-scurry of war operations.

LALLA ROOKH IN PRISON.

(RUKHMABAI—1887.)

(Bombay Gazette.)

AGED HINDOO REFORMER:—

"Six months in a vile prison! Is this, then, Your ancient chivalry, Oh, Godlike men! Ye say a law stands thus ye did not make, That, till repealed, this law ye dare not break; Oh, haste then to repeal it, cleanse the stain, And let the page of law shine pure again! Six months a captive! Say, is this the law? Yea, Shylock's, which sate the gluttonous maw Of the foul bond, with deep, demoniac art Exacts its pound of flesh:—a human heart! Six months in prison, else a shrinking girl Into a stranger's arms ye, ruthless, hurl! Ye say 'tis law; the Shastras say 'tis not. The laws of Manu ne'er showed such a blot, Ne'er taught that children, though in youth betrothed, Without consenting, yea, e'en when they loathed All thought of leaving home—being infants still, Or children playing at their mother's knee— Were really married! and against their will Should from their mother's arms be torn and be The slave of one they scarce have known or seen, Whom their soul loathes mayhap! This ne'er hath been The teaching the first sacred books provide, No more than widow-burning or infanticide!"

YOUTHFUL REFORMER:—

"These doctrines were corruptions coined in turn! And may all those who coined them lingering burn. Far from the light, where deadly vapours lurk In awful caverns of the central Nark,* Nor issuing thence be ever born again, Or if so, ne'er to higher life attain Than loathsome crawling reptiles, slimy slow, For whom bright Indra' heaven shall never glow, Whom even the gliding Nagas shall despise And spurn with scorn from Swarga—paradise! May they from birth to birth in scale descend To things where life itself doth seem to end, Nor pardoned be till they, for ages groan Alive, but ever helpless and alone, Conscious in moveless misery!—a stone!"†

AGED REFORMER:—

"Oh, pause, nor think another's woe can mend The sufferings of those we seek to fend, But England! shall we vainly on you cry? We but reclaim the first laws pure and high Which our great Aryan fathers gave of yore. We helped you to abolish Suttie and the gore Of infant, human sacrifice.‡ Oh, thou, Great England, hear, nor shrink to help us now! Enlightened Brahman culture speaks through us; Enforce not infant contracts; rule but thus, Young maids and widows slaves no more we'll see; Marriage without consent a sacrilege must be! England, still show that justice shall be heard! We've battled long in thoughts, by deed and word; Ours was the strife, with you the task remains To burst poor weak and helpless woman's chains; 'Twas ours to urge, to you the glory be To make our infants and our widows free!"

C. MAC.

* Narka or Nark', the final "a" being silent, the Hindoo Tar tarus.

† Perhaps the most dreaded of all transmigrations.

‡ It must never be forgotten that without the help and hearty co-operation of the Indian peoples, neither the great and good dissenter Carey, nor Lord William Bentinck, could ever have succeeded in abolishing these customs.

ADULTERATION OF INDIAN WHEAT.

(Pioneer.)

Frequent reference has been made in these columns to the adulteration of Indian wheat, and we have always laid the chief blame on the system of refraction maintained by the exporters. There have been several attempts of late to shift the blame on to the shoulders of the growers, it being said that the latter refuse to supply clean wheat. We may, therefore, adduce some fresh evidence on the point. "C.B.," writing in a Bombay paper, says the wheat known as white *pessi*, and grown in the Nerbudda Valley and Chattisgarh, the finest wheat districts in India, comes to market pure to the extent of 96 per cent. Were it shipped on this condition it would take a foremost place at home; but it is not. The European export houses in Bombay contract with Native dealers for wheat containing a certain percentage of dirt and a certain percentage of inferior qualities; the Native dealers pass the contract to their up-country agents, and as a result the wheat that reaches the Bombay Docks is pure only to the extent of 80 per cent., with 16 per cent. of inferior qualities, and 4 per cent. of pure mud. Here, then, on the evidence of one who "has had several years' up-country experience in the wheat trade," we find that the best wheat in India is still sent pure from the fields, and that it is only when it comes into the hands of the agents of export houses that it receives the admixture of dirt and inferior grain. Of course it will not be long before the growers begin wilful adulteration, and then we shall have the same confirmed system of sophistication, profiting no one, discrediting the Indian wheat, and declared by growers, dealers, and Chambers of Commerce to be ineradicable, which at present discredits the trade of Northern India.

INDIAN TEA.

(Englishman.)

The yearly increasing out-turn of Indian tea gardens, and the growing pressure of new competitors, such as Ceylon, render it so extremely desirable to extend the demand for tea, that it is satisfactory to learn that a promising proposal with that object is under the consideration of the Indian Tea Association. A South Sylhet planter of many years' experience in this country and some knowledge of the trade at home has submitted a scheme to the Association for promoting the sale of Indian teas in America and Canada, and the Association has referred the matter to the London Secretary for his opinion, which we trust, may be in its favour, as the scheme is deserving of every assistance. The promoter desires to stimulate the retail sale of Indian tea in the United States and Canada by enabling consumers to buy direct from the producers, and so avoid the possibility of being deceived into buying a mixture of China tea as Indian manufacture. He undertakes to ship tea direct from Calcutta at his own risk and cost, and asks by way of financial support a subsidy from the Association for advertising purposes equal to half an anna per acre under tea. This sum would equal a contribution of Rs. 16 for a garden of 500 acres. The Association would have neither risk nor trouble; the advertisements, at a small cost to the industry, would keep Indian teas before public notice; and the consumer could rely upon getting the genuine article, and not a hybrid compound of unknown elements. The scheme is a decided move in the right direction, promising to open what is practically a new market for the retail sale of Indian teas, and the opportunity should not be missed by those whose interests are concerned. Should it be carried out and prove a success, then many others will no doubt be found ready and willing to follow in the footsteps of the promoter, and to join in the trade without asking for any help whatever from the Association.

OUR EDUCATION OF NATIVES.

(Indian Planters' Gazette.)

Some six years ago the market value of a graduate of the Calcutta University was Rs. 20 a month, and to day their market value is naturally less than the figures above quoted. It is not alone in Bengal, however, that this educating of men out of their natural sphere of life and duty is going on. The colleges of missionaries and the Government are throwing on the market crowds of useless men, puffed up with an undue sense of their own importance—men who know nothing except what they have learned from their college text-books—men who never read, and who never will read anything but their text-books, and who will never touch a book after leaving the college classes, unless it be books of a special character. The bulk of the educated Native youths are useless hangers-on to the skirts of circumstances, discontented, disappointed and idle, a very hot-bed in which are reared every wild conception and demand that finds utterance in the Native Press. This is one of the natural results of over-education, not only in India, but in every country in the world. The Government are evidently alive to the dangers which are gathering; but instead of putting an end to this wholesale production of a dangerous class, it has used its best influence to increase their number and intensify the evil by advocating the establishment of technical schools. Government should withdraw entirely from the

whole higher class education of India, and beyond retaining a controlling influence in the disposal of grants, scholarships, &c., leave the whole matter to private enterprise. Government should concentrate its forces on the primary education of the masses, and leave the manufacturing of the present race of university students—withered creatures of discontent—to those who choose to manufacture them at ordinary market rates, and on purely commercial principles. The sooner this source of mischief to India is dried up the better. Enthusiasts may rave as they will regarding the grand artistic possibilities and actualities of India, but as long as a decent blacksmith or carpenter cannot be had the less said about all this the better. In the capital of India a Chinese craftsman will any day command double the wages of a Native tradesman. The country wants cheap skilled labour, not scatterbrained youths puffed up with an inordinate sense of their own importance. The way, however, to obtain skilled and cheap labour is not, as we have said, through technical school

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE BALKAN PENINSULA.*

The "Eastern Question" presents so many phases that as month after month passes by each and every one of those periods of time brings a fresh book, yet, withal, there still remains something fresh to be told—something new to be considered. M. Emile de Laveleye's valuable work, now rendered accessible to the British public in the form of Mrs. Thorpe's very excellent translation, deals principally with the ethnography of the Balkan Peninsula. It draws aside the veil from the inner life of the people, showing at the time their aims, their aspirations, their strength, and their weakness; and in this glimpse of their national existence there is given a full account of the religious communities of the peoples, the Greek Church, with its "Icons" its gorgeous ceremonies, its superb vestments; the Musulman, with his pious ablutions, his remarkable piety, his stern submission to the will of "Allah"; the Jew, with his incessant, never-failing desire to amass wealth and acquire riches; the Roman Catholic, with his dogma, his adoration of the saints, and his submission to the Pope—these each and all appear before the reader in rapid turn. The kaleidoscope of information is constantly changing. "Here, there, and everywhere," is the motto of a question which for centuries has baffled the wisest brains; and who is the man, and when the time, that is to set at rest a problem which has breathed a spirit of unrest into the whole uncivilised world?

The difficulties which M. de Laveleye brings to light are most assuredly well-nigh impossible of solution. First there are the national aspirations, which can apparently never be assimilated into one homogeneous mass. If there is, for instance, to be a huge federation for the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, what is to be its religion, what its language, what its fiscal system, what its church, what its political sympathies? Is it to lean towards Russia, with her trickery, cunning, and deceit?—towards Austria, with her dual Government and her autocratic traditions? Are the patrician and the plebeian to rest happy and content under the ægis of the House of Hapsburg? Or, again, is England, with her honesty, her political folly, her unsteadiness of purpose, to win the hearts of the new principality? These are questions which may well despair of an answer. And if to these be added the mutual jealousies of races antagonistic in their ideas and anti-pathetic in their feelings—races with memories of former struggles, when the land flowed with the blood of the sons fallen in the defence of their hearths and homes—races, some economical in their habits and thrifty in their ways, others ready and prone to dissipate in gaiety and frivolity the income of the present and the patrimony of the past—how it may, it must be inquired, are all these irreconcilable incongruities to be brushed aside, and the lion and lamb made to lie peaceably side by side in the midst of a happy political millennium?

If, too, any zealous enthusiast should fancy there might be a way of achieving what has not been achieved in centuries of toil and endless years of thought, a perusal of M. de Laveleye's introductory chapter on the political aspect of the Eastern Question will dissipate any sanguine notions. One point, and it is but one of many, will serve to show the hopelessness of the problem—if the "sick man" dies, who is to occupy Constantinople?

These remarks are not penned in any disparagement of the clearness and perspicacity of M. de Laveleye's narrative, which leaves nothing to be desired. There is a vast array of information, statistical, historical, and personal; and the book merits careful perusal, albeit the author would wish it believed that the one man in this country to whom the public should look for guidance in this difficulty is the apostle of the Parnellites, the right hon. member for Midlothian!

* "The Balkan Peninsula." Translated from the French of Emile de Laveleye by Mrs. Thorpe. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

CIVILIZATION OF THE EASTERN IRANIANS IN ANCIENT TIMES.*

It seems strange that the founder of a religion which exists to this day should be enveloped in such complete obscurity as meets the inquirer at every turn when he seeks to unravel the mysteries attendant upon the career of Zoroaster. When did he live? Not only do critics disagree, but they differ to the extraordinary extent of 5,000 years!—some persons supposing that he flourished about 1,000 years B.C., while others go back as far as 6,000 years B.C. Dr. W. Geiger inclines to the view that there might have been two persons bearing the same name, whence the confusion and uncertainty which research has been powerless to remove. Nor is it more clear when he was born. Indeed, after an exhaustive inquiry the German professor is fain to admit that the problem is insoluble. When, too, we come to the life of Zoroaster legend takes the part of fact. His ancestry is problematical, his birth miraculous, his early life a series of wonders, his mission marvellous. There is not a solitary atom of *terra firma* whereon common sense can rest the foot of confidence; all is vague, undefined, misty, obscure, and inconceivable. His death, too, baffles all pursuit after sober fact. Some say he was snatched up into Heaven without passing the portals of annihilation; others affirm that while undoubtedly Zoroaster was permitted to have a foretaste of Paradise he came back to earth to teach and instruct mankind. Amidst such a chaos of doubt, perplexity, and inconsistency, it will not occasion surprise that some scholars have been tempted to treat all these tales as mythical, the inventions of fervid imagination and fickle fancy. Dr. Geiger dismisses this assumption as opposed to internal evidence, "which necessarily shows that a single individual at least put his finishing hand to the religion, whatever may have been his name."

The inquiring student will find in this volume ample to repay the trouble of perusal, not only with reference to Zoroaster, but also as concerns the "Avesta," which latter as regards its "home and age" has always been the standing difficulty of Iranian philology. On the one hand, the doctrines and ideas contained therein are too noble and elevated to have been developed amidst people still in the infancy of civilization; whereas, on the other hand, there is overwhelming evidence that its appearance must have dated from a very remote antiquity, when coined money, salt, glass, and iron were unknown to mankind, and when pastoral pursuits and rural occupations were indicative of simplicity of life and primitive plainness of existence. These intricate questions and numerous other problems of social life amongst the ancient Iranian communities are discussed at length in the volume under review. It does not pretend to be attractive so much as valuable, or interesting so much as profound; but it is sure to find readers amongst the thoughtful, and Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana deserves the thanks of the learned world for translating a work which throws considerable light upon the establishment of the Parsi religion to which he belongs, and clears away some difficulties in regard to a faith, which, apart from its inherent virtues, can at least boast the merit of high antiquity.

MAHARAJA NANDA KUMAR.†

Mr. Beveridge has published over 400 pages of print to prove that Sir J. Stephen's "Story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey" bristles with errors—alike of fact as of inference. To follow the various arguments and to discuss in detail the mighty array of "pros and cons" is obviously out of the question. It would need another volume to settle the dispute thus hotly waged. It must suffice to glance somewhat cursorily at a work which is "unco" heavy reading. The weak point in Mr. Beveridge's armour seems to us to be that the acceptance of his views involves a monstrous degree of condemnation upon others. Take, for instance, Sir J. Stephen. It must be credited that "he looks at great questions from the point of view of the mere practising lawyer, and in consequence he cannot grasp them." After such a sweeping charge it is refreshing to read that the Judge "has a great deal of rather commonplace ability." Well, really, Sir James ought to be thankful for small mercies, albeit "such moral weapons will avail little in a contest with the gods"! Mr. Beveridge's modesty precluded the inclusion of his own name in the category of celestial beings. May we be permitted to remedy the omission?

Hastings was an unscrupulous trickster—mean, dishonest, contemptible, immoral, wary, and shifty, but blessed with marvellous luck. Yet, withal, some benighted, simple-minded students of history hold to the opinion that if there had never been a Warren Hastings to found an empire in India there never could have been a Beveridge to decry his administration of a portion of the kingdom which the genius of England's great Pro-Consul reared up on the ruins of conquered countries and

subdued dynasties. How great the loss would have been to mankind at large can well be estimated: then 400 pages of concentrated wisdom and learning would have never seen the light of day.

Hyde was "poor, narrow-minded, and perhaps half-damaged"—the jury was "prejudiced and incompetent." The witnesses for the prosecution were all friends and dependents of Warren Hastings, and therefore, it may be presumed, though it is not so stated, ready and fit for any villainy, chicanery, and rascality which their unscrupulous patron might wish them to display. One man, and one man alone, comes in for praise. The great essayist is lauded to the skies for his "intuition" in guessing and imputing motives when there was no proof of guilt or evidence of crime; but then—and this is the all-important consideration—the views of Macaulay were in harmony with those propounded by Mr. Beveridge. Can genius go beyond this?

It is somewhat disappointing after toiling through 400 pages of print to find that the great arbiter is convinced that "the question of whether Nanda Kumar really forged the bond or not is one which can probably never be satisfactorily answered." Why then—and the inquiry is surely pertinent—inflict mankind with a huge volume to prove that Sir J. Stephen should wear a hat and bells while the brow of Mr. Beveridge should be decked with a garland of bays? But we had forgotten that "agnostics" are not to be guaged by the standard applicable to ordinary intellects and commonplace mediocrities.

TAKING YOUR CHAIRS WHEN DINING OUT.—It is seldom we hear of a guest taking his chair with him when dining out. One would think that such a thing was impossible in these days of conveniences. This theory was dispersed on March 18, by the evidence of young Everett in the case of Everett v. Ensor, a suit in the Ootacamund courts for damages for loss of furniture in a house tenanted by the defendant, Lieut. Ensor, at Wellington. Young Everett, in the course of his evidence, stated that poor furnishing in houses was rather the rule than the exception in Wellington, and that on one occasion when Lieut. and Mrs. Dewhurst invited Lieut. and Mrs. Ensor to dinner, the latter had to go to their host's house with a servant following, carrying two chairs, as the furniture of the house would not permit of seating invited persons. Colonel Hill, who took the evidence on commission, at this juncture looked the lad earnestly in the face, and seeing that he was truthful, laughed heartily. His Honour said the incident brought back to his memory his youthful days when he was a blushing ensign. In those days it was always understood that when you received an invitation to dinner, you always took your "boy" with you, and your chair. A violation of this recognised rule often meant that the violator had to sit on a box or stand at table. His Honour, however, did not think that he would have heard of a repetition of this practice in this part of the century. The residents of Wellington should issue special invitation cards with "please bring your chair with you," added at the bottom, in conspicuous print.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

OPENING OF THE RAWUL PINDI WATERWORKS.—The Rawul Pindi correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* telegraphs on the 26th ult.:—The Rawul Pindi waterworks were opened by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at five o'clock this afternoon, in public Durbar. Colonel Nisbet, the Commissioner, General Dillon, commanding the division, and a very large muster of the ladies and gentlemen of the station, were present. There was also a large assemblage of Native gentlemen, and the Durbar tents, filled throughout, presented a most brilliant spectacle. The proceedings opened with the usual Durbar ceremonies, after which the Municipal committee were presented, and read an address which was enclosed in a chased silver case. Thereafter, Mr. Gardiner, the Deputy Commissioner, read a paper giving a history of the waterworks scheme. The Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the assemblage. He regretted, he said, that his place was not occupied by the Duke of Connaught, as was at first intended, the waterworks being named after his Highness's illustrious mother. He thanked and complimented Colonel Nisbet and Messrs. Hebbert, Fenner and Johnstone, the engineers, and all connected with this scheme, on its completion. He paid a very high tribute of praise to Colonel Nisbet's administrative energy and ability, referring to the permanent monuments which he had left behind him at Lahore, Simla, Delhi, and that now completed here. He referred to his own approaching departure from the province, but assured his audience that he would never forget the Punjab or its people, wherever his lot might be cast; and he, by God's help, would never fail to promote their interests if in his power. He then turned a lever, and declared the waterworks open, departing under the usual salute. The roads were gaily decorated with flags and arches, and the whole population of the city lined them throughout, the greatest enthusiasm being shown by all classes. Lady Aitchison has arrived here from Hoti Mardan, where she has laid the foundation stone of the Guides' Memorial Church.

* "Civilization of the Eastern Iranians in Ancient Times." By Dr. W. Geiger. Translated by Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana. (Henry Froude.)

† "The Trial of Maharaja Nanda Kumar." By H. Beveridge. (Thacker, Spink and Co.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL..

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1887.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON AND HIS CRITICS.

WHATEVER truth there may be in the poet's saying that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," there can be no doubt of the troubles which encompass the brow of him who wears a somewhat lesser dignity, but hardly a less responsible one, as the Ruler of a great Indian Province. Sir Rivers Thompson, who has just laid down that office, would no doubt bear ready testimony to this truth. He has had the experience of governing a population of sixty-seven millions, extending over an area of 150,000 square miles, and he retires after an experience of Native character of nearly thirty-six years spent in arduous and honourable service in India. That experience has been gained chiefly in Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governorship of which is one of the highest prizes and most coveted posts in the Indian Civil Service. During his tenure of office Sir Rivers Thompson has learnt much of the advantages which the system of education under British auspices has ensued in order to establish loyalty and good understanding between the ruler and the ruled. Bengal has in this respect been the most favoured of all the provinces of India, and what has been the result? A continual attack on, and misrepresentation of, the policy of Government in the vernacular Press, to which we have given the widest license. In the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Sir Lepel Griffin, in his paper on "The Public Service of India," which we have already noticed, wrote:—

Sir Rivers Thompson, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will have vacated his post and returned to England before this article appears in India. I may therefore without impropriety refer to him as one of the most upright, equitable, modest and kindly officials who have ever directed the fortunes of Bengal. Yet Sir Rivers chanced to take the opposite from the popular view with regard to the ill-conceived and misshapen bantling that is passing down to posterity under the name of the Ilbert Bill. The consequence has been that he has been persistently attacked in the most savage and mendacious manner. Not only his policy, but his character and private life, have been the subject of the most venomous abuse. This is the fate of every Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I have seen a long series, extending from Sir John Peter Grant, and I do not know one who has not been the subject of the most persistent and libellous attack.

Sir Rivers Thompson, so far as his own countrymen and the Mahomedans of Bengal are concerned, has laid down the reins of office after gaining their confidence and esteem, and he carries with him into his retirement their best wishes and warmest sympathies. It is the Bengali Babú—that educational monstrosity which our own folly has shaped—who continues to throw mud at the departing Governor. "He has," says one of the organs of this class, "no sympathies with the people. Whether in connection with the Ilbert Bill or with the Local Self-Government Scheme, or with the Calcutta Municipal Corporation or with the Native Press, he showed a positive antipathy to the people of the country." Another journal says, "Sir Rivers Thompson could not dissociate British power from the idea of brute force, and it naturally happened that never, except in the times of the mutiny, was race hatred at such a height as during the five years of his rule over us." We have quoted from only the mildest of his Native critics, but there could scarcely be brought against a Governor of an Indian Province a more serious charge than that he stirred up race antagonism and alienated the affections of the people from their rulers. Yet this wicked, lying accusation is what Sir Rivers has had to put up with. Against such may be put his own noble words in his reply to the farewell address presented to him by the community of Calcutta:—

In the presence of people divided among themselves by every form of creed and religion and yet all of whom are in enjoyment of equal rights, the power of England is a bulwark against all the forces of commotion and anarchy; but none the less, as the sons whom England has sent forth to assert the pre-eminence of her laws and liberties and literature, there will always be, I trust, between the people of this country and Englishmen, that mutual forbearance and friendship and generosity of sentiment on the growth and permanence of which alone the highest welfare of India depends.

But it is this very reference to British power which always stirs up the ire of the Bengali Babú. He declares that Sir Rivers Thompson "belongs to the old class of rulers to which brute force, power, supremacy, and general good are all synonymous terms. Bengal is struggling for a higher ideal." What that ideal is all Englishmen who have any experience of the Babú know. Sycophant and self-seeking as he is, he has no more sympathy with the poor and suffering of his fellow-countrymen than he has with the tortured and goaded bullocks that he meets in his daily walks. But he revels in the license, which he has acquired under British rule, to vituperate that rule and the English officials who are striving to carry it out for the well-being and happiness of India. Of such officials no man has had a higher claim to the respect and esteem of those over whom he has ruled than Sir Rivers Thompson; and yet, as he leaves the scene of his hard and honourable work, his lips seem to have been "tuned to such grief that they say bright words sadly":—

I trust that the remembrance of me as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be at any rate the thought of one who strove with very great imperfection to do his duty in the state of life to which he was called.

With this modest hope he has bidden Bengal farewell. If at last he reaches his Ithaca of repose it has been over no "summer seas," but his honest labours and his good name will survive all calumny and misrepresentation at evil hands. In the meantime rest will doubtless be as grateful to him as the breath of the evening to one who has borne the heat and burden of a trying day.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—V.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Connected with the depreciation of silver there are many important economic problems which offer themselves for solution. The most pressing question that is open to discussion is the reduction in the price of wheat, consequent, as is alleged, upon the fall in the rupee. Because it is an incontestable fact that the depreciation of silver has been synchronous with a corresponding fall in the quotations for Indian corn, which have affected the market value of the wheat crops of every continent, it has been hastily concluded that by some occult and inexplicable financial or commercial jugglery the manipulation of the rupee has enabled Indian merchants and producers to compete with other countries in such a way as to supplant them in the field of competition, and thus secure a large volume of trade. We contend that this theory is chimerical, and that the cheapening of wheat results from the active operation of other causes. The occurrences in hygienic, social, commercial, political, and cosmopolitan spheres, are frequently produced in whole or in part by other causes than those to which they are attributed, and nothing is more natural than for superficial reasoners to link the fall in Indian wheat with the depreciation of the rupee, but a close examination of the problem exposes the fallaciousness of the theory.

There are at least six factors that help to control the price of wheat in the open market: climate, rent, cost of carriage, the price of labour, the use of machinery, and extent of production. Three wheat-producing countries, England, India, and the United States, are competitors in the London market, and in the proportion that merchants and producers can secure the greatest average of benefit from all the combined factors, to that degree they are able to undersell their opponents. The British farmer has to contend with bad seasons, increased wages, and high rent, and although to him the cost of carriage is comparatively trifling, yet he is so severely handicapped by the advantages that attend wheat-growing in foreign countries, that he has experienced heavy losses, and lamented the results of Free Trade. The population of England being too large for its area renders us partially dependent on other lands for food supplies; thus India and the United States can compete with each other in our markets, and regulate the charges of home producers according to the degree that they are assisted or hindered by the factors we have enumerated. In the first place, India has the advantage of cheap freightage, the cost of carriage from Chicago to Liverpool being 10s. 2d. per quarter, and from Cawnpore to London only 9s. 3d. per quarter. Then, with reference to climate, in ordinary seasons India would most probably secure a larger yield per acre than the United States. The rent of land must average about the same in both countries. Labour, however, is notoriously cheap in India, where the ryot has few wants, simple tastes, and primitive habits, while the producers of the United States are accustomed to the luxuries and multiplied conveniences of modern civilisation. And here we arrive at the pivot upon which all economic questions must revolve for the supply, and cost of labour is the main factor in every financial problem. We may fearlessly assert that in consequence of the above natural privileges appertaining to the growing of wheat in India, through the opening of the Suez Canal, and the development of railway communication, and by the discovery that the English market absorbs immense quantities of corn, the Indian ryot vigorously extended the cultivation of wheat until the abundance of the supplies lowered prices.

The depreciation of the rupee, though attended with important consequences, has not interfered with the normal

operation of economic laws. If it has been shown that the present cheapness of wheat in the markets of England is totally unconnected with the fall in silver, it will follow that many passing inconveniences of commercial and political moment are traceable to other causes than the derangement of the metallic currency. Nothing is so illustrative of the confusion of ideas connected with the question that has been under examination as the readiness with which a number of thinkers have accepted the notion of wheat falling in price in mere sympathetic response to the cheapening of silver in the country from whence the corn was despatched. But it must be confessed that the whole question is involved in some mystery, and that much difficulty is attached to the task of penetrating the fogs of superfluous argument and discussion that have been made to encompass the interesting problem of currency. We may, however, be confident that even if the depreciation of the rupee has been accompanied with a measure of dissatisfaction and loss to one section of the community, and an equivalent profit to other portions of society, the overturning of the equilibrium in the commercial and monetary world is either very partial and temporary, or of such a nature as to be embraced in the ordinary class of contingencies that beset every human enterprise, and clothes with uncertainty the most binding agreements between individuals and nations.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March. 24.)

- HARRIS, Mr. T., B.A., head master of the Government College at Ajmere, is appointed to be principal of the college and inspector of schools in Ajmere-Merwara, sub pro tem., from Feb. 4, and during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. L. Reid, or until further orders.
- WALTER, Colonel C. K. M., resident of the 2nd class, and resident in Meywar, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 1st class, and as agent to the governor-general in Rajputana and chief commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, from date of assuming charge, vice Colonel Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I., proceeding on furlough.
- MILES, Lieut.-Colonel S. B., political agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, and is posted as resident in Meywar, from date of assuming charge, vice Colonel C. K. M. Walter.
- MOCKLER, Lieut.-Colonel E., political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as political agent as Muscat, from date of assuming charge, vice Lieut.-Colonel S. B. Miles.
- ROBERTSON, Mr. P. J. C., political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant political agent at Busrah.
- DAWSON, Lieut. C. H., Bombay S.C., officiating wing officer and officiating adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed as wing officer from Nov. 26 last, vice Lieut. W. H. Cornish, who has been appointed substantively to be a political assistant of the 3rd class.
- SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel W., assistant to the Governor-General's agent in charge of the Okhamandal district, and commandant of the Wagheer Corps, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in charge of the Amreli Mahals from date of assuming charge, vice Major F. H. Jackson, proceeding on furlough, or until further orders.
- MERK—The services of Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S., C.S.I., lately employed on special duty in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab on the expiration of the privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 362 F, dated Feb. 28.
- The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following appointments and transfers:—
- BROWNE, Colonel C. M., R.E., chief engineer, second class, and secretary to chief commissioner, Burma, to Bengal, as officiating chief engineer and secretary to the Government, P.W. Department, Bengal, vice Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., on furlough.
- STEEL, Colonel J. P., R.E., superintending engineer, first class, and secretary to the agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, P.W. Department, to Punjab, as officiating chief engineer and secretary to the Government, P.W. Department, Punjab, vice Colonel Perkins, R.E., on furlough.
- MARSHALL, Major G. F. L., R.E., superintending engineer, second

class, temporary rank, under-secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, to Rajputana, as officiating superintending engineer and secretary to the agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, P.W. Department.

CUMMING, Major W. G., R.E., superintending engineer, third class, on return from furlough, to Burma, as officiating secretary to chief commissioner, Burma, P.W. Department.

JACOB, Colonel S. S., Bombay Staff Corps, executive engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana, employed under the Jeypore State, is appointed to officiate temporarily as superintending engineer and secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, P.W.D., in addition to his own duties under the Jeypore State.

MILITARY.

In supersession of Foreign Department Notification, No. 177 G, dated Feb. 3, the following appointments are made in the Central India Horse :—

MAYNE, Lieut. A. B., B.S.C., officiating squadron officer 2nd Regiment, to be squadron officer 1st Regiment, vice Lieutenant L. Herbert, seconded.

TOWNSHEND, Lieut. C. V. F., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is attached to the 2nd Regiment as officiating squadron officer, vice Lieut. A. B. Mayne.

MACDONALD, Captain R. P., Hampshire Regiment, is appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

KENNEY-HERBERT, Lieut.-Colonel A. R., Madras General List, Cavalry, to be colonel in the army, from March 19.

SEWELL, Lieut.-Colonel H. F. H., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from March 20.

HESKETH, Lieut.-Colonel R. W., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from March 20.

RAVENSHAW, Lieut. H. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, from March 24.

The undermentioned honorary commissioned officers are transferred to the Pension Establishment from dates specified :—

MODGET, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary J., M.W.D., from Feb. 21.

SINCLAIR, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary A. S., Ordnance Department, from April 2.

BERNARD, Honorary Colonel Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., resigns his commission in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

FURLONGHS.

STEWART, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, M.W.D. (m.c.), for one year.

MASSY, Surgeon-Major G. (m.c.), for 91 days.

MULLEN, Surgeon-Major T. F., M.D., agency surgeon, Ulwar (m.c.), for one year.

LEWTAS, Surgeon J., M.B., Queen's Own Corps of Guides (p.a.), for one year and 186 days.

LYONS - MONTGOMERY, Captain H. F., B.S.C., assistant commissary-general, 4th class, is granted leave within Indian limits (p.a.) for 183 days.

STEWART, Colonel C. E., B.C., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.S.B. (p.a.), for 10 months.

MICHELL, Captain St. J. F., B.S.C. (m.c.), for three months.

MORSE, Mr. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, for 18 months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from April 1.

PUDAN, Mr. T. G., district traffic superintendent in Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted furlough to Europe for 12 months from April 5.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 23.)

HARDING, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate, Chittagong, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. W. R. Cowley.

GOMES, Mr. A. D.B., deputy magistrate, Hooghly, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in that district.

GREENWAY—The services of Lieut. C. E. Greenway, temporary extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

RAMPINI, Mr. R. F., judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act in the first grade of district judges, vice Mr. W. H. Verner, on furlough.

MANSON, Mr. A., magistrate, Chittagong, is appointed to act in the first grade of magistrates, vice Mr. J. Boxwell, on deputation.

CORNISH, Mr. R., officiating magistrate, Midnapore, is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrates, vice Mr. A. Manson.

SKRINE, Mr. F. H. B., officiating magistrate, Beerbhoom, is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrates, vice Mr. W. Fiddan, on furlough.

COLLIER, Mr. F. R. S., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Rungpore.

HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

COLLIN, Mr. E. W., assistant magistrate, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Mozufferpore.

CLAY, Mr. W. M., officiating magistrate and collector of the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. H. J. Newbery.

GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., joint magistrate, on special duty, is appointed to act as magistrate of Gya, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Boxwell.

NOLAN, Mr. P., officiating secretary to the Government of Bengal, General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, is confirmed in that appointment, from the date on which Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, M.A., C.S., is confirmed as secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., officiating magistrate, Furreedpore, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd grade, vice Mr. P. Nolan, but will continue to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors.

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate, on furlough, is appointed to the 1st grade of joint magistrates, vice Mr. F. H. Barrow.

RITCHIE, Mr. J. G., officiating joint magistrate, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to be a joint magistrate of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. A. W. Mackie, but will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates.

VEASEY, Mr. J. C., magistrate, Beerbhoom, is promoted to the 2nd grade of magistrates from the 1st prox., vice Mr. H. J. Newbery, but will continue to act as inspector-general of police.

BOURDILLON, Mr. J. A., inspector-general of Registration, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd grade, vice Mr. J. C. Veasey, and to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors. Mr. Bourdillon is also appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Sarun, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. D'Oyly.

BARNARD, Mr. A. B., temporary additional deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, is appointed to act temporarily as deputy commissioner of police, vice Mr. J. Lambert, C.I.E., on furlough.

LUCKMAN, Rev. W. A. G., is appointed to be junior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

HYDE, Rev. H. B., is appointed to act as chaplain of Dinapore during the absence, on deputation, of the Rev. S. L. G. Sandberg. The Rev. Mr. Hyde is also appointed to act as chaplain of Bankipore.

SPRY, Lieut. H. C., of the Behar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for one year, on private affairs.

ANDERSON, Rev. J. H., marriage registrar, Backergunge, is also appointed to be marriage registrar in the district of Furreedpore.

BARNARD, Mr. A. B., officiating deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, is appointed to be a visitor of the Alipore jali, and also to be a member of the board of management of the Reformatory School, established at Alipore for the reception and industrial training of juvenile offenders, vice Mr. J. Lambert, C.I.E., on furlough.

MACRAE, Surgeon R., officiating civil surgeon, Nuddea, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Mymensingh, but will continue to act in his present appointment.

ASHE, Dr. R. S., officiating civil medical officer, Julpigoree, is confirmed in that appointment.

HENDLEY—The services of Dr. J. L. Hendley, medical officer, Northern Bengal State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Cooch Behar State.

BOSE, Dr. C. C., is appointed to act as medical officer, in charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. J. L. Hendley.

MAY—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. E. F. May of his appointment as an honorary magistrate for the Regular Bench at Tajpore, in the district of Durbhunga.

TURNBULL—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. H. Turnbull of his appointment of honorary magistrate of the Bankipore Bench, in the district of Patna.

BARNARD, Mr. A. B., officiating deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, is appointed to be a member of the Committee of Management of the Government Workhouse, vice Mr. J. Lambert, C.I.E., on furlough.

WOOD, Rev. R. S., M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, minister, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta a Surrogate in the diocese for granting episcopal licenses of marriage.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 17.)

BENTINCK, Baron J., assistant commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Simla district, from March 10.

STEEDMAN, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Lahore district.

PRATT, Surgeon J. J., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Dera Ismail Khan on Feb. 25, relieving Surgeon G. W. P. Denny.

BOYD—The appointment of Surgeon-Major H. Boyd, 45th Sikhs, to the medical charge of the Rawalpindi Lock Hospital, from the 1st idem, is confirmed.

DOYLE, Surgeon B., assumed charge of his duties as officiating deputy sanitary commissioner on Feb. 28, at Lahore.

DENNY, Surgeon G. W. P., is appointed civil surgeon of Jullundur.

BIRCH, Colonel F. M., deputy commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Ferozepore district from March 4, vice Mr. E. O'Brien, transferred.

STEEDMAN—On return from furlough Mr. E. B. Steedman, assistant commissioner, is posted to Lahore as assistant commissioner, from March 4.

(March 24.)

MOULSON—The services of the Rev. J. Moulson, B.A., chaplain of Abbottabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, from such date as he relinquishes charge of his present duties.

TEMPLE—The services of Captain R. C. Temple, canteen magistrate, Punjab, at present on furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, from the date of this notification.

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission from Dec. 27 last, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India :—

TRAFFORD, Mr. R. W., district judge, 1st grade, to be divisional judge, 3rd grade.
 RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., district judge, 2nd grade, to be district judge, 1st grade.
 CLARK, Mr. W. O., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that appointment.
 CHRISTIE, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.
 DOUIE, Mr. J. McC., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that appointment.
 DANE, Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.
 STEVENSON, Surgeon-Major W. F., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Kasauli on March 9, relieving Surgeon-Major W. H. Climo.
 SILCOCK, Surgeon A., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Kohat on March 11, relieving Surgeon A. R. Edwards.
 MASSY, Surgeon-Major G., on return from furlough, resumed charge of the duties of civil surgeon of Rawalpindi on March 8, relieving Surgeon-Major W. A. C. Roe.
 ROE, Surgeon-Major W. A. C., resumed charge of the duties of civil surgeon of Murree on March 12, relieving Assistant Surgeon Bhagwandas.

FURLOUGHS.

DUNLOP-SMITH, Lieut. J. R., private secretary to the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor, is granted six months' special leave, from April 9.
 SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., assistant commissioner, has been granted furlough for three months and fifteen days by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India in extension of the furlough granted to him, dated Feb. 24.
 STODON, Mr. A. W., divisional judge, Delhi, has obtained furlough to Europe for eight months, from May 1.
 FRIZELLE, Mr. J., divisional judge, Rawul Pindi, has obtained six months' special leave, from April 5.
 MILLER, Mr. J. A. E., district judge, Punjab, on special duty, is granted furlough to Europe for seven months and nineteen days, from April 1.
 BULMAN, Mr. A. R., officiating commander and superintendent, Delhi division, is granted seven months' furlough, from April 20.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 26.)

GAISFORD, Surgeon M., superintendent, Rangoon Central Jail, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be a deputy sanitary commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and to be posted to the 3rd Circle.
 THOMSON, Surgeon S. J., deputy sanitary commissioner of the 3rd Circle, on being relieved by Surgeon M. Gaisford, to be posted to the 2nd Circle.
 WELLS, Mr. W. F. W., to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of the office of city magistrate, Lucknow.
 EVANS, Mr. L. G., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, is appointed to be city magistrate, Lucknow, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. W. F. W. Wells.
 EALES, Mr. C. L. M., assistant magistrate, Basti, to be in charge of Karwi sub-division, during the absence of Mr. L. A. S. Porter.
 PITCHER, Lieut.-Colonel D. G., deputy director of Agriculture and Commerce, is appointed to officiate as director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-West Provinces, from the date he relieves Mr. D. M. Smeaton.
 SCOTT, Mr. R., joint magistrate, Moradabad, is appointed to officiate as sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun division, and additional civil judge, Moradabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Leupolt.
 PHILLIPS—With effect from the date on which Mr. E. R. Parsons, district superintendent of police, gives over charge of the Benares district, Inspector C. A. Phillips, 1st grade, of the Mirzapur district police, is appointed to hold charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Benares, until further orders.
 CORNELIUS—With effect from the date on which Colonel F. W. Buller, district superintendent of police, gives over charge of the Gonda district, Inspector G. R. Cornelius, 1st grade, is appointed to hold charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Gonda, until further orders.
 O'BRIEN—With effect from the date on which Mr. J. D. Young, district superintendent of police, gives over charge of the Ghazipur District, Inspector J. H. O'Brien, 1st grade, of the Agra District, is appointed to hold charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Ghazipur.
 POPE, Mr. C. W. W., assistant magistrate, on completion of duty with the Revenue Survey Party in Gorakhpur, is transferred to the Mirzapur District.
 FERARD, Mr. C., assistant magistrate, on completion of duty with the Revenue Survey Party in Basti, is transferred to the Hamirpur District.
 WRIGHT, Mr. J. M., assistant magistrate, on completion of duty with the Revenue Survey Party in Basti, is transferred to the Basti District.
 DENMAN, Mr. J., assistant magistrate, Farukhabad, is transferred to the Moradabad District.
 LLOYD, Mr. E. T., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Bara Banki, is transferred to the Shahjahanpur District.
 WINTER, Mr. E. F. L., assistant magistrate, Bareilly is transferred to the Saharanpur District.
 SMEATON—The services of Mr. D. M. Smeaton, director of agriculture and commerce, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government in the Home Department.

FURLOUGHS.

HARRISON, Mr. J. H., officiating joint magistrate, Agra, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days from April 14.
 BARRY, Mr. W., district and sessions judge, Banda, is granted furlough to Europe for four months and fifteen days from May 24.
 BIRD, Mr. H. M., joint magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, is granted privilege leave for three months from April 11.
 HODGKINSON, Mr. G. D., officiating district superintendent of police, Jalaun district, is allowed privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from March 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 26.)

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—The chief commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. H. V. Drake-Brockman, C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class.
 ANDERSON, Mr. K. M., extra assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at Khandwa, and assumed charge of his duties on the 16th inst.
 DUFF, Mr. J. G. J., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Raipur, transferred to Chindwara, made over charge of his duties at the former station on the 18th inst.
 OBBARD—The services of Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for employment in Berar.
 FOX-STRANGWAYS, Mr. M. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, is appointed to be registrar to the judicial commissioner, vice Mr. Obbard.
 PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., is temporarily attached to the Raipur district staff as assistant commissioner.
 RUTH—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. Ruth, inspector of police, 1st class, Seoni district, from April 10 next.
 THORNER, Mr. G. F., European constable, railway police, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as inspector, during the absence of Mr. Ruth on leave, and is posted to Seoni.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 12.)

BERNARD, Sir C., K.C.S.I., made over charge of the office of chief commissioner of Burma to Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., on March 4.
 THOMSON, Mr. A., C.S., is transferred from Mingin to Mandalay as personal assistant to the chief commissioner.
 WARRY, Mr. W., M.A., of H.M.'s China Consular Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Burma, assumed charge of his duties at Mandalay on Feb. 28.
 GILBERT, Mr. W. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem., is transferred from the Arrakan to the Tharrawaddy division.
 OATES, Mr. E. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Tharrawaddy to the Rangoon division.
 MARTYR, Mr. P. H., extra assistant commissioner, assumed charge of the court and office of the assistant commissioner, Tharrawaddy headquarters, on March 7.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 15.)

THOMAS, Mr. H. S., is appointed to be first member of the Board of Revenue and commissioner of Land Revenue.
 GARSTIN, Mr. J. H., C.S.I., is appointed to be second member of the Board of Revenue, and commissioner of Land Revenue, and Inam commissioner.
 WILSON, Mr. W., is appointed to be third member of the Board of Revenue, and commissioner of Settlement, Land Records, and Agriculture.
 WHITESIDE, Hon. Mr. W. S., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the district Tanjore, but to act as third member of the Board of Revenue, and commissioner of Settlement, Land Records, and Agriculture, during the absence of Mr. Wilson, on leave.
 BLISS, Mr. H. W., is appointed to be fourth member of the Board of Revenue, and commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue.
 GALTON, Mr. C. A., is appointed to act as fourth member of the Board of Revenue, and commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue, during the absence of Mr. Bliss, on leave.
 PENNINGTON, Mr. J. B., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Tanjore.
 GIBSON, Mr. E., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Ganjam, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the Tanjore district.
 JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., is appointed to be secretary to the commissioner of Land Revenue, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the Chingleput district.
 HAMMICK, Mr. M., is appointed to act as secretary to the commissioner of Land Revenue during the employment of Mr. Johnson on other duty.

WEIR, Mr. T., is appointed to be secretary to the commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, Madura.

BRADLEY, Mr. H., is appointed to act as secretary to the commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Weir on other duty.

SIM, Mr. H. A., is appointed to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Kistna, during the employment of Mr. Davies on other duty.

GROSE, Mr. J., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the Coimbatore district.

LEMAN, Mr. G. D., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the Nellore district.

The above appointments have effect from April 1.

GROSE, Mr. J. G., is appointed to act as director of revenue, settlement, and agriculture from date of relief by the Hon. Mr. Whiteside as third member of the Board of Revenue till March 31.

GRAHAME, Mr. W. F., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Tinnevely, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Hughesdon on leave.

SHIPLEY, Mr. R. H., is appointed to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Broadfoot on leave.

WILLOCK, Mr. W. A., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. W. P. Austin on leave.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered :—

MEAD, Colonel H. R., R.E., is appointed to be chief engineer, 2nd class, from date on which Colonel H. R. Mead assumes charge—permanent.

RUNDALL, Mr. J. W., to be superintending engineer, 1st class, from date on which Colonel H. R. Mead assumes charge, permanent.

PENNYCUICK, Lieut.-Colonel J., R.E., is appointed to be superintending engineer, 2nd class, from date on which Colonel H. R. Mead assumes charge, permanent.

WALCH, Mr. G. T., is appointed to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, from date on which Colonel H. R. Mead assumes charge, permanent, continuing as superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.

BURTON, Colonel W. H., R.E., is appointed to be superintending engineer, 3rd grade, from date on which Colonel H. R. Mead assumes charge, permanent, sub pro tem.

WYBROW, Mr. G. D., is appointed to be executive engineer, 1st grade, from date on which Colonel H. R. Mead assumes charge, permanent, continuing as superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.

GRIMES, Mr. J., is appointed to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, from date on which Colonel H. R. Mead assumes charge, permanent.

TRAIL, Mr. J., is appointed to be executive engineer, third grade, from date on which Col. H. R. Mead assumes charge, permanent.

BURTON, Mr. C. H. B., is appointed to be executive engineer, fourth grade, from date on which Col. H. R. Mead assumes charge, permanent.

SMITH, Major A. C., R.E., is appointed to be executive engineer, first grade, from date on which Col. H. R. Mead assumes charge, permanent.

CAMPBELL, Major D. McNeil, R.E., is appointed to be executive engineer, first grade, from date on which Col. H. R. Mead assumes charge, permanent.

MARTIN, Mr. J. W., is appointed to be executive engineer, first grade, from date on which Col. H. R. Mead assumes charge, sub pro tem.

WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., is appointed to be assistant engineer, first grade, from date on which Col. H. R. Mead assumes charge, permanent.

LANGLEY, Capt. L., R.E., is appointed to be executive engineer, second grade, from date of relief of Capt. C. B. Henderson, R.E., sub pro tem.

RUSSEL, Mr. A. S., is appointed to be executive engineer, third grade, from date of relief of Capt. C. B. Henderson, R.E., sub pro tem.

USHER, Mr. J. C., is appointed to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from date of relief of Captain C. B. Henderson, R.E., sub pro tem.

WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., is appointed to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from date of relief of Captain C. B. Henderson, R.E., temporary rank.

The following transfer is ordered :—

PAUL, Mr. J. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, from the Godavari Western Division to the Godavari Eastern Division.

MILITARY.

TARRANT, Deputy Surgeon-General T., M.D., Medical Staff, Bangalore Division and Ceded and Belgaum Districts, is appointed to officiate, with temporary rank, as surgeon-general.

FERGUSON, Brigade-Surgeon F., M.D., Medical Staff, is appointed to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, vice Dr. Tarrant, during the absence on leave out of India of Surgeon-General J. Irvine, M.D., Q.H.P.

TENNANT, Colonel T. E. B., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

BEECHING, Colonel F., Madras Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, March 25.)

COLLIER—COLLIER—Army Schoolmaster W. Collier and Army Schoolmistress E. Collier are transferred from the Royal Artillery school at Saint Thomas' Mount to the garrison school at Fort Saint George, to join.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. M. W., North Staffordshire Regiment, having been posted to Bengal as a probationer for the Staff Corps of that presidency, so much of G.O.C.C., No. 646, of 1886, as refers to that officer, is cancelled.

NICHOLSON—The name of Lieut. J. S. Nicholson, 7th Hussars, is substituted for that of Lieut. R. E. Mumm, detailing officers for duty at the depot, Wellington.

MURPHY—The name of Captain F. J. Murphy, No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division Royal Artillery, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Wellington Depot.

HASLAM—The posting of Veterinary Surgeon A. J. Haslam, Army Veterinary Department, to the chief station veterinary hospital, Secunderabad, is cancelled, that officer having been posted for duty in the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Burmese by the Elementary Standard :—

SHEPPARD, Major C. H., Staff Corps, deputy judge advocate, Burma Field Force.

GUADON, Assistant Apothecary G. R., 1st grade, subordinate medical department.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani :—

JACKSON, Lieut. S. C. F., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

MARLOW, Lieut. B. W., Gloucestershire Regiment, Probationer, Staff Corps.

HUDSON, Lieut. G. G. M., South Wales Borderers, Probationer, Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SWANSON, Lieut. A. L., R.E., on arrival from England for duty with Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, to be a company officer, dated March 14.

QUIN, Major E., wing commander, 23rd Light Infantry, to officiate as second in command 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, to join on arrival of the 23rd Regiment from Burma.

JOHNSON, Lieut. W. H., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is confirmed in the latter appointment, dated July 14.

The following orders are confirmed :—

SHAW—By the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Shaw, 7th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Tharrawaddy, from Feb. 3, vice Captain Shoawe, 16th Bengal Infantry, proceeded to Bassein.

MURRAY, Colonel G., 29th Madras Infantry, is appointed to command the garrison of Rangoon during the absence of the major-general commanding on a tour of inspection to Moulmein.

HEWAT, Major H. R. C., Royal Scots Fusiliers, is appointed to be station staff officer, Rangoon, during the absence of the assistant adjutant-general with the major-general commanding, from March 8.

ROBERTSON—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore division, appointing Captain W. J. Robertson, M Battery, B Brigade, to officiate as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, vice Captain H. W. Ind, on general leave.

DANIELL—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore, appointing Captain A. C. Daniell, S Battery, 1st Brigade, to officiate as acting adjutant, Royal Artillery, Bangalore, vice Captain Robertson, officiating as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Bangalore division.

FURLONGHS.

AGNEW—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Lieut. Q. G. K. Agnew, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, leave of absence, in extension, from March 1 to June 21, on the recommendation of a medical board.

RANKING, Lieut.-Colonel W. L., 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, for ninety days, from March 19, to Ootacamund, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

CLOUGH, Captain A. H. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BENNETT, Lieut. E. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for one year, on medical certificate.

SIM, Mr. H. A., acting sub-secretary to the Board of Revenue, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty days, from April 13.

WILSON, Mr. W., of the Madras Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one year.

BURTON, Colonel W. H., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, superintendent engineer, V Circle (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

LUGARD, Colonel H. I., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, Nagpore (p.a.), for one year.

GAMELE, Mr. J. S., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, is granted furlough to Europe for one year and six months.

ROLLAND, Colonel A. T., deputy inspector-general of police, Central Range, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

BROWNE, the Ven. Archdeacon J. F., is granted privilege leave for three months from April 16.

MALDEN, Rev. C. H., chaplain of Trivandrum, is granted privilege leave for three months from April 16.

CODE, Mr. P. A., deputy collector in charge of the treasury, Coimbatore, is granted furlough for one year and three months.

EXTRAORDINARY precautions have, says the Lahore paper, been taken this year to so conduct the examinations by the Punjab University as to preclude all suspicion of tampering with the papers. Last year some of the papers were "got at" a few days previous to the examinations, and could be purchased by prudent but dishonourable candidates. The trickery was discovered, and some important examinations had to be declared null and void.

BOMBAY.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.*(Bombay Government Gazette, March. 31.)*

MACBAY, Captain (Brevet-Major) W. G. W., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from March 23 subject to H.M.'s approval.

The Government of India having sanctioned the conversion of the Bombay Mounted Rifles to Light Horse, the corps will henceforward be styled "The Bombay Light Horse," remaining attached to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps for administrative purposes.

The following promotion is made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

PALACE, Lieut. F., to be captain, vice Forbes, resigned.

GOODFELLOW, Lieut.-General W. W., C.B., R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from April 1 next, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations on or after that date.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut.-colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

PRIDEAUX, Major R. A., General List, Infantry, March 27.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the date specified:—

GRAYFOOT, Surgeon B. B., date of arrival, March 22.

DYSON, Surgeon T. E., date of arrival, March 22.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his commission:—

REDFERN, Lieut. R., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

PRINGLE, Deputy Assistant Commissary R., Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of lieutenant, dated Nov. 8, 1886.

The undermentioned officers and serjeant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps have obtained certificates of proficiency as prescribed in paragraph 106, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX.:—Lieut. Stephen Anderson, Lieut. J. Moncrieff Dick (with great credit), Lieut. W. U. Nicholas, Lieut. H. M. Corke, and Colour-Serjeant J. Hughes. Lieut. J. M. Dick obtained full marks in every subject.

FURLONGS.

WOODCOCK, Colonel E. M., S.C., district superintendent of police, Fyzabad, leave to Europe for six months.

JACKSON, Major F. H., General List, assistant agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, in charge of Amreli Mahals, leave to Europe for six months.

MACPHERSON, Captain T. R. M., S.C., district superintendent of police, Kanara, is granted leave to Europe for thirteen months, on private affairs.

STEVENS, Colonel G. S., S.C., three months, private affairs, in extension.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Col. P. Story, Inf., Lieut.-Col. T. J. Quin, Inf., Lieut.-Col. T. F. Bruce, S.C., Maj. T. J. Bailey, S.C., Capt. G. A. Money, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. Kincaid, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. P. Young, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. D. McN. Campbell, T. E. Coxhead (Cov.), Alex. Watson, H. C. Conybeare (Cov.), G. Godfrey, N. Morris, Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I. (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. W. Loch (Cov.), D. Crocker.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.**MILITARY.**

Madras Estab.—Col. D. H. Trail, R.E., four months.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—J. W. Atkinson (Cov.), six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—T. W. Marriott, six months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.**MILITARY.**

Madras Estab.—Col. C. S. Steward, Cav.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—L. A. Goss, A. T. Arundel (Cov.).

H.E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Mr. Rees and Viscount Marsham, has left Madras on tour, *en route* to the Hills.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**HOME.****BIRTHS.**

FRANKLAND—April 5, at Naas, county Kildare, the wife of Colonel Colville Frankland, 102nd Regimental District, R.D.F., of a daughter.

GARDNER—March 15, at Princes Lodge, St. Helena, the wife of Major Gardner, Royal Scots, of a daughter.

GORDON—April 8 (Good Friday), at Hanwell, the wife of Major-General A. H. Gordon, of twins—a son and daughter.

McCALMONT—April 10 (Easter Sunday), at Paris, the wife of Colonel Hugh McCalmont, C.B., of a son.

SOUTHEY—April 10, at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, the wife of Captain A. H. Southey, of Eastleigh Court, Warminster, Wilts, of a son.

WATSON—April 8, at Riverside House, Sharnbrook, the wife of E. S. Watson, Esq. (late 10th Hussars), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURTON—PEACOCK—April 12, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, James Frederick Burton, of Weybridge, and of 37, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Alice Maud, the third daughter of Colonel Henry P. Peacock, Political Agent at Ulwar, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock.

DAUBENY—CAMPBELL—March 12, at Kensington, Hugh Frederick Daubeny, Lieut. Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Excellent*, to Mabel Harriot, youngest daughter of the late James Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Inveraw.

DOBIE—GORDON—April 12, at the British Vice-Consulate and Scotch Church, Lausanne, Switzerland, Lieut. Herbert Hugh Dobie, 30th Punjab Infantry, fourth son of the late Lieut.-General George Staple Dobie, Madras Army, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas A. G. Forlong Gordon, of South Erins, J.P., Argyllshire.

KNOLLYS—TYRWITT—April 11, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G., to Hon. Ardyn, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Tyrwhitt, Bart., and the Baroness Berners.

LISTON—STRETTON—April 9, at St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Robert Edmund, eldest son of Colonel Liston, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner for Bundelcund, India, to Beatrice, daughter of the late Charles Stretton, Esq., formerly of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, J.P. for Brecon.

PHILLIPS—ROBERTS—April 6, at St. Luke's, Westbourne-park, H. A. D. Phillips, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of General G. R. Phillips, late Madras Army, to Alice Mary, only daughter of the late William Roberts, Esq.

WOODHOUSE—WATSON—March 15, at Nuwera, Eliya, Ceylon, Hubert Lionel Woodhouse, of Frotoft Estate, to Agnes Emily, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Albert Watson, and granddaughter of the late General Alexander Watson, R.A.

DEATHS.

BROOKE—April 5, in Paris, after a short illness, Jane, wife of Reginald Brooke, late Lieut. in the 1st Life Guards, and daughter of the late Charles Austin, Esq., of Brandeston Hall, Suffolk.

CRAWFORD—April 8, at the Hospital for Hip and Spine Disease, Sevenoaks, Kent, Ethel Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, Bombay Staff Corps.

HARRIS—April 8, suddenly, at 30, Tavistock-road, Westbourne-park, C. F. Gertrude Harris, youngest daughter of the late Captain Charles Harris, late of E.I.C. Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 67.

HOUGH—April 11, at Gladswood, Twickenham, Mary Pattison Hough, second daughter of the late Rev. James Hough, late Vicar of Ham, Surrey, and formerly Chaplain of the H.E.I.C., Madras, aged 66.

JOCELYN—April 11, at The Warren, Shooter's-hill, the Hon. Frederick Jocelyn, last surviving son of the late second Earl of Roden, and formerly Captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carbineers) and a Brevet-Major in the Army, aged 76.

LLOYD—April 7, at Wyavon Lodge, Monmouth, Colonel Hugh Hughes Lloyd, late 72nd Bengal Native Infantry.

LINDSAY—March 12, at 18, Priory-street, Cheltenham, Elizabeth, wife of John Lindsay, Esq., formerly of Agra, Chief Accountant Department P.W., N.W.P., aged 79.

OSWELL—April 8, at Frankton, Oswestry, William Francis Oswald, late H.E.I.C.S.

STEEVENS—April 8, at 1, Wolsley-terrace, Cheltenham, of acute double pneumonia, Alice Catherine, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Nathaniel Steevens, formerly of the 20th and 88th Regiments, aged 28.

INDIAN.**BIRTHS.**

BIRDWOOD—March 29, at Bandora, the wife of Captain W. S. Birdwood Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BYRNE—March 24, at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, the wife of C. H. Byrne, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn (prematurely).

CAFFEL—March 26, at Simla, Lady Leppoc Cappel, of a daughter.

GROWSE—March 22, at Buxar, E.I.R., the wife of E. F. Growse, C.S., of a son.

HOEY—March 21, at Etawah, the wife of W. Hoey, C.S., of a son.

HOLMES—March 26, at Assam, the wife of A. B. Holmes, Superintendent at the Brahamapootra Tea Company, of a daughter.

MARSHALL—March 14, at Ferozepore, the wife of Captain W. S. Marshall, 19th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BIRD—GRACE**—March 17, at Hoti Mardan, W. J. A. Bird, Public Works Department, Punjab, to Alicia Isabel Quinta Grace.
- GOLDIE—NORTON**—March 26, at Madras, R. Henry, son of J. H. Goldie, late Madras Civil Service, to Alice Frances, daughter of the late Captain J. R. Norton, of H.M.'s 15th Regiment.
- HARVEY—WATSON**—March 21, at Fatehgarh, H. J. Harvey, Major in the King's Own Borderers, to Beatrice Emmeline, daughter of the Rev. J. Watson, M.A., Vicar of All Saints, Upper Norwood, Surrey.
- JONES—THOMAS**—March 24, at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, Mr. A. A. D. Jones, of Amraoti, to Miss Helen M. P. Thomas, second daughter of the late Mr. William Thomas, of the Madras Medical Department.
- LOWIS—HIGHTON**—March 19, at Calcutta, R. F. Lowis, Colonel Royal Artillery, to Mary Emeris, daughter of the Rev. Henry Highton.
- SIMPSON—WALMSLEY**—March 29, at St. Andrew's Church, Fort, John Simpson, Chief Engineer, B.I.S.N. Co., to Margaret Walmsley.
- WILLIAMSON—COOKE**—March 16, at Calcutta, Mr. R. A. Williamson, to Marianne Neeve, daughter of the Rev. J. Hunt Cooke, Crouch-end, London.

DEATHS.

- BALDWIN**—March 27, at Allahabad, Assistant Apothecary R. H. Baldwin, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, aged 36.
- DANGERFIELD**—March 21, at sea, on board the *Assam*, H. Dangerfield, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Indian State Railways.
- MAUGHAN**—March 25, at Calcutta, Anne M. F. Maughan, widow of the late Captain R. Maughan, aged 61.
- THOMPSON**—March 26, at Bangalore, Clementina Matilda, the wife of Mr. R. J. Thompson (Retired Senior Apothecary), aged 59.
- URQUHART**—March 25, at Calcutta, Jane, wife D. W. Urquhart, Esq., aged 53.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Englishman* states that the following increase has been made in the Bengal Army:—Three battalions Sikh Infantry, one battalion Pioneers, one battalion Goorkhas, and one squadron which will form the 3rd squadron of the Corps of Guides.

LIEUTENANT WATKIN has been placed in charge of the signalling of the Chindwin command under the orders of the officer commanding, who will assist him in establishing communications with the telegraph.

THERE was a sad accident at the 22nd Punjab Infantry Rifle Range at Delhi on the morning of the 22nd ultimo. While the men of the band and some recruits of the above regiment were being put through their class firing at the 200 yards range a bullet made an extraordinary ricochet into the left butt and struck the marker, Havildar Chandan Shah, in the head. The unfortunate man was at once removed to the regimental hospital, where he died within an hour. The bullet, or a portion of it, struck the back of the head and was extracted from under the skin of the left temple, having passed through the brain. The usual inquest was held the same day, the court being of opinion that the firing arrangements were strictly in accordance with rule, and that Chandan Shah's death was purely the result of an accident.

THE Government of India has thanked Major-General Gordon, C.B., and his staff for the admirable arrangements whereby 20,000 troops were received in Rangoon, and despatched up-country since September last, without a hitch. The name of Captain Saunders, R.A., Assistant Quartermaster-General, is specially mentioned.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Rajkote:—"Colonel Fellows, of the 8th Bombay Infantry, the officer commanding here, another of the old Company's officers, has taken his departure after serving in India for over thirty-six years. On Saturday evening he was entertained at the mess by the officers of the regiment, who had invited the residents of the station to meet him. After dinner Colonel Morse proposed the health of the guest of the evening. Colonel Fellows, he remarked, was a most popular officer, and his departure would cause much regret amongst the officers and men of his regiment. Colonel Fellows, in acknowledging the compliment, said that after such a long association with the regiment he must confess that he felt rather sorry to sever his connection with it. On Sunday morning, as Colonel Fellows was leaving, he was met at the bridge by several Parsee gentlemen, who placed garlands of flowers round his neck and wished him God-speed." Colonel Fellows joined the service on December 10, 1850, and was promoted to lieutenant on November 28, 1856. He served in the Persian Expedition of 1856-7, and was present at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra and subsequent pursuit, obtaining the clasp and medal. During the Indian Mutiny he took part in the operations against the rebels under Tantia Toppe in Khandheish Meywar and the Nizam's country. On December 10, 1862, he obtained his captaincy, and was admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps on September 12, 1866. On December 18, 1870, he became a major, and was raised to a colonel on December 10, 1876. During the Afghan War he was with the troops which marched from Quetta to the relief of Kandahar, and for his services he was mentioned in Orders and

obtained a medal. He was appointed colonel of the 8th N.I. on December 27, 1880.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship *Orontes*, Commander Theobald, arrived in harbour on the 24th ult. from Singapore, which port she left on the 12th March, *via* Penang, with the officers and troops of the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, East Kent Regiment. The *Orontes* left Portsmouth on the 6th October with troops on a round of troop service; she called at Bermuda on the 23rd October; Halifax on the 29th October; Gibraltar on the 23rd November; Barbadoes on the 8th December; Trinidad on the 9th December; Jamaica on the 19th December; Ascension on the 12th January; Simon's Bay on the 3rd February; Natal on the 10th February; Mauritius on the 20th February; Singapore on the 12th March; and Penang on the 15th March. At all these places troops were embarked and disembarked. During the voyage on the midnight of December 2 a soldier jumped overboard and was not rescued. There were seven deaths during the voyage, the deceased including three children and four sailors. The *Orontes* will leave Bombay for England *via* the Cape in the beginning of April. She brought 19 officers, 4 ladies, 772 men, 22 women, and 30 children of the 1st Battalion the Buffs, East Kent Regiment. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Halahan, Major and Mrs. C. E. Reeves, Major F. Newnham Davies, Captain H. Blackburn, Captain G. A. Porter, Lieutenant R. E. Phillips, Lieutenant and Mrs. D. A. Hamilton, Lieutenant G. V. Danglish, Lieutenant C. P. Lloyd, Lieutenant W. H. Booth, Lieutenant A. R. Eustace, Lieutenant L. G. H. Eales, Lieutenant A. J. Stuart, Lieutenant D. J. Annesley, Lieutenant G. G. Hunter, Lieutenant F. Armitage, Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Bayard, Quartermaster J. H. Coombes, Major and Paymaster F. Y. Parkinson.

BENGAL.

It has been definitely settled that the Viceroy shall be asked to open the Ganges Bridge towards the close of the year, probably in November; and work in connection with the bridge is being vigorously pushed on.

A CONFERENCE in connection with the silk trade in Bengal was held in Calcutta on the 21st ult. Sir Edward Buck stated that the Government of India were now resigning all official connection with the investigation into the silk industry into the hands of the Government of Bengal; and he proceeded to explain exactly how matters stood. He spoke in high terms of Mr. Wardle's work, and asked those present to say what should be the policy adopted in future. Some discussion followed, in which a proposal to get an expert from France was highly approved, while the idea of importing cocoons from Australia was rejected.

THE *Indian Witness* expresses high approval of the address delivered by Sir Rivers Thompson at the unveiling of the memorial to Keshub Chunder Sen at the Calcutta Town Hall on the 19th ult. "There were two reasons," says the *Witness*, "why the services of Sir Rivers Thompson were peculiarly appropriate. First, because Sir Rivers Thompson's official life of thirty-five years covered the period in which Keshub Chunder Sen had influenced his people; secondly, there is no high official in India that so truly represents the Christian faith as Sir Rivers Thompson. The address was excellent. True, it was not oratorical according to the standard of Quintilian or Demosthenes; but it was eloquent in its analysis and estimate of character; in its fidelity to truth and principle; and in the fearless expression of deep-seated convictions."

A CALCUTTA contemporary suggests that the report of the Departmental Committee on Admiralty contracts should command the early attention of the Government of India. If such peculiarities and irregularities as the report discloses are deeply ingrained in the system which has prevailed in England, is it not possible, asks our contemporary, that some similar defects might be brought to light, if an independent inquiry were held regarding the contracts which are made under the Government of India? Much of the contract business of the Government of India is carried on in England through the storekeepers at the India Office. The reform of this system would be a great benefit to the mercantile community of Calcutta, as well as to Government. If the contracts were taken up by our local firms they would give delivery in Calcutta, and the Government officials would see that they got the articles contracted for in sound and serviceable condition. When the contracts are made in London, the delivery of the goods is virtually made in London. If, when the consignments arrive in India, any official discovers that the goods are not quite up to the mark, of course it is his duty to object, but it may be that his protests will only lead to an unprofitable correspondence and, to his own eventual discomfiture.

A MEETING of the representatives of the Roman Catholic Community of Calcutta was held on the 21st ult. to consider how best to celebrate the entrance of Pope Leo XIII. on the fiftieth year of his priesthood. It was resolved to present an address to the Pope and to raise subscriptions for the purchase of objects of art or local industry to be sent to his Holiness, an influential committee having been put forward to carry out these objects.

THE sub-committee of the Public Service Commission took evidence on the 23rd ult. regarding the Bengal Pilot Service. The evidence of ship captains and merchants was to the effect that this is the finest pilot service in the world. The witnesses examined all considered that Natives might make fairly good pilots in plain sailing, but would be wanting in emergencies where nerve and resource would be required. Witnesses representing the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association asked that a probationary service of two years at sea should be made to apply subsequent to the selection of candidates, for Eurasian lads would not go to sea for two years and thus risk wasting that time should they subsequently be liable to rejection.

MADRAS.

THE local Government having had submitted to them through the Secretary of State proposals on behalf of the company to construct a canal through the island of Ramiswaram, they have replied that the rates laid down for the levy of the canal fees is considered by the Chamber of Commerce, who have had the opinions of a number of masters of vessels, as prohibitive, and that these fees should be reduced and regulated somewhat similar to those levied at present at the Suez Canal.

At the concluding meeting of the Central Committee for the celebration of the Jubilee, the Governor dwelt on the extraordinary unanimity shown by the District Committees in the celebration of the Jubilee, and on the fact that 156 such Committees took part in the presidential address, which thus represents the whole population of the Presidency. This would be a unique feature of the Madras celebration. He thanked the President and the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and noticed that the objects of permanent nature, upwards of one hundred in number, established in various towns throughout the Presidency, in honour of the Jubilee were of such a character as to afford evidence of the progress Madras had made during Her Majesty's reign and the high state of its civilisation. He wished all success to the Technical Institute to be established here. He hoped the masses would benefit materially from the efforts made to educate them in trades and arts. He also believed the Imperial Institute at home would be of great benefit to the people of India. The celebration of the Jubilee here was a good example not only to the governed but to the Government, and a proof that the people were most loyal and devoted to their Sovereign. It was reported that the collections reached nearly a lakh-and-a-half.

THE last has not yet been heard of the Crole case. At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. Eardly Norton, instructed by Mr. Alasingara Chetty, on behalf of Mr. P. Kotasawmy Tavar, Sub-Zemindar of Ramnad, applied for the issue of a subpoena to Mr. J. H. Garstin (Member of the Board of Revenue) to give evidence and to produce all letters that had been written to him by Mr. C. S. Crole, C.S., from the year 1882 to the year 1886, and all other documents connected with the suit for damages brought by Mr. Kotasawmy Tavar against Mr. Garstin. Mr. Norton, moreover, applied for the issue of a subpoena to the Hon. H. E. Stokes to produce the order from the Secretary of State regarding the matter of landholding by Covenanted Civilians, for the demi-official letter containing the defamatory statements made by the minor Zemindar of Gontamanaickanur to Mr. Garstin, and the affidavit made by Mr. Kotasawmy Tavar which had been forwarded to Government by Mr. C. S. Crole. His lordship ordered notice to be served on defendant's attorneys.

BOMBAY.

MR. A. S. MORIARTY, C.S., has been allowed extraordinary leave on medical certificate for six months.

In all probability Dewan Bahadoor Raghunath Rao and Lala Baijnath will accompany his Highness the Maharajah Holkar to England.

MR. C. P. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, proceeds to Europe on furlough for one year and one month, from May 6.

THE REV. J. H. MACKAY, junior chaplain, Church of Scotland, has been granted furlough out of India for two years from April 1.

THE installation of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught as District Grand Master for Bombay has been postponed until his Royal Highness's return from Europe.

MR. A. R. KING has been appointed Assistant Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, and Registrar of Marriages in Bombay, Mr. W. Maidment, the present incumbent of those appointments, retiring from the service from this month.

THE Town Council have recommended the Corporation to sanction a special grant of Rs. 80,000 in aid of the funds of the Victoria Technical Institution, in addition to the Budget grant made upon the representation of the Director of Public Instruction, which was received at the time the annual Budget was under consideration.

CONSEQUENT upon the appointment of Surgeon-Major A. N. Hojel as Physician to the European General Hospital, vice

Brigade-Surgeon Blanc, retired, Surgeon-Major G. Waters becomes Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College, Surgeon G. Manser, Professor of Pathology, and Surgeon R. J. Baker, Professor of Materia Medica.

A NATIVE paper says that H.H. the Rao of Cutch and H.H. the Thakore Sahib of Morvee will shortly leave for England for the purpose of being present at the celebration of the Jubilee in that country. The two Native chiefs and H.H. the Thakore Sahib of Gondul, who is at present in Europe, will attend as a deputation on Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and present her with an address.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT has presented Rs. 500 to the Bombay Undergraduates' Association for the encouragement of vernacular literature. Two prizes of Rs. 100 each will be awarded this year for best essays in Mahratti and Gujerati; two next year in the same way; and the balance left to the third year will be expended as the committee may decide.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

THE death is announced of his Highness the Nawab of Rampur.

HER MAJESTY'S Government has sanctioned the establishment of a University at Allahabad, and a Bill for its incorporation is now before the Local Government.

THE election by the Senate of four new Fellows of the Punjab University has resulted in the election of four English gentlemen:—Mr. Larpent, General Black, C.S.I., Mr. T. Gordon Walker, C.S., and Mr. Coldstream, C.S.

THERE is, a contemporary states, no prospect of the Ganges Cup-meeting taking place this year, as the jungles in the Cawnpore district are now so dense that pig-sticking on a large scale is impossible.

A KASAUJI correspondent writes:—"A few days ago a lady who, with her husband, was riding home to Sanawar after night-fall, had an escape from death which seems little short of a miracle to those who know the spot where the accident took place. Passing along a narrow steep path the ponies took fright, and the hindmost one, which was ridden by the lady, suddenly rearing, both rider and animal went crashing over an almost perpendicular *khud*. The lady was saved only by her presence of mind in extricating her foot from her stirrup and clutching at some brushwood. By this means she broke her fall, but the pony went rolling on and was subsequently found with his back broken. The distance which the lady fell was measured next day and found to be fifty-one feet. Marvellous to relate she escaped with a few cuts and bruises, and only realised the awful peril in which she had been when she saw by the gleam of lanterns the sacred and horror-stricken face of those whom the news of the accident gathered about her."

THE Punjab Government has managed, indirectly, says the Lahore paper, to give very satisfactory aid to private enterprise in that province. Mr. H. B. Blake, for a long time past Deputy Superintendent of the Lahore Jail, where, among other things, prisoners learn to make carpets, goes at the expiration of his service under Government to Umritsar, there to supervise—for Messrs. Davee Sahai and Chamba Mall, carpet manufacturers—the erection of a new factory on a large scale, and generally to control the weaving operations. At present the buildings and looms of a firm which can hardly meet the demand for its work from America and Paris are simple almost to savagery. A big, grass-grown serai, full of little boys, and about forty of the roughest possible looms, make all that there is at present of the factory. Mr. Blake has a large experience of carpet-weaving, and should be able to do a good deal for a firm which deserves success, if only on the ground that it has resolutely refused to have anything to do with the abominations of aniline dyes and the raw crude tints, which are ruining the phulkaris of the districts and the embroideries of the town.

THE Lahore paper makes a novel proposition. It suggests that in view of the appreciation shown by Natives of the blessings of Western medical skill "Government should, every summer, give six months' leave to a certain number of medical officers, on condition that they travelled through some specified district giving medical aid to the inhabitants. Each officer so employed should be granted a certain establishment; since, without this establishment, his sphere of usefulness would be greatly curtailed, and many surgical operations could not well be undertaken. He should also be allowed to draw on the Medical Storekeeper for a certain amount of hospital equipment, medicines and instruments; and, moreover, should be permitted to indent for two *lascar pals* for hospital purposes. Finally, he should be granted free carriage for his establishment and for all medical stores. On these terms we think Government would have no difficulty in finding sufficient volunteers, while the cost of these humble Medical Missions could not be very great. At all events, the cost would be amply repaid, the reputation of the British Government for benevolence would spread far beyond our borders, and in time we might reasonably hope that these 'Missions' would be invited and welcomed by tribes now inaccessible to our political officers."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 11, *Clan Forbes* (s), Calcutta ; *Parramatta* (s), Sydney.

BOMBAY.—April 11, *Rosetta* (s), London ; *Horn Head* (s), Clyde ; *European* (s), Liverpool ; *Arabia* (s), Clyde ; *Quetta* (s), London ; *Mira* (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—April 11, *Clan Macarthur* (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 9, *Clan Mackintosh* (s), Calcutta ; *Bellarena* (s), Bombay ; *Rosario* (s), Bombay ; *Cairo* (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—April 11, *Henzada* (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. Nepal, from London, April 21 ; *s.s. Gwalior*, from Venice, April 28 ; from Brindisi, May 2.

For Bombay : Mr. F. H. Todd, Mrs. Crawley Boevey and child, Mr. J. M. McDonald, R.N. From *Brindisi* : Mr. A. F. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

For Colombo : Mrs. Kellier, Mr. Kay Shuttleworth.

For Madras : Mr. Eyre.

For Calcutta : Mr. A. A. Barnes.

For Malta : Mr. H. E. Joyce.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, April 28 ; *s.s. Mongolia*, from Venice, May 5 ; from Brindisi, May 9.

For Malta : Lieut. Hon. N. Colborne.

For Bombay : Mrs. Adam, Miss Anstruther, Mr. C. G. Barton, Mr. Little. From *Brindisi* : Mr. Walter Saise, Major Baird.

For Port Said : Rev. Hamilton Blyth, Mr. A. B. Cobb.

S.s. Thames, from London, May 5 ; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, May 12 ; from Brindisi, May 16.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, Mrs. Smith and child.

For Calcutta : Rev. and Mrs. Rolfe.

For Colombo : Mr. Barnard, Mr. Cumberpatch.

S.s. Malwa, from London, May 5 ; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, May 12 ; from Brindisi, May 16.

For Bombay : Capt. and Mrs. Kensington, Miss Waddington. From *Suez* : Major A. Watson. From *Brindisi* : Mr. H. C. Rund, Lieut. Merriman, Lieut.-Col. P. J. Maitland, Lieut.-Col. Brudskeet.

S.s. Tasmania, from London, May 12 ; *s.s. Nizam*, from Venice, May 19 ; from Brindisi, May 23.

For Bombay : Mr. H. Heinrichs, Mr. G. S. Leonard, Mr. G. Garnett. From *Brindisi* : Col. Collett, Mr. J. Jardine, Mr. Shubrick.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Goorkha*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ferguson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson and three children, Mrs. Thomson and two children, Mr. C. Thomson, Mr. C. S. Morris, Mrs. Gray and two children.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. J. Bullock, Miss Bullock.

For Madras : Surgeon-Major L. Beech.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per *s.s. Clan Cameron*, sailed April 9.

For Bombay : Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. C. M. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Mr. F. Pottinger, Captain J. W. and Mrs. Bigbie, Lieut. J. M. Stopford, Mr. John Jenkins, Mrs. C. S. Palmer. From *Suez* : Mr. Palmer.

Per *s.s. Clan Macintosh*, to sail April 16.

For Colombo : Mr. Wm. B. Seeton, Mr. Frank Duncan.

For Madras : Mr. H. Sweet, Mr. Stephens.

For Calcutta : Mr. C. Norfor, Mrs. John Forbes and three children, Mr. W. W. Murray-Menzies.

Per *s.s. Clan Graham*, to sail April 23.

For Bombay : Miss Lamb.

Per *s.s. Clan Matheson*, to sail May 14.

For Colombo : Mr. A. H. Ree.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *s.s. Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, March 28.

From London : Mr. R. C. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. Burdekin, Mrs. Oliver and two children, Mrs. J. McQueen, Colonel and three Misses Madden, Mr. Ray, Mr. Hill, Mrs. Cookman, child and two infants, Colonel and Mrs. Nairne, Miss Nairne, Mr. and Mrs. Inayatulla and two infants, Miss Higdon, Mr. G. Gibson, Mrs. A. Learmouth, Mr. G. Sim, Lieuts. C. F. Stevens, C. C. Owen, J. C. Watson, D. G. Seagrim, F. G. Smallwood, F. R. Bradrick, A. Graham Clarke, G. Smith, W. S. Armitage, F. Vans Agnew, Captains A. Tracey, J. L. Keir, J. F. Vans Agnew, E. C. Holland, Major H. O. Woods, Capt. J. C. Allen, Capt. R. Newton King, Lieuts. A. B. Fox, W. Tomkins, C. E. O'Leary.

From Gibraltar : Mr. Ives.

From Suez : Major and Mrs. Durand, Mr. Vernon Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Speechley, Colonel H. M. Buller, Mr. J. D. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Le Mesurier, Major Russell Jones, Mr. Jefferson, Major B. A. Burnaby, Mr. Starkey, Mr. H. Grief, Mr. J. Kingsley, Mr. Bellios.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Tasmania*, Capt. C. G. Perrins, left Bombay, April 1.

For London : The Earl of Buckinghamshire, Colonel and Mrs. Ostrehan, child and infant, Miss Ostrehan, Mrs. and Miss McIvor, Mr. D. M. Litster, Mr. H. J. Rustumjee, Mr. J. Coles, Mr. O. Oertel, Mr. R. H. J. Rustumjee, Mr. B. H. J. Rustumjee, Mr. Duff Bruce, Mr. J. A. Bridges, Mr. H. N. Harris, Mr. E. B. Harris, Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilds and three children, Dr. Roughton, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Ross, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Woodhouse, Miss Trench, Capt. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Chope and child, Mr. R. H. Strang, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cole, child and two infants, Capt. Yate, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Story and infant, Mr. Pilkington, Rev. J. H. Mackay.

For Brindisi : Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ker, Mrs. Oxenham, Mrs. Vidal, Mr. H. T. Newberry, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. White, Major Cooper, Mr. E. A. Neville, Hon. Mr. Justice W. E. Hart, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. H. O. Walling, Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Tomkins and two children, Mr. Charles Bill.

For Marseilles : Sir H. Edward and Lady Bradford and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Vowell and child, Sir Bradford Leslie and two children, Mr. A. Macdonald, Mr. Hadenfeldt, Mr. Berhardt, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, Mr. T. W. Grant, Major Cameron, Mrs. Truman, Mrs. Langley, Miss Langley, General W. W. Goodfellow, Lieut.-Colonel Poole, Brigade-Surgeon George S. Sutherland, Mr. L. E. D. Rose, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. V. Pont and two children, Mr. Ryder, Mrs. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Mr. E. Gallois, Mrs. Westland, Mrs. Butts and infant.

For Suez : Capt. B. Hamilton, Maharaja Sir Pertab Sing, Thakore Hurjee Sing.

For Aden : Capt. W. W. Robinson.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Hydaspes*, Capt. Scrivener, from London, April 7.

For Madras : Mr. H. W. Raikes, Surgeon Lequesne.

For Calcutta : Lieut. E. F. Griffin, Sergeant Colvery.

For Colombo : Mr. Watson.

For Suez : Mr. Johnson, Mr. Wynne.

For Port Said : Mr. F. Morgan.

For Malta : Mr. Austen, Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Hayden.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Ancona*, Captain Cole, from London, April 14.

For Bombay : Mrs. Lee Warner, Sub-Lieut. Scharlieb, Major Turner, Sisters Annie, Blanche, and Isabel, Miss Brownhead, Miss Peake, Mrs. Blathwaite, Mr. Williams, Miss Williams, Mr. Winter, Mr. Kepbocke, Major Powell.

For Aden : Mr. Mercer, Mr. C. W. Roberts.

For Malta : Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Miss Meigs and sister, Mr. Meigs, Surgeon H. M. Ramsay, Mr. J. Patch, Miss Davidson, Mr. Ward.

For Port Said : Judge Townshend, Captain Townshend.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Chyebassa*, sailed April 14.

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For Calcutta : Rev. John Ellis, Mr. W. Reilly, Mr. J. McArthur.

For Malta : Dr. Mullins.

For Madras : Mr. C. Norfor.

Per Anchor Line *s.s. Belgravia*, from Liverpool April 14.

For Bombay : Col. and Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Sanderson, Capt. Francis, Miss Scannell, Lieut. C. Tritton, Mr. David Ross, Mr. Robert Armstrong.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per *s.s. Ganges*, Capt. E. Stewart, sailing on April 8.

For London : Major W. Lock, Sir Charles Aitchison, Lady Aitchison, Captain D. Smith, Mrs. Rutledge, Miss Phillips, H.H. the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, H.H. the Maharani of Kuch Behar, two children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bignell, four children and infant, Colonel William Elliott, Mr. J. E. Gill, Mr. D. N. Reid, Mr. J. Carter, Mr. F. Smith, Major A. W. H. Hornsby, Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. J. C. Branson, Mr. A. H. J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. W. A. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Middleton, Mrs. Mayne and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope and child, Mr. A. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Burton, Mrs. F. C. Burton, Mrs. Willoughby, Dr. Kernot, Mrs. Chapman and infant, Captain J. A. Hay, Mrs. Faulding, Mr. J. E. Evans, Colonel and Mrs. Biddy and two children, Mrs. Sydney Grant, Mr. F. Barker, Mrs. Stent and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sands and child, Lieut. W. G. Wyld, Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson and infant, Mr. T. Ne Sier, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Hon. W. G. Scott, Mr. Jones, Mr. Mecklenburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and infant, Mr. Benson, Mrs. J. Francis, Mr. C. Berford, Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Walker, Mrs. Stern, two children and infant, Miss King, Mr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and two infants, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mrs. Moncreiffe and two children, Mrs. Travers.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gibbon and child, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Jukes, Colonel and Mrs. C. Bird, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Wilton, Mr. R. Shannon, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. R. D. Broadfoot, Mr. Attye, Mr. J. Scott, Capt. Watkins, Colonel Kemble.

For Marseilles : Mrs. Harvey, Mr. J. Mackintosh, Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Major Tweed.

For Suez : Mr. M. F. Kennard, Colonel and Mrs. Ryves and child.

For Gibraltar : Mr. P. Ralli.

For Venice : Colonel and Mrs. Crawford and child.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	to	100
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to	100½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	107	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	199	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	93
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	74½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	840
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	108

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	800
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	225
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	410
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	115
Brul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	140
Colaba ...	1,830	50	560
Dhollers Ginning ...	all	12	110
East India ...	1,000	150	1,325
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,075
French ...	all	80	690
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	90
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	412½
Munmar M. ...	all	40	230
New Bernar ...	500	60	510
New Indian ...	125	0	102½
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	880
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,205
Stud ...	750	75	680
Volkart ...	500	45	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	320
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	670
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	415
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	99
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Ld. (Bellary) ...	1,000	80	840
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	20	815
Bombay United ...	500	35	565
Central India ...	1,000	20	1,070
Cooria Mills ...	all	75	640
D. Spinning ...	1,000	25	680
Empress Co. ...	1,000	20	200
Farjee Petit ...	400	40	725
Golan Baba ...	1,000	80	700
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	420
Hindustan ...	1,000	20	1,295
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	25	575
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	40	600
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	1,130
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	25	675
James Greaves ...	500	40	1,130
Jaffer Ali ...	500	30	810
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	800
Khandesh ...	1,000	20	1,210
Khatoo Mackenzie ...	100	5	185
Leopold ...	100	100	2,700
Madras United ...	1,000	—	680
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	—	1,210
Manockjee Petit ...	250	9	175
Masaron ...	1,000	50	1,350
Morari Goculdass ...	100	—	60
Nalgam ...	1,000	40	400
National ...	1,000	20	705
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	15	515
Oriental ...	400	—	130
Paroli ...	500	6½	65
People of India ...	1,000	40	1,500
Prince of Wales ...	1,000	35	1,220
Sassoon ...	1,000	50	625
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	20	235
Sunderdas ...	1,000	35	475
Southern India ...	1,000	50	600
Southern Maharashtra ...	1,000	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Western India ...	1,000	—	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-9-0	5 pr. ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	830
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	215
Bombay Ice Co. ...	600	111
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,550
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	40
Karachee Lining and Shipping ...	500	235

Kemp & Co. ...	175	332
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	53	109
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	30	23
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,195
Thacker and Co. ...	all	183

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazoon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—March 28.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	Price.
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	Rs. 95 12 to 95 13	—	—
4 of 1873-79 (1895) ...	99 4 to 99 10	—	—
4 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) ...	99 9 to 99 10	—	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1873 (1908) ...	99 10 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 10 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	94 4 to 94 12	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 136
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	812½ to 815
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	150 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	107 to —
Rohilkund Kumamon ...	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 145 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 68 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,540 to 1,550
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d. 9½ to —
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 7½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 83 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 280 to 285
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 57 to 58
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 59 to 60
Burrakur Coal ...	100 135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 60 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 108 to —
Carow and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 105 to —
Chiprora Hydraulic Press ...	100 40 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 28 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 120 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 10 to —
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200 205 to —
Gouropore ...	100 63 to 67
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 85 to 86
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 66 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 93 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 30 to 31
Landing and Shipping ...	100 105 to 110
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200 295 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 95 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 495 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 130 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 110 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 45 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 43 to 44
Riverdale Press ...	90 80 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 38 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100 28 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 61 to 62

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amuloke ...	100 70 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 85 to —
Assam ...	£20 530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 60 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 34 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 24 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 107 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 40 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 30 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 99 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 34 to 36
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 55 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 40 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 29 to —
Darjiling ...	100 100 to —
Dehling (Assam) ...	90 22 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Deesai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100 95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 25 to 26
Eastern Cachar ...	100 21 to 23
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 30 to 32
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Giele (Darjiling) ...	100 60 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 150 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100 12 to 14

Holta (Kangra) ...	103	72 to —
Hoolmavree (Assam) ...	103	95 to —
Hoolmavree (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	455 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherri (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Kangra Valley ...	103	— to —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	103	83 to 38
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	13 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	90 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	89 to —
Kursong and Terai ...	100	103 to —
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	89 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	55 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	119 to 121
Loobah ...	27½	23 to —
Lower Assam ...	£10	60 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	103	16 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Mira (Darjiling) ...	100	15 to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	90	7 to 8
Do. contributory ...	—	— to —
Moran (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	125	— to —
Do. contributory ...	—	— to —
New Falloidi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	130 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to —
Pankabares (Darjiling) ...	100	59 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	69 to —
Rajabaro (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 dist.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	80 to —
Singoll (Darjiling) ...	100	43 to 43
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	79 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	86 to 87
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	10 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to 102
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	99 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	103 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—April 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	88½ to 89½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	99½ to 100½
4 Do. ...	99½ to 100½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	105 to 107
4 Do. 1893-5 ...	103 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	107 to 109
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	109 to 114
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100 106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	103 117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	102 107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	103 103 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to 8
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	162 to 164
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22½ to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22½ to 23
Do. Ann. B 2½ per ann. (less 4 p.c.) ...	—	116 to 119
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	149 to 151
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 116
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	126 to 128
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	99 to 101
Rohlkud & Kumon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	22½ to 23½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	23½ to 23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	127 to 129
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	103 to 105
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	109 to 111
Do. do. ...	35	— to —
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	20½ to 20½

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Of the late M. GABRIEL CHARMES.

TRANSLATED BY

J. E. GORDON-CUMMING.

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MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 8th April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 6th April; and from Calcutta to the 5th April.

THE Viceroy arrived at Saharanpore on April 1st at midnight, when Sir C. Aitchison was sworn in as a member of the Executive Council. His Excellency and party afterwards proceeded to Dehra Doon.

DURING his shooting expedition in the Maharaja of Durbhanga's preserves Lord Dufferin and his friends bagged six tigers, fifty-three deer, and numerous other game, the finest tiger of the lot being shot by his Excellency.

THE Governor of Madras is gaining great popularity in that Presidency. He has made a tour to several places, and has been cordially received everywhere. Replying to an address at Salem he expressed an earnest wish to assist the Mahomedans in the matter of education, and to further their employment in the public service by all fair and practicable means.

THE Commander-in-Chief, when the mail left, was still on the North-West Frontier. He had held a parade of the troops at Quetta, and, accompanied by General Chesney, had inspected the defensive position in Peshin with a view to strengthen the same.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT are at Mahaleshwar.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY has relieved Sir Rivers Thompson of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, and Mr. C. J. Lyall has succeeded Sir Charles Aitchison in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab.

THE total subscriptions to the Sir Rivers Thompson's memoria, are not far short of Rs. 26,000.

THE return of our Envoy, Colonel Mahomed Ataulah Khan, from Cabul to India, to which attention has been drawn in some newspapers, has, it is stated, no political significance. He had obtained short leave in order to pay a visit to his home in the Punjab. All was quiet in Cabul when he left, but the Amir's troops were on the alert, as rumours of rebellion were prevalent.

IN the event of the current negotiations between England and Russia producing a settlement of the Kham-i-Ab difficulty, a small party will probably be despatched from India to arrange on the spot the details of the demarcation of the frontier.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR leaves Bombay by the steamer of the 29th inst. direct for Marseilles. He proposes to stay some time in Paris and to reach England in good time for the Jubilee celebration. Sir Lepel Griffin accompanies him on special duty with the sanction of the Viceroy, and on his suite, besides several of the officials and Sirdars, are his secretary, Captain Norman Franks, and Dr. Caldecott, of the Central India Horse, as medical officer.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF CUTCH will also sail from Bombay for England on the 29th instant, to attend the Jubilee celebration; and the Thakores of Morvi and Limbdi will shortly proceed to England for the same purpose. The Rao of Cutch will send Her Majesty an address of congratulation enclosed in a magnificent casket of solid gold—an admirable specimen of the best type of Cutchee art workmanship, and worth Rs. 8,000.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission

have closed their sittings in Calcutta, and commenced their inquiries at Allahabad.

THE great bridge over the Chuppar Rift on the Harnai Railway was formally opened, and christened the "Louise Margaret Bridge" by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, on the afternoon of the 27th ult. The Duke of Connaught and Sir Frederick Roberts were present at the ceremony.

THE extension of the Dacca State Railway to Chittagong has been sanctioned. This is one of the new lines which Sir Theodore Hope wishes to see placed in a fair way for commencement before he leaves office.

A RUKHMABAI Defence Committee has been established, having for its objects the protection of Rukhmabai, and the removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment.

AT the unveiling of the statue of Sir Richard Temple in Bombay the Maharaja Pertab Singh, against whom a decree for Rs. 4,000 had been obtained by the Provincial Bank of Delhi, was confronted by a Sheriff's officer. He soon afterwards paid the money, and left for England by the mail steamer.

H.E. SIR SALAR JUNG, who has recently been in indifferent health, has arrived in Bombay. He has abandoned the intention to take a trip to Ceylon.

THE death is announced at Rewah of Sirdar Kalian Singh, one of the chief nobles of the Rewah State, and the specially appointed guardian of the young Maharaja.

CAPTAIN MORLAND has been elected chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the ensuing year.

IN the third quarter of last year there was an increase of 165½ miles in the length of railways open throughout India as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the total number of miles open at the end of September being 12,292½.

11,823 persons were killed by wild animals and venomous snakes in Bengal during 1885-86.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC priest has been convicted by the Madras High Court of abetting bigamy. It appears that in 1877 a Native girl was baptised into the Catholic Church, but that after the father's death the family relapsed into Hinduism. The girl was married to a Native, but afterwards her husband made her former baptism a reason for discarding her. She was subsequently married to a Native Christian.

CUDDALORE, in Madras, is in a state of excitement. It is alleged that the Catholic priest there wrongfully confined a young woman for over a month in the convent, cut her hair off, and subjected her to other ill-treatment. The complaint forms the subject of an inquiry before the Town Magistrate.

THEEBAW's favourite Queen has given birth to a daughter at Rajapore.

LIEUT. A. L. S. OGILVIE, Commissariat Department, has been drowned at Rawul Pindi while attempting to save the life of his dog.

THE City Cotton Press at Indore has been completely burnt down.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. A. L. S. Ogilvie, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Rawul Pindi; Sirdar Kahan Singh, of Rewah; Mr. E. S. S. Thompson, Chairman of the Wynand Planters' Association; Dr. Shand, Superintendent of the Chinawan Jail; Mr. E. B. Baker, late Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal; Surgeon P. H. W. Boon, Acting Civil Surgeon and District Sanitary Officer, Coconada.

THE Rao of Cutch and the Thakore Sahib of Morvee will shortly leave for England for the purpose of being present at the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The two Native chiefs and the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, who is at present in Europe, will attend as a deputation on Her Majesty, and present her with an address

Notes of the Week.

THE elevation of the present Governor of Madras to a Peerage is a well-timed honour to a deserving official. It was no easy or pleasant task which Mr. Bourke undertook when he accepted the rule of that unfortunate Presidency. We say unfortunate, for we fear that the statement that he went to govern a land filled with discontent was only too true. "In 1831 Madras," says a certain writer, "was the most contented and easily governed Province of India, happy in the memory of a succession of Governors whom it loved or respected. In 1886 no class was well disposed; all had grievances, the state of public affairs was unprecedented, while the land was seething with that agitation against substantial grievances, out of which the worst kind of politics is made."

THIS state of things was not hidden from Mr. Bourke, who courageously accepted the duty of trying to cleanse an Augean stable, and to bring order and contentment out of chaos and distrust. During the short time that he has been in office he has won to himself the confidence of all classes of the community; he has been looking into all matters of administration with a frank fearlessness which convinces all that he will do what is just and right, regardless of any courting of popularity. But this honesty of purpose has already made him one of the most popular Governors that the "benighted" have ever had.

AFGHAN scares are now the current topic of discussion in the Press. The clans of Afghanistan are said to be up, and there is a possibility of matters going hard with the Ameer Abdurrahman Khan, who is described by the *Spectator* as "a tyrant, with some genius for war and government, but as selfish and unscrupulous as other Asiatic kings." His avarice and grinding exactions have likely enough irritated the ever restless tribes, but it is not probable that they will be strong enough to overthrow his rule. But if this should happen, or he should die, we cannot see that there need be any scare in India or England. Another tyrant equally unscrupulous would rule in his stead, and would profess equal loyalty to a British alliance.

THE danger which appears to be dreaded here is that Afghanistan might fall into anarchy, or under Russian influence. On these points we cannot do better than quote the words of the *Spectator* last Saturday:—"The Afghan clans no doubt would like anarchy very much, as they always have done; but they know quite well that this particular blessing is for them unattainable. The cause which for a hundred years has compelled them to submit to an Ameer—namely, the necessity of maintaining their independence against Russia, Persia, and England—will compel them to submit still. They can no more split into fragments than the Swiss Cantons can separate from each other; and as the only possible *nexus* between them is an Ameer, an Ameer they appoint. Once appointed the Ameer will wish to reign, and he can reign only in one way, by keeping both Russians and Englishmen at arms' length. He may take subsidies from either of them; he may sign treaties with either of them, but he cannot admit either of them into his country without assassination or dethronement. That is the one inexorable condition of his rule, and hitherto it has always been obeyed."

It is a great pity that the Scribes and Pharisees, who are either writing or prophesying all evil things against the continuance of British rule in India, in consequence of Afghan rebellions or Russian intrigues, will not learn the truth, and the whole truth, of the matters they discuss. If Russia has a desire to become the possessor of Afghanistan she must have a very extraordinary taste for conquest indeed. But it would still be more extraordinary if English public opinion would sanction another invasion of Afghanistan by British troops, with the insane idea of thus warding off a Russian invasion of India.

THIS would be exactly the game which Russia would like us to play, because it would be playing into her hands. Can we not wait on events, keeping cautious watch meanwhile? Surely it is wiser to allow the Afghans to settle their own disputes in their own way, even if it is a throat-cutting way, than make them more bitter enemies by meddling interference. And, if we have to fight Russia, let us fight her at our own threshold of India. We can give her a very warm reception there.

Again, to quote from the admirable article on Afghanistan in last week's *Spectator*: "The British Government would look wise indeed if, just as it had quarrelled with the Afghans by the occupation of Candahar, it heard that a Russian army was advancing, not to Herat, but to dictate a treaty of submission at the gates of Teheran. We can understand the Indian wish for action; but there are times when the only method of acting strongly is to wait, and in Afghanistan this is one of them."

THE serious loss of life amongst the lascars in the wreck of the P. and O. steamer *Tasmania* should call attention to the very grave question of whether lascar sailors should be employed in any numbers on this side of the Suez Canal. They used not to be so formerly, but economy (heedless of any other consideration) is now the order of the day with all shipping companies. The lascars make very good sailors in their own warm latitudes; at the wreck of the *Tasmania* they were worse than useless, they were panic-stricken and helpless. Benumbed, too, with cold, many of them died during the night. British passenger steamers should be made to carry a certain proportion of English sailors as their crew—real sailors we mean, not makeshifts—for English sailors in the hour of danger seldom fail in pluck and nerve. The P. and O. Company, one of the richest in the world, and which has just got a renewal of its mail contracts to India and Australia on very favourable terms, should not be allowed to leave its passengers at the mercy of a lot of cowardly and feeble lascars in case of accidents, which happily, with this company's steamers, are of rare occurrence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

The news of the resignation of Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, announced at the beginning of last week, was somewhat unexpected, although it had been known for a long time past that his relations with his master had become strained. It is now a little over three years since Lord Ripon, when installing the boy Nizam, sanctioned the bold experiment of giving him a boy Prime Minister. For some time everything appeared to go well, and it seemed as if Sir Salar Jung was likely to rival the fame of his illustrious father. But it soon became evident that the two young men did not get on well together, and the breach gradually widening, some months ago the Government deputed Colonel Marshall, an experienced official from the Punjab, to act as private secretary and confidential adviser to the Nizam. Colonel Marshall tried to effect a reconciliation, and might possibly have succeeded had the Minister remained in office. The latter, however, has now resigned, giving as a reason that his health is failing, and that he requires rest and change, which he intends to seek by a trip to England or a prolonged visit to some hill station. The Nizam behaved generously, and granted the retiring Minister half-pay—7,000 rupees monthly—for life. He also offered to pay his (Sir Salar's) late father's debts, amounting to thirty lakhs, and to receive payment of a private debt of five lakhs due by Sir Salar to himself by yearly instalments of 50,000 rupees without interest. It is believed that the Minister's successor will be selected from among three great nobles, Bushur-ud-Dowla, Khoorshed Jah, and the Munir-ul-Mulk. The first is now on his way to England. The last is a brother of the ex-Minister.

The order of the Supreme Government for the closing of the Madras Gunpowder Factory is evoking much indignation and strong protests from the southern Presidency. The Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Indian Government on the subject, and, not receiving a satisfactory reply, has appealed to the Secretary of State. Meanwhile the Indian Government repeated its order, whereupon the Governor of Madras telegraphed

to the Secretary of State asking him to suspend final judgment until the receipt of another despatch from Madras. The protests against the order are based upon an allegation that the Bengal and Bombay gunpowder factories could not supply the requirements of India in the event of war. In support of this argument it is pointed out that at the beginning of the last Afghan war Bengal indented upon Madras for 100,000lb. of powder, which was at once supplied, and it is urged that it is necessary to maintain the Madras factory to supplement the factories of the other Presidencies. The Chamber of Commerce goes so far as to express an opinion that it would be better to discontinue the harbour works than to close the factory at a time like the present. If the arguments and protests of the Madras Government and public are well-founded, the closing of the factory would appear to be very short-sighted economy.

The interest excited by the case of the Hindoo lady Rukhmabai, and the sympathy shown for her have induced her husband, Dadjee Bkikajee, to publish a pamphlet, giving his version of the case. According to him the real bone of contention is not Rukhmabai herself, but her property. He says that the marriage took place with the approval of all her relations when he was twenty and she was thirteen years old, and that his circumstances were then as well known to her family as they are now. He denies that he is properly described as an ignorant coolie, and contends that he is as well educated and intelligent as she is. He asserts that when he asked her to live with him in 1884, no objection was raised on account of his health or education, but her stepfather merely stipulated that a suitable house for her should be provided. Before this was done the stepfather died, and then the lady's mother and grandfather for the first time objected to let her join him, their real object, being he says, to retain the management of property worth 25,000 rupees, to which she is entitled. He professes to believe that she has no special objection to him, but is merely acting under the directions of her relations, who have their own selfish ends to serve. Such is the husband's story. Even if his statement were correct they are not likely to induce the public to change its opinion of the case, seeing that almost every line shows complete indifference on his part to Rukhmabai's wishes and feelings.

The report on the foreign land trade for the first eight months of the last financial year show a considerable increase, but almost entirely under the head of exports. As regards particular countries, there was an increase of imports from Khelat, Seistan, Cabul, Cashmere, Tibet, Nepaul, Bhotan, and Tipperah, and a large decrease in those from Upper Burma, Karennee, Siam, and Zim-meh. The increase in exports was chiefly in those to Khelat, Seistan, Cabul, Bajour, Cashmere, Nepaul, and Sikhim, while there was a decrease in those sent to nearly every other country.

The reports from the Bengal indigo districts describe the prospects as good and the weather as favourable. The spring sowings are now completed. The accounts from Behar are not so good, the cold nights and heavy rain having done much damage.

It is rumoured at Lahore that some of the tribes inhabiting the Black Mountain are threatening to raid into the Agrore Valley, in the British district of Hazara. The reason given is that Abdulla Khan, a connection of the Khan of Agrore, has been dispossessed of some land to which he considers he has a right, and he has induced the tribes to take up his quarrel. Even if the raid occurs it is not likely to cause anxiety.

A strange story of human sacrifice comes from the Madras Presidency. A woman was supposed to be possessed with a devil, and in consequence to have remained barren. Her father consulted an exorcist, who said that a human sacrifice was necessary. Accordingly one night her father, the exorcist, and five or six others met, and after some religious ceremonies sent for the selected victim. He came without suspecting treachery, and was plied with drink till he was senseless, when his head was cut off, and his blood mixed with rice was offered to some deity. The body was then hacked so as to deceive the police and thrown into a tank. The murderers, having been arrested, have made a full confession.

NEPAUL.

The *Englishman* has received a report that General Khudga Shumshed Jung Bahadoor, who was removed from the office of Commander-in-Chief a few weeks ago, has been deported to Palpa, a fort to the north of Gorakhpore. His successor is said to be very popular.

BURMA.

MANDALAY, APRIL 23.

A destructive fire occurred last night in the western district of Mandalay, near the city moat. The fire, which lasted two hours, was of accidental origin. It commenced with the ignition of a haystack by a woman who was cooking near it. About 200 houses were destroyed. A fresh breeze was blowing, and it was difficult to check the flames. Some troops were present, but there was no disturbance. The conflagration raged round the Bombay and Burma Corporation's premises which, however, escaped all injury, being surrounded with high walls.

The creditors of the late Burmese Government are about to be

paid by the Government of India. Mr. Rice, an Assistant Commissioner, has been ordered to investigate the claims. The inquiry will commence next week.

AFGHANISTAN.

The news regarding the Ghilzai revolt is most confused and contradictory, and it is very difficult to separate the true statements from the false. This much, however, appears certain. About the beginning of this month Colonel Sikander Khan marched from Candahar against the insurgent, Hotak Ghilzais. Mahomed Isa Khan, Governor of Maruf, while on his way to join him, was attacked by the rebels, who killed him and fifty of his men, and captured the remainder of his party, numbering 200 men. This mischance compelled Sikander Khan to fall back upon a position between Maruf and Khelat-i-Ghilzai, where he seems to have intrenched himself. News has reached the Indian Government of an action between him and the rebels, which ended in the defeat of the latter, with the loss of 500 men; while the Ameer's troops are said to have lost fifty killed. No further particulars have yet been received. The northern Ghilzais do not appear to have risen yet; it is said that this is owing to their want of a leader.

It is rumoured on the frontier that the insurgents have proclaimed Mahomed Shah Khan Ameer, and that a son of Azim Khan, Abdurrahman's uncle, has promised to join him from Balkh. This rumour, however, must be received with caution. So far the Ameer has shown no want of confidence, and, despite reports to the contrary, he has made no appeal for help to the Indian Government. He is said to have summoned the Khan of Lalpoora to Cabul, and to be withdrawing his troops from the Jellalabad district and pushing them southwards towards Ghuzni. Rumours of the wildest nature continue to circulate on the frontier, and the more unfavourable they are to the Ameer the more readily are they believed.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.

(Financial News.)

There are probably few British industries of equal magnitude to that of which this article treats which attract so little attention from the public, and the reasons are not far to seek. Its operations have been conducted at a distance, and mainly by private enterprise. Few large concerns have come to the public for capital, and of these some have had a career which has not favourably impressed the public with tea companies; while, owing to the small number of shares floating in the market, and the wide margin made for them in the Stock Exchange quotation, buyers and sellers have been hindered from operating. The time is possibly at hand when this class of investment will receive more general attention,—(1) on account of the present prosperity of the industry, and the growing popularity of Indian and Ceylon tea with the home trade; (2) from the recuperative power shown by estates whose future at one time seemed doubtful; (3) through the high return upon the capital yielded, which will be shown by many companies whose reports will shortly be published, and this, too, in a year when the price of tea in the London market has fallen to a lower level than has hitherto been touched.

A few figures illustrate the growth of the industry. In 1876 the import was 29,500,000lbs., in 1881 it was 45,750,000lbs., and in 1886 it reached 76,500,000lbs. The consumption for the corresponding years was 26,750,000lbs., 43,750,000lbs., and 68,500,000lbs., while during the current season ending May 31, the import will reach 78,000,000lbs., and the consumption from 75,000,000lbs. to 76,000,000lbs. The feature, however, which arrests attention is the proportion of Indian and Ceylon tea taken for home consumption, which during the past four months has risen to 50 per cent. of the whole, as against 30 per cent. in 1881 and 17 per cent. in 1876. Indian tea, as a matter of fact, is slowly but surely ousting its rival and obtaining command of the market. This has not been achieved without a lowering of price to compete with the cheaper rates at which China tea sells; but the reduction has been slow, the average value of Indian tea in London being about 1s. 1½d. per lb. for the years 1882-85, while it is now estimated to be 1s. per lb. This, however, has been anticipated, and has been met by a considerable reduction of the cost of production, effected (1) by consolidation of estates; (2) by increased use of machinery; (3) by more scientific methods of cultivation and manufacture, through which finer and larger yields are secured. India, indeed, having always beaten China in quality, now competes in price, most estates laying down their crops well under 1s. per lb. in London, and some under 8d. per lb., while it is admitted that a further reduction in cost is practicable.

Among the companies known to the London market the largest is the Assam Company, which has 7,710 acres under plant, an annual yield of 2,500,000lbs. to 2,750,000lbs., and which has paid dividends averaging over 16 per cent. during the last

ten years of its working. The next in extent is the Land Mortgage Bank of India, owning about 7,600 acres of bearing plant, with an annual production of about 2,000,000 lbs., upon which a profit of £28,000 was made last season ending May, 1886, and which will be a valuable property to the shareholders. The Jorehaut Company follows with 4,360 acres, known as producing some of the finest tea grown in Assam, and with a dividend record of 12½ per cent. in 1884, 15 per cent. in 1885, and 15 per cent. in 1886, while for the current season a very satisfactory financial statement will shortly be issued. Among other successful companies accessible to the investor are the Darjeeling, the Borelli, the Lebong, the Jhanzie Association, and the Scottish Assam Company; while as a specimen of the recuperative power alluded to we may mention the Luckimpore Company, respecting which a good report is shortly expected, and the Upper Assam Company, now through careful management earning large annual profits on its crop.

It is difficult to estimate the average return upon the 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 sterling invested, owing to the large proportion of Estates in private hands, but the best proof that it is a substantial one is that of late years only one company of any size has come for capital to the London market. The following table, prepared from the latest published accounts, gives a fair index to the general position of the industry. The figures selected, as affording the best guide to investors, are the capital per acre, yield per acre, average of prices obtained for the tea during the past three or four seasons, and the cost of production during the last year (1885-6) for which accounts have been issued:—

Company.	Capital per acre.	Yield per acre lb.	Price realised average of past Seasons.	Cost of production per lb.
	about	about	s. d.	s. d.
Assam Co. ...	£24	340	1 0 ⁹ / ₁₆	0 10
Land Mortgage Bank ...	43	262	1 2 ¹ / ₄	0 10 ¹ / ₂
Jorehaut Co. ...	23	291	1 2 ¹ / ₄	1 0
Brahmapootra Co. ...	49	463	1 2 ¹ / ₄	0 9 ¹ / ₂
British Indian Company ...	116	286	1 0 ¹ / ₂	0 9 ¹ / ₂
Doom Dooma Co. ...	69	700	1 0	0 8 ¹ / ₂
Darjeeling Co. ...	81	307	1 5 ¹ / ₂	0 11 ¹ / ₂
Jhanzie Association	37	312	1 2 ¹ / ₄	1 0 ¹ / ₂
Lebong Co. ...	65	345	1 4	0 11
Borelli Co. ...	80	417	1 2 ¹ / ₄	0 11 ¹ / ₂
Luckimpore Co. ...	79	265	1 3 ¹ / ₄	1 2 ¹ / ₄
Borokai Co. ...	46	273	1 7 ¹ / ₂	0 10 ¹ / ₂
Tiphook Co. ...	32	318	1 0 ¹ / ₄	0 10 ¹ / ₂
Scottish Assam Co. ...	111	281	1 4 ¹ / ₄	0 11 ¹ / ₂

From these figures it appears that those companies with a low capital per acre of plant, or those noted for the high character of their produce, are in a strong position, and should prosper, even if the competition with other producing countries should still further reduce the price of tea. In the annual reports, due in June, some will show a higher price obtained, many of them a lower cost of production, and the majority of them a return of from 6 per cent. to 9 per cent. to the investor at present share values. We have spoken of a possible lowering of the price of tea by competition of other producing countries, of which Ceylon and China are the chief. As regards Ceylon, its increased consumption is probably effected at the expense of China tea, which it easily displaces, owing to its superiority; while as regards China tea, it can now only injure Indian by being imported at such a low cost as to undersell its rivals, and this, we understand, is not admitted by the China merchants to be possible.

SIR. R. THOMPSON.
(Pioneer.)

At the very successful banquet given in his honour in the Calcutta Town Hall, Sir Rivers Thompson made very pointed reference to the "impossible task" which a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal often has of "reconciling two public opinions;" and he went on to say that while "his sincerest and strongest desire had been to exercise an indifferent impartiality he had never attempted to serve two masters." It may be doubted whether it was worth a Lieutenant-Governor's while to vindicate him self against aspersions arising either from sheer ignorance or premeditated malice; but there can be no question that Sir Rivers Thompson has a good deal of cause for complaint. At one time he has been virulently assailed as a determined foe of the Native, and at another as the enemy of the European. To take the latest instance in which it has fallen to his lot to give a decision, we find the Native Press of Bengal receiving his decree in the Rungpore Deer Case with a perfectly indiscriminating praise, while English papers, which ought to have known better, urged that the decision argued an indecent haste to conciliate Native opinion. There have been during his rule numerous instances where the position of the critics has been reversed—where the Native Press have accused the Lieutenant-Governor of all that is malevolent and vile. Needless to say these criticisms have not been worth the ink it took to set them down. Doubtless the

administration of Sir Rivers, like the administration of every one else, has had its mistakes; but it is not therefore necessary, it is altogether unjust, to accuse him of studied partisanship or weak-kneed tergiversation. It is possible to attach too much importance to the utterances of critics whose fairness has been repeatedly and patently discredited.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

If the present zeal for the thing called "technical education" be a sincere desire to somehow assist the classes which hang clamouring for bread on the skirts of the Government that taught them English, the prettiest and most effective notion would be a scheme with an infinity of heads and sub-heads, comprising all manner of subjects, from photo-zincography to mechanical drawing—a scheme with plenty of certificates and hundreds of scholarships from Rs. 3 a month upwards. Any intelligent Committee or Commission could work this out to admiration—on paper. The educated Native knows what a scholarship means; and in return for the money would furnish the Government with a vast appearance of energy after the manner of the Rajah's horse which gambols, curvets and prances always in the same place. He—the man not the horse—would pass examinations, secure certificates and fill rosy reports; while the Native Press applauded "the liberal and far-seeing action of the Government." Such a scheme would look well, and would last for ten or fifteen years—if it were not handled too rudely. If, on the other hand, the Government wishes to benefit a really dumb class—the artizan—its best and kindest policy would be to retire gracefully from the scene, and devote its leisure to actively touting for the increased flow of capital into the country; at the same time refraining from hampering with unnecessary legislation the non-official classes. As the money comes in, non-official enterprise, which after all is a factor in the government of the country, will for its own ends, and from a strictly business point of view, train Natives—as it has already trained them, up to a certain point of excellence—in the comprehension of machinery and the out-turn of work according to English requirements. The time of training, as the factories and the Railway workshops can tell us, will be long, but there will be little danger of the supply exceeding the demand or a class unfit for manual labour being semi-educated out of its grooves. In the process of time there may or may not grow up a caste, in the centres of manufacture, who will work for Englishmen after English methods. At all event, the more English money there is in the country the more Natives will be fed; and that we may assume is what the Government wants.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE ALLIANCE.

(Times of India.)

We have in these columns emphasised the fact that Persia is a most important factor in the Anglo-Russian problem, and urged that no stone should be left unturned to re-establish British influence at the Court of the Shah. We now direct attention to the immense value of another possible alliance, namely, one with China. China is undoubtedly thoroughly alive to the importance to us of such an alliance. But she cannot but see as well that her own interests in the matter are identical. China has already begun to feel the impact of the Russian advance towards the East, she has already suffered no small losses of territory, and her supremacy in her great outlying provinces is being slowly but surely undermined by the spreading authority of Russia. Agents of the Czar are already at work in Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan, paving the way for the advent of troops on the scene. A Russian general, who lately returned to St. Petersburg from a mission of this kind, represents, from an all too clear motive, that the inhabitants of these districts are longing to become subjects of the Great White Czar, whose name "figures in their imaginations as the symbol of magical power and authority." Of course, all this about Asiatics panting for the rule of the Czar is written by a Russian officer, for whom the allowance must be made that the wish is father to the thought. But the statements go the round of the Russian Press, are believed in by the Russian people, and serve as an incentive to further Russian annexations in Central Asia. That China realises the position of affairs and the danger to her Empire in allowing the thin edge of the wedge to be inserted, is proved by her recent firm and courageous attitude towards Russia. She must also see that in England lies her chief bulwark of safety against Russian aggression. Hence it is clear that all the circumstances are in our favour for the conclusion now of a firm alliance with China, the advantages of which to England in the event of war with Russia would be simply inestimable. It has for long been the fashion to scoff at the military and naval strength of China, but every power that has had practical experience of the Chinese during recent years has come to have somewhat more of a wholesome dread for them. To Russia China must always be a source of danger, and a factor to be reckoned with in the event of European complications. With a diversion on his Eastern frontiers, the strength of the Czar's army for operations elsewhere would be materially weak-

ened, and any loss of prestige through a defeat at the hands of the Chinese might undo the whole of Russia's work in Central Asia. With these considerations before us, we can see that England can greatly strengthen, if not render impregnable, her position in India by simply making a judicious choice of friends and putting forth every effort to inspire their confidence with a view to mutual advantages. The neglect which has been suffered to take place with regard to Persia should serve as a lesson to us in our dealings with China. In Persia the work of regaining our former paramount position must be a matter of difficulty, as there is a long past of years of inertness to undo. Europe is just now awaking to the fact that China is far from being *une quantite negligeable* in the world's politics. It behove us then to bestir ourselves, look the future in the face, and not allow some other Power to be first in the field.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON'S FAREWELL.

(Pioneer.)

A large and influential gathering of Europeans and Natives was recently held at the Montgomery Hall, Lahore, under the auspices of the Indian Association, to present farewell addresses to Sir Charles Aitchison. Considerable pains had been taken to illuminate and decorate the building, and the entertainment was in every respect a success. Seven addresses were presented, which referred to the many benefits conferred on the province during Sir Charles Aitchison's rule, especially the spread of education, the introduction of local self-government, and the scheme for extending medical aid to the women of India. By rendering himself accessible to the meanest of his subjects his honour had secured their unflinching loyalty. Sir Charles Aitchison, in replying after a few introductory remarks, said:— "If I understand your feelings to me aright, you would not wish me to refer to my own administration of the province, a subject I could not touch upon without the painful admission of many shortcomings, in spite of all the kind things you have said. I will, therefore, as this is the last opportunity I shall have, only impress upon you in all affection and earnestness the deep responsibility you take upon yourselves by associating together for the common furtherance of various public ends. The force of associated opinion is not the aggregate force of the individual opinions, but something infinitely greater in the language of physical science; it is chemical and not dynamic; and if it is incumbent on every individual who takes part in public affairs, and endeavours to form or to guide public opinion, to see that his aims are high, his motives pure, his criticisms just, and his utterances calm and sincere, the obligations imposed on associations is immeasurably greater, though the sense of the responsibility is often apt to be obscured or destroyed. The duties, then, which you have voluntarily taken upon you are neither to be lightly conceived nor perfunctorily performed. I am glad of this opportunity of openly acknowledging the real assistance I have often obtained in the conduct of public affairs from some of your own and other similar associations in the province. We live in a time of transition; the old order is changing and giving place to new. It is a sign of life and growth. The direction which things may take from time to time cannot fail to be greatly influenced by the views of the educated Native community; and while it behoves every person in high office to keep his mind open to the legitimate influence of enlightened public opinion, it is equally incumbent on you, if you would play a useful part, to keep in sympathy with your rulers, so that you may understand and not misjudge them in their endeavours for the public good, and may ease from their shoulders somewhat of the growing burden of government. Whatever faults and shortcomings may with truth be imputed to it by its worst enemies, or by good friends who would try their unpractised hand at reform, the British Government when the worst is said is still the best Government that India has ever seen, and has shown itself more zealous of the welfare of its subjects and more solicitous for their true prosperity and happiness than any Government in ancient or modern times. And now I will say farewell. I only wish I had words adequately to express all I owe to you. I am leaving you for good, and I thank God I leave the province in profound peace even in its remotest borders. I shall carry away with me the liveliest recollection of your kindness and goodwill, and an affectionate regard for the province in which I began my Indian career, and where I have made many friends whom I love hardly less than my own flesh and blood."

A NATIVE SANDHURST NEEDED.

(Times of India.)

We should like to see an increase in the number of European officers. That we are not likely to get; and failing that it is necessary to turn the Native material to the best possible account. In the first place young Natives of respectable family should be trained in their future duties before joining a regiment. For this purpose the foundation of a Native Military College is necessary, on the same lines as the institution at Sandhurst, and this proposal has, we believe, the approval of the present Commander-

in-Chief of the Bombay Army. The entrance examination should of course be competitive and open to all classes of the Native community. It should also be of such a standard as to ensure the admission of those men only who by their intellectual attainments are fitted to be commissioned officers. With the preparation this college would give him a young Native would, on being gazetted to a regiment, be able to enter on his duties at once, and being already practically and theoretically trained would be capable of rendering valuable assistance to his European officers. Added to these advantages commanding officers would have men of tried intelligence to deal with, and, what is much also to the point, men who would not associate with the rank and file in the reprehensible way that at present exists. Nothing is so detrimental to discipline as the indiscriminate association that now goes on between Native officers and those under them. That it does take place to an almost unlimited extent cannot be doubted, and the cause is not far to seek. Men who have been shoulder to shoulder in the ranks or have gone about the lines together in a half nude condition when young, are not likely to throw off the intimacy thus engendered when one or other of them obtains a commission. The Native officer of the present day hardly if ever associates with civilian Natives of the better class, who naturally decline to have anything to do with men, who in many cases can only just write their names, and whose family connections are of the lowest description. Amongst Natives, education is at a very much higher standard than formerly, and the difficulty of obtaining employment, consequently on this, causes large numbers of young men to remain idle who would be invaluable as young and intelligent military officers.

BENGAL.

LAST year not a single seagoing vessel on its way to and from the dry docks collided with the Hughli-bridge, but no less than 130 country boats ran into it. Fortunately none of the collisions were of a serious nature, no lives being lost, nor was any damage of importance done. Rs. 52,734 was spent in keeping the bridge in good repair, and the whole of the machinery and gear belonging to the movable centre worked in a thoroughly efficient manner.

THE latest reports from the indigo districts continue favourable. Rain has fallen over some factories in both Northern and Southern Bengal, which has done good to the spring sowings, and also to the October plant. In Behar the weather has been favourable, although in Chupra the nights have been rather cold, which has somewhat checked the growth of the plant; it has otherwise done no harm, and the resowings, which have not been on an extensive scale, are doing well.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission took evidence at Calcutta on March 28 on the Public Works Department and the Railway Service. Major Boughey, manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, said his experience was the same as that of the heads of commercial undertakings. Natives were largely employed under him, but with a very costly system of European supervision. If he could get the supervision equally well done by Natives, he would, of course, employ them. There was a Government of India Circular, dated 1879, directing the employment of Natives in superior posts, especially in the traffic department, when suitable men could be obtained. He did not know of any such men. With regard to the engineering staff, he thought it would be difficult to get qualified Natives as subordinate superintendents, for, as a rule, men who received engineering education in this country were not so efficient as men trained in England. He considered that the course of education at Roorkee was capable of improvement. Mr. W. Nicholson, Superintendent of Way and Works on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, gave similar evidence. Mr. Barclay, Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, thought Native stationmasters answered pretty well as a rule at smaller stations. He was in favour of Europeans for the larger stations, for they possessed self-reliance, sobriety, and independence.

THE directors have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment:—Mr. R. Lithgow to act as Agent at Hyderabad during Mr. Lemou's absence on short leave; Mr. J. Coutts to be Acting Agent at Allahabad, vice Mr. Logan, who has been granted leave to Europe; Mr. W. Huntley to be Acting Agent at Lucknow, vice Mr. MacBean, who has been granted leave to Europe; Mr. H. F. Freshwater to be Acting Agent at Patna, vice Mr. Leslie, who has been granted leave to Europe.

MADRAS.

THERE seems to be now reason to doubt that orders have been issued for the closing of the Madras Gunpowder Factory, notice having been received by all the employes that their services will not be required after the 1st of June next, by which time the supply of powder in stock will have been disposed of.

ONE of the questions raised by the Finance Committee when in Madras was whether it would not be possible to effect a saving by either amalgamating the post of Inspector-General of Registration with some other appointment, or reducing the salary at present given. The local Government have, in reply, informed

the Government of India that they do not consider amalgamations advisable or feasible, as the work of supervising the Registration Department is of such a nature as to fully occupy the undivided time and attention of one officer, and that, consequently, if the duties of Inspector-General of Registration were amalgamated with those of any other appointment, the result would be that the work of both appointments would be but indifferently performed. They have, however, expressed their readiness to agree to a reduction of the salary attaching to the post from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,250 on the occurrence of a vacancy.

At the suggestion of the Finance Committee one of the offices to which it was proposed to apply the financial shears in Madras was the Harbour Trust Board, and the Government requested the Trustees to consider what reductions they could make in their establishment. The Board have at last replied to the Government that they do not consider that any reductions are at present practicable, as they have to keep up an establishment far in excess of the daily average requirements to meet the advent of several steamers at one time. They further state that their income has been lately reduced when the harbour dues were lowered, but that the duties to be performed by the Board's establishment remain precisely the same. They, however, say that the matter will be borne in mind in future estimates, and the Government still expresses its opinion that some reduction is feasible.

BOMBAY.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has appointed the First Assistant Collector of Bombay to be a member of the committee on the future extension of Bombay, in the place of the collector of Bombay, and has directed that he shall act as secretary to the committee in the place of the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

SIR FRANK SOUTER has met with a somewhat serious accident. While riding with one or two companions across the Byculla Flats his horse made a fault in jumping a low wall and fell, throwing him on his head. The helmet broke the fall somewhat, but Sir Frank became insensible. The horse fell over on him, crushing up the stirrup in which the rider's foot still remained. No bone has been broken, but the ankle is bruised. His companions got him free of the horse, and he recovered consciousness.

THE deputation which has been appointed by his Highness the Nizam to represent the Hyderabad State at the Jubilee celebration in London in June sailed for Europe in the Italian mail steamer, the *Domenico Balduino*. The chief of the deputation is his Highness's brother-in-law, the Nawab Busheerud-Dowlat, Amir-i-Akber, Osman Jah Bahadur. The Nawab is accompanied by Colonel G. W. Cockburn as his Chief Secretary, Syed Rukuodeen and Abdoola Beg, Aides-de-Camp; Mr. Dosab-hoy Nusserwanjee Chenoy, Private Secretary; Colonel Arbutnot, and Mrs. and Miss Arbutnot; Dr. Emadul Huk; a Persian Secretary; and some five or six attendants. After visiting the chief cities in the south of Europe en route the Nawab hopes to arrive in London about the middle of May. The Nawab and his Staff lunched with his Excellency the Governor at Malabar Point, and attended the unveiling of the Temple Statue.

News has been received from Bhosawal of the death of Mr. Hughes C.S., from the effects of the violence of a tiger. Mr. Hughes, accompanied by an officer in the Forest Department, and a number of Native beaters, went to a spot some six miles from Chopda, and forty-six from Bhosawal, in quest of a tiger, which was known to frequent the neighbourhood. The search was successful, and the beast was wounded by the Forest officer, but afterwards got away. The following day the search was continued. Mr. Hughes took up a position in a tree, but on the beaters finding out the animal's whereabouts he came down and walked up to it. The tiger, though wounded, had still the power to do considerable mischief, and it charged Mr. Hughes (who made an ineffectual attempt to fire), seized him by one of the legs and then threw him down. It also seized the other limb and bit through both his arms, inflicting injuries which ended fatally. All this time the Forest officer and the beaters had not been idle, and they shot the tiger dead. Mr. Hughes was removed to the dispensary at Chanda, while Dr. Deane, Surgeon to the G.I.P. Railway at Bhosawal, was sent for. Immediately on his arrival, Dr. Deane ordered the patient to be removed in a doolie to Bhosawal, which afforded better facilities for treatment. It was found that Mr. Hughes had been dreadfully mauled, there being no fewer than thirty-three deep wounds, all bites, in various parts of the body, while the back bore ugly claw marks. At Bhosawal the injured man passed a very restless night, and he ceased to breathe while his wounds were being dressed on the following morning.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

HIS Highness the Raja of Ponch has given a second donation of Rs. 500 towards the Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore.

A LITTLE railway conference was held in Allahabad to settle the details of the junction of the East Indian, Indian

Midland, and Oudh and Rohilkhand lines at Cawnpore; the direct approach for the Oudh trains to the East Indian station there; and the junction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand line with the East Indian at Magal Sarai, in connection with the opening of the Benares bridge. The principal officials present were Sir Bradford Leslie and Colonel Luard, representing the East Indian line; Mr. A. C. Creegan and Colonel Wallace, Indian Midland; Mr. Jenkins and Colonel Dowden, Oudh and Rohilkhand; and Mr. I. O'Callaghan, Rajputana-Malwa. The questions had long been under discussion, and we understand they were settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

PROBABLE SCARCITY IN THE PUNJAB.—The official reports of the crops throughout the Punjab are most lamentable. With the exception of the irrigated parts of the Ferozepore and Mooltan districts, all the reports are bad; Rawal Pindi, where the estimate is "average," being the best off. Next comes Julundur, where the report is only "very indifferent." In the Delhi and Umballa districts the state of the crops is "unfavourable." In Armitsar, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan they are "suffering for want of rain." In Peshawar "very poor;" in Sialkot, "injured by continual winds;" in Lahore, simply "bad;" in Shahpur, "drying up for want of rain;" and finally, in the unirrigated parts of the Ferozepore District, they are described as "deplorable." The fall of temperature of the last few days is, however, as far as it goes, a favourable sign, as indicating broken weather approaching from the south. Unless rain, and a good deal of it, comes soon, great suffering is assured.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH LINE IN INDIA.—FROM CALCUTTA TO KEDGEREE ONLY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—With reference to the rather impertinent, and not over accurate or impartial, critique on "Sketches of Some Distinguished Anglo-Indians," in the *Saturday Review* of April 9, I beg leave to be allowed to state that the reviewer, in his customary oracular fashion, asserts:—"The first telegraph line in India, laid down by Sir W. O. Shaughnessey, now Sir W. Brooke, extended from Calcutta to Saugor Island, and not only to Kedgerree." Now, in spite of this contradiction, the real fact of the matter is as follows, which proves that I was right in saying that the first line of telegraph opened in India was from Calcutta to Kedgerree only. The despatch from Lord Dalhousie to the Court of Directors, dated April 23, 1852 (in Parliamentary Return, No. 243, dated May 16, 1855), begins:—"We have the honour to transmit the accompanying report from the Government of Bengal, announcing the completion, by Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessey, of the Line of Electric Telegraph from Calcutta to Kedgerree." Saugor Island was thought of as the terminus, and Dr. O'Shaughnessey certainly advanced it, but the line does not in any way appear to have been established then in the first instance.—Yours obediently,

W. F. B. L.

London, April 22.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS ON COLONIAL STOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—One of the subjects discussed at a recent meeting of the Colonial Conference was, "The large amount of Unclaimed Dividends upon Colonial Stocks, and the desire of the Colonies that these should be treated in precisely the same way as Unclaimed Dividends upon Consols are now treated."

May I venture to suggest that greater publicity as to unclaimed dividends on Government Stocks is urgently needed? At present the procedure is as follows:—

All dividends on Government Stocks unclaimed for ten years or upwards are handed over to the National Debt Commissioners till claimants appear. Then full particulars of the amount of the stock, &c., are advertised by the Bank of England authorities, and further claimants inquired for.

Surely it would be more business-like to advertise these particulars at the date of the transfer to the Commissioners, and also add, in a schedule to the annual Parliamentary return issued by the Bank of England respecting unclaimed dividends, full particulars of all unclaimed dividends on Government Stocks.

The East India Unclaimed Stock Act, 1885, also provides that all unclaimed stocks or dividends undistributed for ten years or upwards shall be transferred to the Government of India. The Act, however, contains no provision for advertising the names and descriptions of the stockholders entitled to the unclaimed stock or dividends so transferred.

There are many precedents for newspaper publicity, but only one need be quoted, namely, that the late Lord Redesdale's

Model Bill contains clauses providing for the advertising of unclaimed dividends on Corporation Stocks.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SYDNEY H. PRESTON.

(Owner of the copyright of "Unclaimed Money.")

1, Great College-street, Westminster, S.W., April 22.

CAUTION TO EXHIBITORS AT THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Great preparations are evidently being made to realise a substantial profit out of the exhibitors. We had occasion last week to send some things down to Manchester for the ventilation of the dining rooms, and were peremptorily ordered to remove the cases immediately from the grounds; and in order to effect this we engaged the services of the authorised agents to move them temporarily to a neighbouring warehouse. The actual value of this simple service would have been well covered by 2s. 6d. to 3s., instead of which we have been charged £2 5s., and we are refused delivery of the cases unless we pay this monstrous sum.—Yours, &c.,

R. OAKLEY.

The Æolus Waterspray General Ventilating and Electrical Engineering Company, 124, High Holborn, W.C.,
April 21, 1887.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT R. JACKSON, 12th Madras Infantry, has joined the Commissariat Department in Burma.

LIEUTENANT C. H. SCHLESINGER, 18th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Kendat.

SURGEON-MAJOR SUTHERLAND, Examiner, Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, has proceeded on furlough.

On the departure of the 25th Madras Infantry from Ava, the troops in that command will be under the orders of Lieut. Colonel Grove, with headquarters at Myotha.

THE Headquarters and five Companies of the Royal Munster Fusiliers have embarked at Myingyan for Mandalay, leaving detachments at Myinma, Ava, and Sagain.

UNDER instructions from the Adjutant-General, Madras, Captain H. P. Burn, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been directed to proceed to England for duty at the regimental dépôt.

ON the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer, Upper Burma Field Force, Colonel T. B. Middleton, Commanding 21st Madras Infantry, has been permitted to proceed to England on sick leave.

CAPTAIN W. N. LLOYD, B-2, R.A., has been directed to make over the Gardner guns at Mogouk to Lieut. Butcher, R.A., and proceed on the first opportunity to the Bombay Presidency to rejoin his battery.

COLONEL FARRINGTON, 1st Battalion King's Own Light Infantry, has been directed to proceed to hand over the command of his battalion, and proceed by the first opportunity to take up the appointment of Adjutant-General, Madras Army.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL in India has telegraphed to the Officer Commanding troops in Burma that the order detaining short-service men of British corps in Burma, and prolonging their service for such further period not exceeding twelve months, has not been cancelled, and therefore holds good, but that all soldiers already retained twelve months beyond the usual period should go home.

ON the recommendation of a medical board, Colonel T. B. Middleton, Commanding the 21st Madras Infantry, has been allowed to leave Burma for England, and Lieutenants R. Brocklehurst and F. A. Morse, of the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, have been transferred to the General Hospital, Rangoon, for further treatment.

MAJOR F. H. JACKSON, General List, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, Colonel S. M. Woodcock, S.C., District Superintendent of Police, Fyzabad, and Captain T. R. M. Macpherson, S.C., District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, have been allowed furlough for six, thirteen, and six months respectively.

By a recent India Army Circular, regiments of Native Infantry in Bengal and the Punjab Frontier Force were ordered to be raised to a strength of 912 per battalion, with effect from the 1st inst. The Commander-in-Chief has now notified in General Orders that Commanding Officers are at once to recruit up to the revised establishment, and that no men are to be passed to the reserve until the augmented strength is reached. The present strength of Native Infantry regiments, with the exception of the Goorkha battalions, is 832.

GENERAL LUCK, C.B., has left Sind to take up his new appointment as Inspector General of Cavalry in combination with the command of the Rawul Pindi Brigade.

GENERAL JOHN MURRAY, C.B., Commanding the Lahore Division, has made over his command to General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C.,

K.C.B. General Murray has greatly endeared himself to all under his command, as well as to his civilian friends; and his departure to England will be deeply and widely regretted. He was appointed to the Lahore Division in October, 1881; and it is not too much to say that Mian Mir has never said good bye to a more popular general. He first saw service in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49; and was present at many important actions during the Indian Mutiny. These include the actions of Shahgunj and at Mawn Singh's garden near Aligarh, when he was wounded; and the actions of Azra, Kutchla Ghat and Rolloonpore. Also took part in the operations in the Nepal Hills, and in the defeat of the Nusseerabad Brigade in the Goruckpore district. He was mentioned in despatches, three times, and received a brevet Majority. He also served in the Bhutan Campaign of 1865-66; and was made a C.B. His command of the Lahore Division has been marked by sound common sense, eminent professional ability, and extreme courtesy and kindness to all with whom he has come in contact, either officially or socially.

COLONEL T. H. WAY (M.S.C.) has, after a period of about twenty years, severed his connection with the Hyderabad Contingent Force, and has been appointed Brigadier General of the Ceded Districts, Madras Presidency. The gallant General entered the army in Her Majesty's 108th Foot on 12th December, 1851, and the Staff Corps in October, 1867. For some time he commanded a company of Sappers and Miners, and then entered the H.C. service, and after a period of over thirty-two years' service in the army was appointed commandant of the 4th Infantry H.C., his juniors in the Madras army having obtained their commandantship long before him. For about three months General Way officiated at Bolarum as Brigadier-General of the H.C. Troops, but had to relinquish the command and join his regiment (3rd Infantry H.C.) in September last for Upper Burma. That country was not new to him, as he had served under General Godwin in the 2nd Burmese war of 1852-53, and received a medal. During his tenure of Command of the H.C. Force, the then Resident noticed the great tact and abilities of General Way, and on his departure caused a most eulogistic order to be promulgated. His severance from the Contingent Service is very much regretted by all.

H.M.'s TROOPSHIP *Serapis*, Commander Fred. R. Boardman, C.B., has left for Portsmouth, with 81 officers, 34 ladies, 15 children, 475 men, 155 women, and 344 children. The following are the names of officers above the rank of Subaltern:—Colonel C. B. LeMessurier, R.A.; Colonel J. G. Kitchen, R.A.; Colonel Straghan, 2nd Highland Light Infantry; Surgeon-Major D. C. Grose, Medical Staff; Veterinary-Surgeon W. Appleton, Army Veterinary Department; Surgeon-Major F. W. Hodder, Medical Staff; Major J. Stevenson, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Surgeon-Major R. V. Ash, Medical Staff; Major W. Heaton, South Wales Borderers; Major G. W. Furlong, Army Pay Department; Surgeons J. Gibson, H. K. Allport, S. Townsend, and W. J. Baker, Medical Staff; Captains H. C. Jackson, Liverpool Regiment; J. K. McCausland, A.P.D., and A. C. Hilliard, Durham Light Infantry; Hon. Captain A. Sinclair, Ordnance Department; Captains H. L. Dawson, Bengal Staff Corps, and F. A. Thomas, Manchester Regiment; Surgeon H. Carr, Medical Staff; Captain C. E. Duff, 8th Hussars; Veterinary Surgeon J. D. Edwards, A.V.D.; Lieutenant A. H. Wilmer, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant G. F. C. French, Bengal Staff Corps; Quarter-Master S. G. Miller, Derby Regiment; Lieutenants Montgomery, R.A., P. R. Mulkler, 2nd Warwick; F. L. Swar, East Surrey Regiment; C. G. Nurse, Bombay Staff Corps; W. Houghton, Royal Lancashire Regiment; G. W. Caulfield, Madras Staff Corps; L. J. Clough-Taylor, Connaught Rangers; J. S. Melville, Bengal Staff Corps; A. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps; W. J. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps; H. Alexander, Lincoln Regiment; G. W. Biddulph, R.H.A.; Hon. Lieutenant R. W. Governe, Army Educational Department; Lieut. C. H. Price, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. B. Holloway, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. H. L. Pennell, 1st Dragoon Guards; Lieut. G. R. Cooks, R.H.A.; Lieut. R. J. Mackenzie, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. H. A. Lawrence, 17th Lancers; Lieut. J. J. Somerville, Royal Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. H. J. Downing, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieut. C. R. D. Gubbins, R.A.; Lieut. G. B. Close, Norfolk Regiment; Lieut. P. C. W. Trevor, Norfolk Regiment; Lieut. W. A. Wilmott, Northumberland Fusiliers; Veterinary-Surgeon A. F. Appleton, Army Veterinary Department; Lieut. H. Elliott, Liverpool Regiment; Lieut. G. C. Liston, 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieut. E. H. Mortessor, 2nd Royal Sussex; Lieut. P. Dwyer, 8th Hussars; Hon. Lieut. L. Kennedy, Commissariat Department; Lieut. C. A. Warner, 17th Lancers; Lieut. G. M. Andain, 11th Suffolk; Lieut. T. B. Ramsay, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. H. P. Lane, 1st King's Own Borderers; Lieut. C. A. Hensley, Dublin Fusiliers; and widow of Hon. Lieut. Hickey, Madras Staff Corps.

THE Commander-in-Chief, says the *Englishman*, has found it necessary to direct that the Imperial Assemblage Commemorative Medal is not to be worn by officers or soldiers of the British Army, nor is it to be worn by Native officers and soldiers on parade. On occasions of State ceremony, of a civil character only, the medal may be worn by Native officers and soldiers.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MEMOIR OF MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. BOILEAU, R.E., F.R.S.*

When Prince Talleyrand was asked, at the Congress of Vienna, to point out the British representative, he indicated a quiet-looking gentleman in plain morning costume. "Impossible," said his interlocutor, "he is not even decorated!" "Ma foi," rejoined Talleyrand, cynically regarding the be-starred and be-ribboned assemblage, "ma foi, c'est bien distingué."

Some similar observation may well occur to the mind in contemplating the career of the officially "undecorated," but in every way remarkable man, whose memoir lies before us. The scion of a Huguenot, and, both before and since its settlement in England, an essentially military family, John Theophilus Boileau showed in early years the thoroughness and the unlimited power of grasping detail which characterised him through life. He was, to use an Anglo-Indicism, emphatically a "pukka" man, hating shams, and mercilessly exposing them.

"Burra Baloo," as the Natives, by a pardonable corruption of his name, used to call him, was, by the accidents of service, denied the opportunity of distinction in the field, but his versatility enabled him to shine in almost every other sphere. He was a good musician, his ear being so accurate that he could tune a piano; an astronomer of marked, and widely recognised, ability; and he was familiar with the colloquial idioms of India to an extent given to few; speaking, according to one Native chief, "better Hindustani than any Englishman he (the Rajah) ever met" (p. 56).

In his own special department as an Engineer officer Boileau was eminently successful; the buildings erected by him seem built for all time.

"Sie stehn, wie für die Ewigkeit gebaut."

Indeed, the solidity of his buildings brought him into frequent collision with the Military Board. Of this curious Board, which then governed the Public Works Department, and the ruling spirit of which was Colonel Galloway (afterwards Sir Archibald Galloway, and a Director of the East India Company), a fair idea may be formed from their complaining that Boileau's besetting sin was (p. 22) "to attend more to the quality of his work than to its cheapness (!)," and he was on one occasion actually fined Rs. 30,000 for having, by that amount, exceeded his estimates for a church and college then under construction. No wonder that Sir Charles Napier, when Commander-in-Chief, could say to a friend: "Give my love to Boileau; he hates the Military Board as much as I do!"

Colonel Boileau, after having rendered to the Government yeoman's service in every capacity in which he had been employed, quitted, just before the mutinies of 1857, a country, on the soil of which he had left many an enduring mark. Henceforth he is best known as having consecrated his energies and his rare business abilities to charitable uses. His useful work in the municipal bodies of which he was a member is not to be overlooked, but, like his brother "Sapper," Gordon, he will be affectionately remembered in connection with his efforts on behalf of the young, especially of the orphans of his own profession. The present flourishing condition of the Schools for Daughters of officers and of soldiers may fairly be said to be all but wholly due to him.

Mr. Low has done well in availing himself of his privilege as a relative, and of his recognised position as a *littérateur*, to place before the many friends of the late General, and before the public, this interesting record of an eminently useful, distinguished, and blameless, career.

WILLIAM THE THIRD.†

Few periods of English History have been more discussed than the period of the Revolution, or, as Mr. Torriano styles it, the "Restitution," of 1688. Every possible view of the momentous political change which then took place has been ably urged. While Macaulay's romance-like History has William III. for its hero, others, maintaining an old-world belief in the Divine right of kings, look on the Prince of Orange and his successors as mere usurpers. Of these was the brilliant authoress of the "Lives of the Queens of England," who, as the writer of the present notice can testify, never would kneel while the Prayers for the Queen and Royal Family were read in church.

The opinions of the author of the work before us are, to say the least, clearly stated. His trumpet gives no uncertain sound. He is a "Protestant" *quand même*. He "finds at present enough to endure in the sight of monks and nuns and priests and Jesuits, and of croching Romanism within and without our own Church. Signs," he assures us, "indicate the arrival in London of a Popish Nuncio or Legate." In order to cultivate in the rising generation a robust Protestantism prepared to confront the

* "Memoir of Major-General J. T. Boileau, R.E., F.R.S." By C. R. Low, I.N., F.R.G.S., author of the "History of the Indian Navy," "History of Maritime Discovery," &c. With Preface by Colonel Henry Yule, C.B., R.E. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1887.

† "William the Third." By W. H. Torriano, Barrister-at-Law, M.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1887.

realization of such gloomy prognostications of evil, Mr. Torriano has written, from the point of view above indicated, an excellent guide to the events of the entire period. His arrangement is admirable, and well worthy imitation. In Part I. he gives in adequate detail, extending over 184 closely-printed pages, his "Chronological Narrative." Part II. is devoted to the many important matters which would break the continuity of that narrative. Campaigns, battles by sea and land, sieges, plots, and conspiracies are in turn the subject of careful and discriminating investigation, the excursus on the Glencoe massacre being especially worthy of commendation.

The book will be found extremely valuable to the student; and it would be yet more so if in a second edition (which will certainly be called for) a fuller Index were added. Take, for instance, the famous conspiracy of Sir John Fenwick. It figures in the table of Contents of the Chronological Narrative (chap. xiii.), but is not noticed in the Index. Nor would any one looking at either Contents or Index be aware that a very full and lucid account of it is to be found at p. 244. It may be laid down as a general rule that the index to any work on historical subjects cannot easily be too copious. We think, too, that "2 Mac, 187, 195" (p. 33) is a somewhat perplexing way of quoting the second volume of "Macaulay's History." These, however, are but minor blemishes in a book, the general conception and arrangement of which entitle its author to high praise.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.*

This number of the Asiatic Society's Journal opens with the Rev. S. Beal's paper of "Remarks on the Narrative of Fabien," the celebrated Buddhist pilgrim, which contains many matters of interest. The traveller's account of the dimensions of the figure of Maitreya set up in the kingdom of Tali-lo, or Dardistan, hitherto unintelligible because misunderstood, is, for instance, made clear by a reference to the almost identical dimensions of the statue erected by Nebuchadnezzar as given in the third chapter of the prophet Daniel. The well-known story in the "Arabian Nights" of the nation whose custom required a man to be buried with his deceased wife is paralleled by the account given by Procopius (Chap. III.) of a custom prevalent among the Ephthalites (J.R.A.S., p. 201). There is, too, a legend, absurd enough on the face of it, as to the origin of the Cinghalese (or, more properly, Singhalese) from the cohabitation of a lion and a captive woman of India—a tradition which is intelligible enough when we are reminded (p. 206) that "the Vajjians who invaded India at an early date were called lions."

The carefully written, and to Sinologists, important, article on Chinese labials by the Rev. J. Edkins, of Peking, the characters illustrating which deserve, as does the Paper itself, high commendation, is followed by one by Mr. H. Cunyngame on the "Present State of Education in Egypt." In education, as in other Egyptian matters, European intervention is far from being an unmixed advantage. The writer wisely lays stress (p. 236) on the utter neglect of means to preserve the Native style of art; which, whether in architecture or design, is, owing not to want of Native ability, but solely to want of encouragement, dying out. Have we not, we may ask, much to answer for, in this respect, in India? Taking architecture only, how many designs of truly Native character does the Government sanction in the course of a year, or of a decade?

In a well thought-out notice on the Triratna, Mr. F. Pinnett has once more displayed his exceptional faculty for approaching hitherto unsolved difficulties from a fresh side; nothing can be simpler than his demonstration—for such it seems to us to be—that this mysterious symbol is nothing but the first letter of "Ye Dharma, the Shibboleth of Buddhism; the expression of the four truths, the perfect exposition of the faith" (p. 242).

Mr. L'Estrange's revised translation of Jalal, or Shams-ed-din es Suyute's description of the Noble Sanctuary at Jerusalem, as it stood in A.D. 1470, is confined to the headings of the chapters, and to the correct rendering of the more important passages in the text. The translator has enhanced the value of his work by adding to it a plan of the Haram Ash Sharif as now existing, and by copious explanatory notes.

We are glad to see the Royal Asiatic Society again insisting (pp. 343-9) on the utter disproportion between the vast objects aimed at in pursuing Oriental studies and the insignificance of the means adopted by us in order to the attainment of those objects. It is only by keeping this important matter constantly before the literary world that any improvement can be hoped for.

LEAVES FROM MEMORY'S LOG BOOK.†

There is an attraction about sailors' yarns which seldom fails to please. An "old salt" has seen so much of the world, has visited so many climes and sailed in such a variety of unknown waters, that there is always something to be gathered from the

"Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland." New Series. Vol. XIX., Part II. April, 1887. London: Trübner and Co.

† "Leaves from Memory's Log Book." By an Ancient Mariner. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

experiences of a sailor. "Leaves from Memory's Log Book" is no exception to the rule. There is an endless variety of experiences, the chit-chat is attractive, and the simplicity of style and unaffected plainness of speech inspire confidence at the outset, so that when the time comes to take leave there is a feeling of regret at the departure of a cheery friend and an intelligent comrade. And, withal, there are some funny tales and strange conceits in the volume in question. Who would credit that but a few years since not only was cannibalism practised in New Zealand, but some fiends calling themselves women existed who on one occasion made an incision in the heart of a captive and sucked his life's blood through the orifice!

"Shaving made easy" would scarcely be patronised by the mashers of Bond-street and the "Row." Here is the receipt. "They sharpen the edges of the shells, put one part under the hair, and with the other saw away at it till it is cut through, and in this wonderful way they shave nearly as well as we do with a sharp razor to help us."

How do birds exist in the middle of the ocean 800 miles from land? Where do they build their nests? How do they roost? Upon what do they feed? Why do they never tire, but fly about day by day without a moment's respite? These are questions which "no fellow can understand." Once again, why do "negresses" always wear white at a ball, and repay any attention shown to them with the plain reward of a kiss?

For simplicity and fulness of meaning it would be difficult to match the sailor's description of a dinner as an attempt to catch a feller by the belly.

A marriage in full uniform seems a mighty attractive ceremony in the West Indies, to judge from the crowd which always accompanies the happy pair, filling not only every nook and corner of the church, but even clambering up the sides of the pulpit. Then fancy 800lbs. of wedding cake and 200 pairs of gloves as a distribution amongst the assembled multitude!

A description of an ugly man as a person who had murdered a monkey and stolen his face is most exquisitely "too-too." But what about travellers' lies? Can it be credited that there is a spot in India which has not been blessed with rain for eighty-seven years? This wants a deal of believing. And it needs, too, rather a strong digestion to swallow the fact that a buck used to be found in the neighbourhood of Quebec measuring 17 feet in height!

Enough has been said to indicate that "Leaves from Memory's Log Book" is eminently readable. We ourselves have derived much pleasure at odd half-hours in company with the "Ancient Mariner," who narrates his experiences plainly, humorously—in a word, like a sailor to whom the ocean is a home and the deep the love of his soul, and we are persuaded others will share our delight.

THE ART JOURNAL.*

It is difficult, nay, it is altogether hopeless, to attempt to convey by language any idea of the exquisite beauty of the "Art Journal." We have now before us the issues for the current year. Let us glance at their merits, taking first the large full-page plates, of which each number contains one. There are two etchings, one engraving, and a "process" reproduction, all excellent, artistic, and interesting. Then there are some sweet scenes from Scotland's hills to illustrate an account of "Sir Walter Scott's country." "A Foreign Artist and Author in England" introduces the American system of illustration, of which the effect is distinctly peculiar; but in any case the variety cannot be otherwise than pleasing. As to minor pictures, caricatures, portraits, and the suchlike, they are too numerous to mention; while lest aught should be wanting to complete the "menu," the letterpress is in every way worthy of the illustrations, and all told the cost is 1s. 6d. Can enterprise go beyond this?

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Rose Garden of Persia," by L. S. Costello (George Bell and Sons); "Silver Store," by S. Baring Gould (Skeffington and Son); "The Sweet o' the Year," by H. J. Wilmot-Buxton (Skeffington and Son); "Mémorial of Major-General J. T. Boileau," by C. R. Low (W. H. Allen and Co.); "William the Third," by W. H. Torriano (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Journals kept in Hyderabad, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Nepal," by Sir Richard Temple (W. H. Allen and Co.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—April 16, at Middleton Park, the wife of R. H. Rochfort-Boyd, late Captain 15th Hussars, of a son.
BUCKLE—April 9, at Claverton street, S.W., the wife of the Rev. W. F. R. Buckle, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, of a daughter.
HAGGARD—April 18, at Sunbury-on-Thames, the wife of Captain Charles Haggard, the Royal Irish Rifles, of a daughter.
HUNTER—April 14, at the Curragh, the wife of Captain King Hunter, 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers, of a daughter.

* "The Art Journal.—(January to April.)" (J. S. Virtue and Co.)

KEPPEL—April 15, at Manor Farm, Aldershot, the wife of Major E. G. Keppel, of a daughter.

MOLINEUX—April 15, at Eastbourne, the wife of Major Molineux, late Essex Regiment (56th), of a son.

MURRAY—April 15, at Weymouth-street, the wife of J. Somerville Murray, Commanding P.O. steamship *Shannon*, of a son (stillborn).

MARRIAGES.

ANSTEE—WHITLA—April 19, at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, Captain W. F. Anstee, 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry, to Isabella F. A. Whitla, youngest daughter of the late Captain George A. Whitla.

COCKS—WATSON-COPELEY—April 19, at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, Edward Lygon Somers Cocks, late Captain 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, eldest son of Mr. Walter Cocks, to Amabel Jemima, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Watson-Copley, Bart., of Sprotborough Hall, Doncaster.

GIBB—SAUNDERS—April 14, at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, Captain John Hassard Stewart Gibb, H.M. Worcestershire Regiment, to Annie Isabella, elder daughter of the late Major George Nicholson Saunders, Bengal Staff Corps and Punjab Frontier Force.

LLOYD—GELLIBRAND—April 11, at the British Embassy, Darmstadt, Alfred Geidt, to Isabella Selina Lloyd, second daughter of the late Thomas Lloyd Gellibrand, of Hobart, Tasmania.

ODDIE—LAKERMANCE—April 19, at the Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hoyle Oddie, late of E. Y. Regiment, to Ernestine, only child of the late Dr. Lakermance, of Calcutta.

SANDERS—MEADOWS—April 14, at Buckland Monachorum, the Rev. Frederick Arthur Sanders, M.A., Vicar of Brixton, to Zoe Irene Sutherland, daughter of the late Rev. John Callander Meadows, M.A., Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces.

DEATHS.

DACRE—April 14, at 62, York-terrace, N.W., Harold Arthur, only child of Arthur and Amy Dacre (Amy Roselle), aged 1 year.

DUNLOP—April 15, at 106, St. George's-square, S.W., Admiral Dunlop, C.B.

DALRYMPLE—April 15, at The Hooke, Chailley, Georgina Anne, wife of General John H. E. Dalrymple, C.B.

FRASER—April 17, at Folkestone, Margaret, the surviving daughter of Colonel Sir James and Lady Fraser.

FYNNMORE—April 15, Lieut.-Colonel James Fynnmore, R.M., Blenheim Grove, Rye-lane, Peckham, aged 94.

GORE-BROWNE—April 17, at 7, Kensington-square, Colonel Sir Thomas Gore-Browne, C.B., K.C.M.G., aged 80.

HOWARD—April 17, at Paris, after a few days' illness, of bronchopneumonia, Lady Howard of Glossop.

LAURIE—April 3, Helen Louise Agnes, second daughter of Major-General Laurie, of Oakfields, Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 16.

PRINSEP—April 15, at 94, Belgrave-road, S.W., Charles Campbell Prinsep, of the India Office, Westminster, eldest son of the late W. Prinsep, of Wonerh, Surrey, aged 64.

SHRAPNEL—April 14, at Shirley, Southampton, Esther Scrope Shrapnel, daughter of the late General Shrapnel, Royal Artillery.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ALBAN—March 3, at St. Petersburg, the wife of Lieut. William Gore Alban, 13th Bombay Infantry, of a son.

ALPHONSO—April 2, at Madras, the wife of J. A. Alphonso, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

BENBOW—March 25, at Rawulpindi, the wife of Lieut. J. E. Benbow, King's Dragoon Guards, prematurely, of a son (stillborn).

DREW—March 30, at Vellore, the wife of F. T. Drew, Military Accounts Department, Bengal, of a daughter.

DRUMMOND—April 4, at Satara, the wife of Colonel J. H. Drummond, of a daughter.

JOYCE—April 2, at Ganjam, the wife of Lieut. Joyce, of a daughter.

YOUNG—April 3, at Madras, the wife of S. G. Young, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FINCH—BURNE—March 17, at Umballa, E. H. F. Finch, Lieutenant (and Adjutant) 1st Battalion, East Lancashire (30th) Regiment, son of the Rev. R. Finch, Rector of Pangbourne, Berks, to Dora, M. L. Burne, daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, of Albury, Surrey.

PEAKE—LUXMOORE—March 31, at Mangalore, T. P. Peake, Forest Department, to Virginia Annie Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Luxmoor, Military Accounts Department.

THOMAS—PRICE—March 28, at St. Paul's Church, Manora (Kurrachee), E. A. D'Arcy Thomas, Captain and Adjutant, 1st Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment, to Emily, third daughter of W. H. Price, M.Inst. C.E., Port Engineer, Kurrachee.

DEATHS.

BRUNELL—March 28, George Brunell, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Tanna, aged 50.

FOLLET—April 4, at Paris, Henry Follet, Consul de France, Combay.

HUGHES—March 31, at Bhowal, Herbert Alfred Hughes, C.S., of wounds inflicted by a tiger.

MUIR—March 28, at Aligarh, N.W. Provinces, Charles William, the child of J. W. Muir, C.S., aged 4 months.

SHAKESPEAR—March 27, at Dehra Dun, T. C. Biddulph, infant child of Constance and L. Shakespear, 22nd P.W.O. Goorkhas.

STEVENS—March 26, at Calcutta, R. F. Stevens, aged 69.

THOMPSON—March 25, at Tellicherry, E. S. S. Thompson, aged 47.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL..

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1887.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

SCARES are now the order of the day. A report that there is a rising amongst some tribes in Afghanistan is at present considered of sufficiently alarming significance to affect prices on the London Stock Exchange! Folly could hardly go much further, but the fact remains. It is the old story of Russophobia again. There is a limit to the knowledge possessed by the Bulls and Bears of the Stock Exchange of anything connected with India geographically or politically, but there is no limit to the evil working of the ignorance which is at the root of the scares which arise in the temple of Finance. Afghan gentlemen have from the earliest times been of a restless disposition and given to cutting each other's throats. This was their pleasure and vocation ages ago and is so still, but nobody formerly was troubled in mind to find a reason for Afghan idiosyncracies; to-day, however, no petty disturbance can occur in that country without some wiseacre rushing to the conclusion that Russia is at the bottom of the mischief, with the object of preparing her way for the immediate invasion of India. This invasion of India seems to have been accepted by certain alarmist writers as one of the most practical and easiest things imaginable, and so the British public is continually being instructed as to how England must meet the threatened danger. The writers take rather a pessimist view of the position, so far as England is concerned. And they accordingly advise all manner of precautions. One of the latest of these recommendations is a renewal of the old suggestion that Persia should be secured by England as an ally. The *Pioneer*, a journal supposed to possess a certain semi-official position with the Government of India, has, we regret to say, lent its columns to advocate this weak and, we had thought, worn-out idea. We are told that in the supposed coming struggle with Russia for our Indian Empire the co-operation of Persia must be secured as being essential to the success of our arms! It is difficult to understand how any writer can hold such an opinion and be credited with sanity. If the success of our arms against a Russian invasion of India depends upon an alliance with Persia the sooner we make a present of India to Russia, and so avoid waste of blood and treasure,

the better. It is satisfactory, however, to find that there is at least one Anglo-Indian journal which does not accept the view of the *Pioneer*. The *Civil and Military Gazette* considers that view to be a "monstrous" theory, and wisely says that the despatch of any mission to the Court of the Shah, as recommended by the *Pioneer*, would be the extreme of folly. If ever there was a day when such a course was advisable it is now too late. We cannot put back the clock, and Persia to-day is at the mercy of Russia. But as the frontier journal says: "It is not by the despatch of inopportune missions, or by secret alliances with Asiatic despots, that we shall counteract and thwart Russian designs, but by steadily preparing for the struggle, and by binding more closely to us the subject populations of India. Every penny spent on Persia, either in missions or subsidies, is money wasted. When we have beaten Russia in the field, even though that field may be within sight of the Indus, we may trust to the Persians becoming our allies fast enough, but till then let us spend our money in improving and increasing our army, in frontier defences, and good military communications. This dependence on alliances 'as essential to the success of our arms' is puerile, and unworthy of a great nation. We can beat Russia single-handed; and most assuredly we shall, for we alone can stand the strain of several campaigns. It is not to be supposed that a nation like Russia, seething with disaffection, and enfeebled by corruption, can ever triumph over a united and vigorous nation like Great Britain, so long as that nation is true to itself and confident in its own might and the justice of its cause."

We are glad to find the Lahore journal, which has made this question of a Russian advance on India a special study, holding such views to-day instead of the Russophobic alarm shrieks which at one time appeared in its columns from the brilliant pen of a gallant Colonel who was always prophesying disasters to England from "Shadows in the East." We should be sorry to think that the views expressed in the *Pioneer*, recommending a Mission to the Court of the Shah of Persia, are the views of Lord Dufferin, however much that ably conducted journal may be in the confidence of the Government of India. If we cannot hold India against any invader without seeking for outside alliances, Persian or Afghan, we have no right to hold it at all. If Russia makes the attempt to wrest India from England, Englishmen to-day need have no fear of what the issue will be. It is cowardly, it is treasonable even, to hold a doubt upon the subject. Let it be granted that a great Russian army has conquered all obstacles which can bar its advance to the Indus—what then? The shock of battle would have to be met, but before the onset of British troops, backed by the gallant Native soldiery and the loyal feudatories of our Indian Empire, the legions of the Czar would be defeated and destroyed.

IN MEMORIAM.—CHARLES C. PRINSEP.

For some months since it was felt that Mr. Campbell Prinsep, of the India Office, was failing in health. True, the fine handsome frame bore its years well; true, few would have thought that it carried the burden of more than sixty summers. But signs and symptoms were not wanting that Time had made inroads upon a constitution never, perhaps, any too strong, and to those who knew how much the steps to his room tried Mr. Prinsep, it was evident that things were not what they should have been in the matter of health. In spite of all this, the blow which carried away this honest and honoured public servant came with alarming suddenness. One day he was deliberating as to his return to his duties, the next—the interval was but a few hours—his place was destined

to know him no more. Well may the moralist preach the warning, "in the midst of life we are in death."

Belonging to "the Prinseps" of India, an appointment in the House in Leadenhall-street fell, as a matter of course, to the member of the family who wanted to follow an official career. So, in 1850, Campbell Prinsep joined the staff where his uncle, the well-known "Thoby," was one of the twenty-four directors who controlled the destinies of nations, and in whose hands were the fate of countless peoples; merchants in name, but monarchs in deed. Of the years passed amidst the usual routine—we had almost written drudgery—of a Government office, it is not necessary to speak. Mr. Prinsep did his work, and did it conscientiously. It will suffice to refer to his services in the capacity of Statistical Reporter to the Secretary of State for India. In criticising his discharge of the duties which devolved upon him in this sphere, it should not be overlooked that staticians are of two kinds—those who deduce theories and propound doctrines based upon the facts which they have collected, and the figures which they have compiled, and those who content themselves with mere compilations, leaving others to utilise the information thus ready at their hand. Mr. Campbell Prinsep belonged to the latter class. He did not conceive it within his province to weary himself and possibly his readers with elaborate deductions or far-fetched theories. Enough for him that his figures would stand the test of examination. To the judgment of some he carried this indifference perhaps somewhat too far; for possessed, as he undoubtedly was, of an enormous, in some respects an unrivalled, accumulation of information, he might, had he chosen, have propounded theories which, even if unsound, could not have been called in question save by those as well informed as himself, and these were few. But it may be doubted whether he did not do well to leave to others a task which would have brought him within the vortex of controversy, and possibly exposed him to misunderstanding.

That good work was done by the Statistical Reporter is evidenced by the annual statistical abstracts, the value of which it is impossible to overrate; they are a perfect mine of information; while the papers recently prepared by Mr. Prinsep for the Currency Commission now sitting are likely to be of the greatest use, we have reason to believe, in the discussion of the most intricate and perplexing question which forms the subject of deliberation. It would be easy to name other instances of conscientious and trustworthy labour, but enough has been said to indicate that work need not be blazoned abroad to be sound, or worthless because it is not paraded with a flourish of trumpets.

As a much-esteemed member of the India Office Establishment Mr. Prinsep's memory will not soon fade. Courteous, genial, kind, absolutely without an enemy, his death has removed a link between the past, with its "John Company," and the present, with its "Queen-Empress." The tribute of the living may be plain, simple, and unimpassioned, but it is sincere—the tribute of affection and esteem.

THE *Punjab Government Gazette* contains a notification expressing the regret of the Lieutenant-Governor at the death of the Rajah of Jhind. "The late Rajah," says the notification, "succeeded to the Chiefship in March, 1864, and had scarcely taken his seat on the *gaddi* when a rebellion broke out in the newly-acquired territory of Dadri to test his energy and determination. Declining all assistance from the British Government or from the States of Patiala and Nabha, which was willingly offered, he speedily reduced the insurgents to subjection, and was as merciful after his success as he had been energetic in action. During the Afghan campaign of 1878-80, the late Raja placed his forces at the disposal of the British Government, and furnished a contingent which was employed in keeping the communications. The late Raja administered his State firmly and efficiently, and showed himself a faithful and loyal adherent of the British Government, and a wise Councillor in matters relating to the minorities in Patiala and Nabha, on which his advice was frequently sought by the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Charles Aitchison has lost in the Raja an old and valued friend, and offers his sincerest condolence to the family of his Highness in their bereavement, and to the Jhind State, which has been deprived of its distinguished ruler.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 2.)

TILLY, Mr. H. L., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

THOMPSON, Hon. Sir A. R., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service from April 2.

BARKLEY, Mr. D. G., M.A., a judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Jan. 1.

FITZPATRICK, Mr. D., C.S.I., C.S., officiating resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, is appointed to act also as judicial commissioner of Coorg, from March 19, during the absence of Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., C.S., on furlough.

NORRIS, Hon. J. F., barrister-at-law, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the 16th inst.

SMYTH—Consequent on, and with effect from, the date of retirement of Mr. D. G. Barkley, M.A., C.S., a judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. W. Smyth, M.A., C.S., officiating judge, to be a judge of the Chief Court.

COOPER—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. J. Cooper to act as consular agent for Italy at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. H. Williams.

BEENKEN—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. D. Beeken as acting vice-consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. J. R. Henderson.

The following reversions and promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishments:—

GRIERSON, Lieut.-Colonel J., B.S.C., from examiner, 1st class, temporary rank, to examiner, 2nd class, permanent, from March 15.

MACDONALD, Mr. R. G., from examiner, 1st class, temporary rank, to examiner, 2nd class, permanent, from March 22.

BECHER, Mr. A. R., from examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank, to examiner, 3rd class, sub pro tem., from March 15.

QUINLAN, Mr. F. P., from examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank, to examiner, 3rd class, permanent, from March 16.

HAROLD, Mr. C. C., from examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank, to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent, from March 15.

HUTCHINSON, Mr. F. R., from examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank, to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent, from March 16.

BROWN, Mr. F. L., from examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank, to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent, from March 22.

PARTRIDGE, Mr. J. S., from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent, from March 15.

HARRISON, Mr. A. G., from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent, from March 16.

HENSLEY, Mr. F. F., from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent, from March 22.

LLOYD.—The services of Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Assam, on his return from furlough, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

The directors have made the following changes in the Bank of Bengal's establishment:—

LITHGOW, Mr. R., to act as agent at Hyderabad during Mr. Lemon's absence on short leave.

COUTTS, Mr. J., to be acting agent at Allahabad, vice Mr. Logan, who has been granted leave to Europe.

HUNTLEY, Mr. W., to be acting agent at Lucknow, vice Mr. MacBean, who has been granted leave to Europe.

FRESHWATER, Mr. H. F., to be acting agent at Patna, vice Mr. Leslie, who has been granted leave to Europe.

FURLOUGHS.

WALLING, Mr. H. O., assistant engineer, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from April 1.

BUTCHER, Mr. H. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted special leave for six months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from Jan. 5.

HUGHES, Mr. E. W. M., Class I. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, Locomotive Department, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from May 5.

MILITARY.

NAIRNE, Colonel C. E., C.B., R.A., to be inspector-general of artillery in India, with the rank of brigadier-general, dated April 1.

PRETYMAN, Major and Colonel G. T., R.A., to be assistant adjutant-general for artillery, dated April 1.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

CRASTER, Lieut. J. C. B., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, from April 1.
 STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel J. M., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel, from April 1.
 WINTER, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel H. R., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel, from April 1.
 RANKING, Surgeon G. S. A., M.D., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.
 MURRAY, Surgeon R. D., M.B., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.
 COMINS, Surgeon D. W. D., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.
 O'CONNOR, Surgeon P. F., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.
 MORAN, Surgeon J., M.D., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.
 BEATSON, Surgeon W., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.
 SIMMONDS, Surgeon W. A., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.
 MACRAE, Surgeon R., M.B., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.
 BATE, Surgeon T. E. L., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.
 NOX, Mr. L., assistant engineer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, to be engineer, April 18.
 The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
 MCCONNELL, Surgeon-major J. F. P., M.D. (p.m.), for one year and ninety-eight days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

DORAN, Lieut. W. R. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. G. H. Symonds, who has vacated the appointment, from Feb. 1.

LAWRENCE, Major R. C. B., 1st Dragoon Guards, to officiate as deputy assistant quarter-master-general, Presidency District, vice Captain Gwatkin, transferred to Rawul Pindi, dated March 1.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

EGERTON, Lieut. C. P., 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Dunlop, seconded for employment in the Burma police.

ERSKIN, Lieut. K. D., 6th Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Vaughan, deceased.

WALTON, Lieut. H., 32nd Pioneers, officiating wing officer, on probation, 40th Bengal Infantry, is transferred, vice Townsend, appointed to the Burma Commission.

CARDEW, Lieut. F., 33rd Bengal Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Bengal Infantry, is transferred.

BECKETT, Lieut.-Colonel S., C.B., Staff Corps, to be commandant in the 38th Bengal Infantry, vice Martin, vacated, dated March 8.

STRACHAN—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel A. Strachan, C.B., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, will be placed on half-pay on April 3, on completing four years' service in command of the battalion, he is permitted to proceed to proceed to England on or after that date.

CLUTTERBUCK, Lieutenant-Colonel T. St. Q., General List, Infantry, on return from furlough, is posted to Allahabad for general duty.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction at the centres noted, and will report themselves on April 14 :—

KASAULI.

DRUMMOND, Captain F. H. R., Bengal S.C.

GOAD, Captain H., Bengal S.C.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain G. W., Bengal S.C.

ANSTICE, Lieutenant J. C. A., 2nd Dragoon Guards.

WARD, Lieutenant A. T., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

SCRASE-DICKINS, Lieutenant S. W., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.

ELPHINSTONE, Lieutenant H. J., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.

SHERSTON, Lieutenant W. M., Rifle Brigade, A.D.C. to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

RANIKHET.

FAIRBROTHER, Captain W. T., Bengal Staff Corps.

DELAMAIN, Captain F. G., Bengal Staff Corps.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. G. H. L., 8th Hussars.

LANGDALE, Lieut. P., 8th Hussars.

EWART, Lieut. C. F. S., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

STEWART, Lieut. J. F., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.

DALHOUSIE.

DRURY, Captain F. M., Bengal Staff Corps.

FAITHFULL, Captain W. C., Bengal Staff Corps.

HAYES, Captain C. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

NIXON, Captain J. E., Bengal Staff Corps.

FLEMING, Lieut. Fitz J., 6th Dragoon Guards.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. H. B., Royal Artillery.

BRAITHWAITE, Lieut. A. G., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

LEMARCHANT, Lieut. O. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment.

DEWAR, Lieut. E. J., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

EICKE, Lieut. E. C., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

DEBERRY, Lieut. R. M., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

CONNOR, Lieut. F. H. B., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

KARPA TAL.

DUNDAS, Captain L. C., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment.

CREED, Captain R. J. G., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

ROMANES, Captain R. J., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers.

MARSHALL, Captain W. S., Bengal S.C.

BARRETT, Captain A. A., Bengal S.C.

GRAY, Captain W. duG., Madras S.C.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. J. L., 3rd Dragoon Guards.

COTTON, Lieut. S. L., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment.

DEWAR, Lieut. A. W., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.

MCARTHUR, Lieut. C. J. E. A., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers.

CLARK, Lieut. J. R., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

GRUBBE, Lieut. E. A., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

The officers named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the Higher Standard in Hindustani agreeably to Section 24, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II. :—
 STEVENS, Lieut. M., Leinster Regiment, probationer, Bengal S.C.
 GILBERT, Lieut. G. E. L., Dorsetshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal S.C.

MASTER, Lieut. S. R., East Surrey Regiment, probationer, Bengal S.C.
 WATSON, Lieut. H. D., Dorsetshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal S.C.

(March 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BIRCH, Captain F. H. J., R.A., to be commandant No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice W. H. Frith, vacated on promotion to major.

WALLER, Major R. J., 2nd in command 45th Sikhs, to be officiating commandant 14th Sikhs, vice Channer, officiating on the Brigade Staff, dated Feb. 28.

JACSON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain M. G. Jacson, Devonshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names :—

MAYHEW, Major C. G. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

LEIGHTON, Major C. A. B. K., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

DENISON, Major A. C., 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment.

KAYE, Major A. E. C., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

YERBURY, Major J. W., R.A., No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

LEY, Lieut. W. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Staffordshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

RANDOLPH, Lieut. C. J., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

LANE, Lieut. H. P., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

LAW, Major H. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HEWAT, Major H. R. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

WYLD, Lieut. W. G., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

REID, Lieut. D. P. S., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

DAVIS, Surgeon E., for six months, on medical certificate.

WYNELL-MAYOW, Major M., R.A., M. Battery, 4th Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

EASTWOOD, Lieut. J. C. B., 12th Lancers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

HINDE, Lieut. W. F. H., 12th Lancers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

HOUGHTON, Lieut. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for seven months, on medical certificate.

PRINGLE, Veterinary-Surgeon R., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Low Lieut., Royal Irish Regiment (officiating squadron officer, on probation, 9th Bengal Lancers), to Calcutta, for four months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

EVATT, Lieut. F. W., Border Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 31st Punjab Infantry), to Rawul Pindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

SMITH, Lieut. F. de H., Lancashire Fusiliers (officiating wing officer, on probation, 24th Punjab Infantry), to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

SHERSTON, Captain J., Rifle Brigade, brigade-major, Umballa, to Kashmir, for six months, on private affairs.

TRAVERS, Lieut. A. de la C., Connaught Rangers (squadron officer, on probation, 9th Royal Lancers) to Bombay, from April 14 to July 13, to study the native languages.

THACKERAY, Colonel E. T., V.C., C.B., Royal Engineers, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 23.)

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission from Dec. 27. vice Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India :—

TRAFFORD, Mr. R. W., district judge, 1st grade, to be divisional judge, 3rd grade.

RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., district judge, 2nd grade, to be district judge, 1st grade.

CLARK, Mr. W. O., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that appointment.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

DOUGIE, Mr. J. McC., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that appointment.
 DANE, Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.
 MASSY, Surgeon-Major G., on return from furlough, reported his arrival at Bombay on Feb. 28.
 STEVENSON, Surgeon-Major W. F., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Kassuli on the afternoon of March 9, relieving Surgeon-Major W. H. Climo.
 SILCOCK, Surgeon A., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Kohat on the afternoon of March 11, relieving Surgeon A. R. Edwards.
 DENNY, Surgeon G. W. P., on return from duty with the Government of India, is appointed civil surgeon of Jullundur, from March 11.
 BRANDER, Surgeon E. S., is appointed to perform the civil medical duties of Peshawar, in addition to his own, from March 15, vice Surgeon G. F. Nicholson proceeded on furlough.

FURLONGHS.

DUNLOP-SMITH, Lieutenant J. R., private secretary to the Hon. Lieut.-Governor, is granted six months' special leave, under Section 61 of the Civil Leave Code, from April 9 or subsequent date.
 WALKER, Lieut.-Colonel J., commanding 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave out of India for twelve months, from March 25.
 RUNDLE, Mr. G. A., assistant district superintendent of police, Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from April 7, or subsequent date.
 PALIN, Mr. H. F., assistant district superintendent of police, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from April 15, or subsequent date.
 MITCHELL, Mr. S. C., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Amritsar to the Rawalpindi district.
 DAVIS, Mr. W. S., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Delhi to the Peshawar district.
 LUMSDEN, Lieut. H. R. W., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Amritsar district.
 FAGAN, Captain C. G. F., district superintendent of police, at present in charge of the Central Police Office, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year and eight months from April 9, or subsequent date.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 1.)

WATKINS, Rev. Oscar D., chaplain of Bareilly, to be chaplain of Shahjahanpur, in addition to his other duties, from date of taking over charge of the Shahjahanpur chaplaincy.
 BURDETT, Rev. W. J., chaplain of Roorkee, to be chaplain of Moradabad, in addition to his other duties.
 EALES, Mr. C. L. M., assistant magistrate, Basti, to the charge of the Karwi sub-division in the Banda district.
 KENDALL, Surgeon H. W. M., of the medical staff, to the civil medical charge of Chunar, in addition to his medical duties, from March 1.
 COBB, Mr. W. H., assistant commissioner, Unao, to the Bara Banki district.
 HEINIG, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as executive engineer, Meerut divisional provincial works.

FURLONGHS.

ELLOY, Mr. C. S., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months, from April 15.
 STORY, Mr. R. H., deputy commissioner, Jalaun, special leave for three months, from April 1.
 MACMILLAN, Mr. A., officiating district and sessions judge, Agra, furlough to Europe, for 16 months and 21 days, from April 15, or subsequent date.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 2.)

The following officiating promotions are ordered from Feb. 20, on which date Mr. C. W. McMin, C.S., assumed charge of the office of commissioner, Jubbulpore Division :—
 PLOWDEN, Colonel C. H., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st class.
 BROOKE, Lieut.-Colonel W. S., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class.
 GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.
 MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, to be deputy commissioner, 4th class, sub pro tem.
 FOX-STRANGWAYS, Mr. M. W., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.
 CRADDOCK, Mr. R. H., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd class.
 GORDON, Mr. L., officiating deputy commissioner, Jubbulpore, is transferred to Seoni.
 PLOWDEN, Colonel C. H., deputy commissioner, Seoni, is transferred to Hoshangabad.
 GRACE, Colonel C. H., deputy commissioner, Hoshangabad, is transferred to Nagpur, to relieve Colonel H. I. Lugard, deputy commissioner, proceeding on furlough.
 CROMMELINE The Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the officer commanding at Saugor of Lieut. F. H. B. Crommeline, officiating station staff officer, Saugor, to perform the military duties of the cantonment magistrate temporarily, vice Captain J. G. Morris, transferred to Berar.

FURLONGHS.

ISMAY—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Nimar, from May 1.
 PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Nimar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ismay.
 KING—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. C. King, inspector of police, 3rd class, of the Betul district, from the date on which he is relieved.
 BEATSON, Mr. H. R., European constable, district police, Saugor, is appointed to officiate as inspector, during the absence on leave of Mr. King, and is posted to Betul.

BURMA.

(Burma Gazette, March 19.)

DUNLOP, Mr. J. B., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Chindwin district.
 MACK, Mr. R. A., Myook, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Yeu district.
 SERRES—The leave on medical certificate for one year is granted to Mr. C. H. Serres, assistant superintendent of police, from the date on which he availed himself of it.
 The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed to officiate as assistant superintendents of police, 2nd class, are posted as follows :—
 CUMMING, Mr. R. C., to the Ye-u district.
 TILLY, Mr. G., to Male.
 ORCHARD, Mr. F. S., to the Ava district.
 MACDONNELL, Mr. R. G., to the Pyinmana (Ningyan) district.
 CASTLE, Mr. R. A. E., assistant superintendent of police, on return from the leave granted him, is posted to the Meiktila district.
 DUNLOP, Lieut. F. C., police battalion commandant, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Katha district.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. I., is appointed to be second in command of the Minbu military police battalion.
 SEGRAVE, Mr. W. H., is appointed to be a supernumerary district superintendent of police, 4th grade, and is posted to the Pagan district.
 MAYNE, Mr. A. G., is appointed to be a supernumerary district superintendent of police, 4th grade, and is posted to the Sagaing district.
 TUCKER, Mr. A. H., is appointed to be a supernumerary district superintendent of police, 4th grade, and is posted to the Shwebo district.
 PLOWDEN, Mr. G. T. C., is appointed to be a supernumerary district superintendent of police, 5th grade, and is posted to the Katha district.
 DANIEL, Mr. C. E., is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, and is posted to the Taungdwingyi district.
 HALLET, Mr. H. H., is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, and is posted to the Kyaukse district.
 LAMB, Mr. R. A., C.S., deputy commissioner, reported his arrival at Rangoon on March 14, and is posted to Mergui as deputy commissioner.
 RAINE, Lieut. R. M., passed the examination in Burmese by the elementary standard.
 MACK, Mr. R. A., is appointed to be a myook, 1st class, and is posted to the Ye-u district.
 BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Pagan to the charge of the Mahlaing sub-division, Meiktila district.
 WEIDEMANN, Mr. G. L., C.S., deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Minbu district.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, March 25.)

WATSON, Lieut. G. H., B.S.C., who has been appointed a supernumerary assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, in Assam, is posted to the headquarters station of the Kamrup district.
 LEMESRIER, Mr. H., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, Dibrugarh, is transferred to Sylhet, and posted to the headquarters station of that district.
 MCLEOD, Mr. G. E., assistant commissioner, Jorhat, is posted temporarily to the headquarters station of the district of Sibsagar, on being relieved by Mr. P. G. Melitus, C.S., assistant commissioner.

FURLONGHS.

GRIMWOOD—Six months' special leave on urgent private affairs is granted to Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood, assistant-commissioner, Sylhet, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.
 Leave of absence for one year has been granted to the undermentioned officers of the Surma Valley Light Horse, from the dates specified against their names :—
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. G. F., from March 1.
 DUNDEE, Assistant-Surgeon J. C., M.D., from March 31.

A NATIVE gentleman writes to a Calcutta paper to complain of the growing avarice of bridegrooms in Bengal. Their exactions, he says, are perceptibly increasing, and the evil custom is bringing ruin and misery into many families, even among the well-to-do classes. The price of the bridegroom increases in proportion to the success he achieves at the University. A boy who has passed the entrance examination is now worth Rs. 300, while B.As. and M.As. are worth much more.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 29.)

- ARCHDALL, Surgeon-Major H. M. G., civil surgeon of Bellary, to be civil surgeon of Rajahmundry.
- O'HARA, Surgeon-Major W., acting inspector of vaccination and deputy sanitary commissioner, to be civil surgeon of Bellary, but to continue to act as inspector of vaccination during the absence of Surgeon D. F. Dymott, on other duty.
- SMITH, Surgeon M. H., to act as second surgeon, General Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon J. Maitland, M.B., on leave.
- KILGOUR, Lieut.-Colonel F., superintendent of police, Madura district, to act as deputy inspector-general of police, Northern Range, during the absence, on leave, of Colonel Rolland.
- WILMOTT, Major F., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, acting commandant of Poonamallee, to act as cantonment magistrate at the station during the absence of Major Gaultier, on leave.
- WILMOTT—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major F. Wilmott cantonment magistrate of Poonamallee and magistrate of the 1st class, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.
- KEESS, Mr. Walter, M.A., M.R.A.C., vice-principal College of Agriculture, to act as principal during the absence of Mr. Robertson, on leave.
- SMITH, Surgeon Maurice H., to act as professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Medical College, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon J. Maitland.
- BILDERBECK, Mr. J. B., B.A., professor of English literature, Presidency College, and acting principal Kumbakonam College, to act in the 3rd class during the absence of Mr. Metcalfe on furlough.
- KIDD, Rev. D. W., joint chaplain of Vepery, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from May 1.
- The following postings are ordered:—
- PENNYCICK, Lieut.-Colonel J., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, to the charge of the VI. Circle.
- TARGET, Mr. C. A. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, to the charge of the Nilgiri division, during the absence of Mr. W. B. de Winton on privilege leave.

MILITARY.

- HAY, Lieut. H. T. H., Middlesex Regiment, wing officer 11th M.I., is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from Nov. 26, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
- The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—
- YOUNG, Lieut. W. B., Essex Regiment, wing officer 5th Madras Infantry, Aug. 7, 1885.
- BANBURY, Lieut. W. E., Hampshire Regiment, wing officer 25th Madras Infantry, July 7, 1885.
- HUDSON, Lieut. G. G. M., South Wales Borderers, wing officer 12th Madras Infantry, Aug. 3, 1885.
- WATSON, Lieut. F. Y., North Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 5th Madras Infantry, Aug. 3, 1885.
- BARRY, Lieut. J. F., 4th Hussars, officiating squadron officer 1st Madras Lancers, Aug. 1, 1885.
- CHURCH—The services of Colonel T. R. Church, C.I.E., Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, April 1.)

- LEONARD, Lieut. A. W., Staff Corps, 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, is directed to proceed and join the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent in Burma.
- DUNLOP, Captain J. W., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed, as early as possible, from Upper Burma to St. Thomas' Mount, to officiate as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Eastern division.
- BUTLER, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. S., wing commander 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, and officiating second in command, 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, will rejoin his own regiment.
- HARVEST, Lieut. E. D., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, having been granted leave to England on urgent private affairs, ceases to be a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps from date of embarkation.
- WINTON—The name of Lieut. C. de Winton, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is substituted for that of Lieut. C. Hawker, detailing officer for duty at the depot, Wellington.
- RAINEY, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1st Madras Pioneers, is reported to have passed the Elementary Standard in Burmese.
- The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—
- TEVERSHAM, Captain R. K., S.C., wing officer and officiating second in command 3rd Regiment P.L.I., to officiate as second in command 11th Regiment Madras Infantry.
- IEVERS, Lieut. O. G., wing officer 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 19th Regiment Madras Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

- CHURCH, Colonel T. R., C.I.E., Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 39th year, commenced Feb. 19.
- GABBETT, Colonel J., Staff Corps, 25th Madras Infantry (p.a.), for ten months. Pension service, 30th year, commenced May 18, 1886.
- LOWRY, Lieut. W. H., Staff Corps, 10th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year. Pension service, 11th year, commenced Nov. 29, 1886.
- GROVER, Lieut. H. M. S., Staff Corps, and Punjab Cavalry (p.a.), for one year. Pension service, 11th year, commenced Sept. 11, 1886.
- BELL, Colonel J. G., Staff Corps, Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts (m.c.), for one year.
- NICOLLS, Captain E. G., R.A., commandant No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent (u.p.a.), for six months.
- IRVINE, Surgeon-General J., M.D., Q.H.P., Medical Staff, Surgeon General, H.M.'s Forces, Madras (m.c.), for 182 days.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 1.)

- H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
- LEACOCK, Lieut.-Colonel F. S., General List, 2nd in command 22nd Bombay Light Infantry, to be commandant 5th Bombay Light Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel Poole, retired.
- DAMANIA, Surgeon P. J. (in medical charge 22nd Bombay Infantry), to officiate in medical charge of 8th Bombay Light Infantry, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Wilkins on field service in Burma.
- POLLARD, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risala), on probation, dated March 20.
- SAUNDERS, Surgeon-Major W. E. medical staff, is transferred from general duty Presidency Circle.
- RICHARDSON, Veterinary Surgeon A. E., is transferred from Kirkee to the Veterinary Hospital at Kurrachee.
- The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—
- MADDEN, Lieut.-Colonel J. M., General List, cantonment magistrate, Ahmedabad, March 28.
- LEE-BRETON, Major W. J., Staff Corps, examiner Public Works Accounts, 2nd class, Bombay, Jan. 30.
- CHOSE, Captain W. H. L., V.C., Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Sind district, Feb. 11.
- WICKHAM, Lieut. W. J. R., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class, Feb. 18.
- YOUNG, Surgeon E. W., Indian Medical Service, staff surgeon, Poona, Feb. 14.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 7.)

- ADAM, Colonel F. J. S., Staff Corps, deputy quartermaster-general (officiating quartermaster-general), to be quartermaster-general from March 3, 1886, and with the local rank of brigadier-general from December 20, 1886, in succession to Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., appointed to the divisional staff.
- WATLING Major J. T., Staff Corps, assistant quartermaster-general (officiating deputy quartermaster-general), to be deputy quartermaster-general, from March 11, 1886, vice Brigade-General F. J. S. Adam, appointed quartermaster-general.
- The undermentioned medical officers having completed twelve years service, to be surgeon-majors from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
- DANE, Surgeon A. H. C., M.D., from March 31.
- GREANY, Surgeon J. P., M.D., from March 31.
- FURGUSON, Surgeon J. E., from March 31.
- BURROUGHS, Surgeon G. E. E., from March 31.
- MCCLOUGHRY, Surgeon J., from March 31st.
- POLLARD, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from March 20.

FURLOUGHS.

- WIGLEY, Sub-Conductor C. A., commissariat department, for twelve months.
- HUNTER, Major J. M., Staff Corps, assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha (superintendent of surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and ex-officio assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, for six months.
- REID, Lieut. D. P. S., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.
- LEY, Lieut. W. G., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.
- KAVE, Lieut. R. A., R.A., No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, from April 15 to Aug. 15, to Cashmere, on private affairs.
- JONES, Captain J. J., 2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, for six months, on private affairs.
- GUINNESS, Surgeon-major H. C., to Purundhur, from April 4 to June 12, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj.-Gen. Aeneas Perkins, R.E., Lieut. G. S. Ommanney, S.C., Col. H. M. Pratt, S.C., Capt. E. E. Money, S.C. Lieut. M. L. Shipley, S.C., Col. J. G. Forbes, R.E., Lieut. St. G. L. Steele, S.C., Lieut. J. Stewart, R.E., Surg.-Maj. F. C. Nicholson, Maj.-Gen. E. Dandridge, S.C., Surg.-Maj. T. F. Mullen, M.D., Col. J. V. Hunt, C.B., S.C., Col. W. F. Jacob, S.C., Surg.-Maj. W. N. Keefer.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. A. Loudon, S.C., Lieut. E. J. P. Warden, S.C., Capt. E. E. MacMahon, S.C., Lieut. W. H. Lowry, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. D. M. Minchin, S.C., Col. S. Fellows, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. D. Pratt, J. Mann, A. L. Clay (Cov.), Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I. (Cov.), Maj.-Gen. A. Perkins.

Madras Estab.—C. A. Bird (Cov.), G. D. Lemmon (Cov.), F. E. Gibson (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. G. Lindsay, P. C. H. Snow (Cov.), J. Stewart.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. McConaghey, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. E. Leslie, S.C., six months.

Indian Marine Estab.—2nd Grade Officer A. J. G. Piffard, three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. McKelvey, eight months' s.c.; G. T. St. A. Nixon one month's extry. leave; L. A. Goss, one week's furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. L. Melliss, S.C., Lieut. W. G. Alban, S.C.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—A. T. Arundel.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The twenty-ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on the 19th inst., at the Banking House, Old Broad-street, Mr. J. N. Bullen presiding.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the report was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts (which were given in our last issue), said as regarded the balance-sheet there was not much in the figures that needed special explanation. The deposits remained very much as they were in June. There was some increase in those repayable on demand; but, on the other hand, there was some falling off in those for fixed periods, owing to the reduction in the rate of interest, and as the reduction continued there would probably be a further falling off. The note circulation had again increased, and stood at a very satisfactory level. On the other side of the account the Government stocks showed an increase. That increase was made in the summer of last year, when they were over-supplied with money, which, owing to the low rates of interest then prevailing, could not be employed to advantage. At the time of the closing of the accounts on Dec. 31, owing to the Bank rate having been raised to 5 per cent. and to the political uneasiness which prevailed, there was a fall in the value of their stocks, and in consequence they had to write off about £9,000 for reduction in value; but those stocks were not sold, and the market for such securities having since recovered, probably the whole or nearly the whole of that £9,000 would be recouped. The profit and loss account, it must be admitted, did not show satisfactory results, partly owing to their having had to write off £9,000 on account of the depreciation in their securities, but mainly owing to the unprofitable working of the exchange operations at some of their branches. No doubt there had been errors of judgment; but considering the wild fluctuations in the exchanges during the last half year, errors were not surprising. Those fluctuations were between 42d. and 46d., and the Council bills fluctuated between 1s. 4 3-16d. and 1s. 5 3-4d., equal in both cases to about 9 per cent. As regarded the general business of the bank there was nothing in it to cause anxiety. Provision had been made for all bad and doubtful debts, and so far as the directors knew no bad debts of any moment were impending. It was no doubt unsatisfactory to have had to take £25,000 from the reserve fund to meet the losses; but from 1883 to 1885 £105,000 was added to that fund out of profits. In concluding, he maintained that it was desirable to keep the capital abroad, where it was employed profitably.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Murray Robertson, a director, a brief discussion arose, in the course of which several shareholders expressed their regret at the unsatisfactory results of the bank's operations. Complaint was also made that neither the accounts nor the chairman's speech fully revealed the position of the bank, the actual facts being that no profit had been made during the past year, and in addition to the £25,000 withdrawn from reserve, an additional sum of £25,000 carried forward from the previous accounts had also been absorbed. Questions were asked as to the amount of bad debts in-

curring, whether proper supervision was exercised over the managers of the branches in the East, and whether these gentlemen had in any way exceeded the powers entrusted to them.

In replying the Chairman stated that the losses from bad debts in the last half-year did not exceed £4,500 or 15,000. The unsatisfactory results of operations were, as he had already stated, due solely to exceptional causes, viz., the depreciation in the value of silver and the fluctuations in exchange. With the prospect of a large increase in exports from India he, the Chairman, entertained no doubt of a speedy improvement in commercial affairs generally. It would be impossible for the directors to control every detail of the operations conducted by the managers of the various branches, but proper supervision was exercised over their proceedings. The Chairman concluded by saying that he and his brother directors had drawn but one-half the fees to which they were entitled, and speaking for himself he would say that the sum they received was no adequate compensation for the trouble and anxiety involved in administering the affairs of the Bank.

The motion for the adoption of the report, including the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, having been carried, Mr. George Yule, of London and Calcutta, was elected to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of Mr. William Scott owing to ill-health, and the retiring directors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The thirty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at the Cannon-street Hotel; Mr. William Paterson in the chair.

From the report it appeared that the net profits for the year, together with £7,933 16s. 11d. brought forward, amounted to £79,124 12s. 8d. After providing for bad and doubtful debts, and deducting the interim dividend paid in October last, the present balance was £34,740 17s. 10d., out of which the directors proposed to declare a dividend for the second half of the year at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, leaving a sum of £6,740 17s. 10d. to be carried forward.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman paid a tribute to the memory of their late director, Mr. Ludwig Wiese, stating that it was with feelings of very deep regret that he had to commence the proceedings by mentioning the sad loss the bank had sustained in the death of that gentleman, who could not fail to be valued in any circle, and whose great experience and sound judgment had been most highly appreciated at the board of this bank, with the welfare and interests of which he had thoroughly identified himself during the past sixteen years. The Chairman then stated that business generally, as they were aware, during the past year had not been going on more satisfactorily than in several previous years. He was sorry to say their troubles with the currency question had not been materially lightened, although they had at great loss and sacrifice placed in their books in sterling the capital employed at their agencies. While such uncertainty existed as regarded the relative value of gold and silver, the shareholders would readily understand that the only prudent course for the bank to pursue was to keep its silver engagements within as narrow a compass as possible consistent with the requirements of its branches; and under such harassing circumstances the shareholders would at once admit that the result of the year's operations was most creditable to their chief manager and to their local managers generally. The system of forward contracts for bills had always been looked upon with aversion by the board, and he could only say they had done everything in their power to discourage it. It was very trying for their managers, both at home and abroad, to be dealing in silver and at the same time to have to be considering what its probable value would be in gold. The Parliamentary inquiry into the subject did not seem to have made much progress yet towards a settlement of the question; but he saw by the papers that morning that a new chairman had been elected, a most able man, and he trusted the proceedings of the Commission would be expedited. The uncertain and unsettled state of affairs existing proved prejudicial not only in connection with India, but also as regarded the trade of this country with other silver-using nations, which, taken collectively, embraced a very large share of the total exports and imports, not to mention the investments in railways, loans, and other undertakings of various descriptions and of enormous extent. He did not think it was necessary for him to make any remarks upon the accounts, which were made up as usual at the current exchange and actual prices of the day.

The motion for the adoption of the report having been seconded by Mr. William Macnaughtan, who congratulated the shareholders on the successful result of the past year's operations, which he thought highly creditable to their managers, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Drake, one of the shareholders, also expressed the satisfaction they must all feel at the result which had been produced in the face of the great difficulty of the silver question, and which they could only attribute it to the care and caution exercised by their esteemed manager, Mr. Gwyther, and the staff both at home and abroad.

The resolution for payment of the dividend was then carried, and the remaining business of the meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the directors and staff, which was acknowledged by the chairman and manager, the latter stating that without bimetalism the trade of England with silver-using countries could never be profitable and peaceful.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 22nd inst. Mr. R. O. Campbell presided.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts the Chairman

said they showed a gross profit of £75,693. This was scarcely as good a result as the directors expected; but towards the close of last year there was a sudden rise in the rates of discount in this country, which had of course affected to a considerable extent their six months' bill remittances; and he thought they had good ground for congratulation in the fact that in a year of so much difficulty they had been able, after making adequate provision for bad and doubtful debts, to pay their usual dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, to add to the reserve fund £10,000, and to carry forward to the present year upwards of £5,000. The difficulties which in these days attended Indian exchange banking were known to them all. There was the unprecedented fall in the value of silver, the keen competition for business in India, and also the risks attending forward contracts in exchange business, into which they were almost forced by the modern practice of merchants in making their business arrangements. These causes had all been in active operation during the past year. They began the year with silver at 46½d. per oz.; in August it was 42d.—a fall of 10·16 per cent. Telegraphic transfers were sold by the Government at the beginning of the year at 1s. 6 1-16d. per rupee; in August the price had fallen to 1s. 4½d.—a fall of 10 per cent. Four-and-a-half per cent. rupee paper was quoted in January last year at 74; in August it was 68½—a fall of 7 per cent. The Commission on Silver was to resume its sittings next week, under the Presidency of Lord Herschell, and he hoped it would tend to clear up some of the much-debated questions as to the practicability, and, if practicable, the advantage, of adopting the theory of bi-metallism. Mr. Baker, their senior manager in India, had recently made a tour of inspection among the branches; and his reports, which were very carefully prepared, and entered into every matter that should engage the attention of an inspector, had been of great value to the directors, and were very encouraging. There were no serious losses to record. Their business had been steadily progressive; their resources had been well and profitably employed; and they had in their general manager, Mr. Robert Campbell, a gentleman who possessed in a high degree every qualification which was required in one who discharged the onerous, delicate, and responsible duties of that position. The reserve fund stood in the accounts at £60,000, and if the report were adopted it would be increased to £70,000. There had been some increase in their Government rupee securities and in their sterling loans, but that was entirely accidental. The increase in the former arose from the fact that they were used for exchange purposes and belonged entirely to their branches, and that in the latter from the fact that a large sum which was sold last year at a good profit appeared as being held on December 31, it having since been delivered, the contract not being fulfilled till the present year.

Mr. John Borradaile seconded the adoption of the report, which included the declaration of the dividend at 5 per cent., which was agreed to unanimously.

The nomination of Mr. James Murdoch (of Messrs. W. Moran and Co., Calcutta) to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of Mr. A. B. Inglis was confirmed, and the retiring directors re-elected, the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the general manager and the other officers of the bank and the directors.

LOSS OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "TASMANIA."

The P. and O. steamer *Tasmania*, from Bombay to Marseilles and London, which sailed from Port Said on the 12th inst., and was due to arrive at Marseilles on the 20th, stranded on the night of the 17th on the Monachi Rocks, a group of islets surrounded by reefs extending over a space of nearly two miles, immediately off the south coast of Corsica, and on the north-east shore of the Straits of Bonifacio. The captain, two of the officers, and twenty-two of the Lascar stokers lost their lives. Of the passengers, seventy-four women and children were safely conveyed to shore in one of the *Tasmania's* boats. The remainder passed the night on the stern of the *Tasmania*, the only part of the vessel not submerged, and next morning an English and a French yacht began the work of rescuing the shipwrecked people, who were taken to Ajaccio, where the authorities placed the Lazaretto and Civil Hospital at their disposal. It is remarkable that the loss of the *Tasmania* was immediately followed by another disaster. The French yacht *Magali*, returning from the regatta at Nice, was run into and sunk by the P. and O. steamer *Chusan*, which was on its way to Ajaccio to take on board the shipwrecked passengers and crew of the *Tasmania*. The yacht was completely cut in two. The captain and two of her crew of eight men were drowned. The *Chusan* picked up the survivors, and subsequently transferred them to the mail steamer *Amazon*, bound for Marseilles. The passengers and the survivors of the crew of the *Tasmania* reached Marseilles on board the *Chusan* on the 21st inst. Subjoined is a list of the passengers for London:—The Earl of Buckinghamshire, Col. and Mrs. Ostrehan and child and infant, Miss Ostrehan, Mrs. and Miss M'Ivor, Mr. D. M. Lister, Mr. H. Rustomjee, Mr. J. Coles, Mr. O. Oertel, Mr. R. H. Rustomjee, Mr. B. H. Rustomjee, Mr. Duff Bruce, Mr. J. A. Bridges, Mr. H. N. Harris, Mr. E. B. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilds and three children, Dr. Roughton, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Ross, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Woodhouse, Miss French, Captain Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Chope and child, Mr. R. H. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cole, child, and two infants, Captain Yate, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Story and infant, Mr. Pilkington, Rev. J. H. Mackay. The following, who had booked for Marseilles, were also on board:—Sir H. Edward and Lady Bradford and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Vowell and child, Sir Bradford Leslie and two children, Mr. A. Macdonald, Mr. Hadenfeldt, Mr. Bernhard, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Crawford, Mr. J. W. Grant, Major Cameron, Mrs. Truman, Mrs. Langley, Miss Langley, General W. Goodfellow, Lieutenant-Colonel Poole, Brigade-Surgeon George S. Sutherland, Mr. L. E. D. Rose, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. V. Pont

and two children, Mr. Ryder, Mrs. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child Mr. E. Gallois, Mrs. Westland, and Mrs. Butts and infant.

The *Tasmania* was a comparatively new vessel, having been launched at Greenock three years ago. She was a screw steamship, built of steel and of 4,488 tons gross, 400ft. long, 45ft. beam, and 28ft. deep. She left Bombay about three weeks ago, and was advertised to sail from the Albert Docks, London, on her return trip to the Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay, &c., on May 12. The *Tasmania* carried a crew of about 160 Lascars, and was commanded by Captain Perrins. It appears that the captain was killed by the fall of a mast, and the other two officers lost were washed away by a wave. The value of the cargo on board is estimated at £76,800.

A passenger on board the *Tasmania* gives the following account of the disaster:—I was lying awake in my berth when the vessel went with full force on the rocks. When I arrived on deck I found they were lowering the boats on the starboard side. There was a heavy sea and a cold biting wind. Out of eight boats only four were launched successfully, the others being smashed by the waves. All the ladies on board came on deck, partially clothed; but everybody was admirably composed, and there was no shrieking or confusion. The women were placed on the bridge, and remained there quietly awaiting orders, though they were constantly drenched by the waves, which washed clean over the vessel. At nine A.M. all the women and children had left the vessel, with two exceptions—viz., Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Piggott, who refused to leave their husbands. The boats left and reached the shore safely. The passengers, after walking for some hours over rocks and scrub, found refuge in a farmhouse. Nothing could exceed the kindness with which they were treated by the country people, who placed all they had at their disposal, and gave up their rooms, cloths, and all they possessed, for the comfort of the shipwrecked people. They were sent in carts to Propiano, and thence to Ajaccio, where they found the *Chusan*. After the departure of the women the storm increased to such a degree that it would have been impossible to launch anything in the way of boats. The officers and crew, with the assistance of the passengers, proceeded to make rafts out of spars, &c. One was launched and lashed alongside. The second was just finished when a sea washed it overboard. Meanwhile the native firemen took possession of the second raft, and in defiance of the commands of the chief officer cut the rope and made for the shore, where they arrived with eight dead from exposure. Then the captain in making an attempt to procure the ship's papers from the chart-room was struck and knocked over by the wreckage. He was lying on his back, and cried out, "For God's sake, take this thing off my chest." Major Cooper, aide-de-camp of the Viceroy, the chief officer, and one of the stewards rushed to help him, but were too late, for a heavy sea broke over the vessel and washed him, feet forward, towards the fore part of the steamer, which was completely submerged, and he was never seen again. By this time all of us were numbed with cold, and exhausted, and the passengers and crew congregated in the stern, which was elevated, and in the smoking-room, and some sought refuge in the rigging, where several perished from cold, and the rest were obliged to descend. We expected the vessel to break up every instant, and plunge us into eternity. The smoking-room, in spite of the windows being knocked out, was suffocating from the number of people crowded in it. It resembled the Black Hole of Calcutta. There were seventy people in a cabin twelve feet by sixteen feet. Besides this, the floor was covered with pieces of broken glass, and the poor Lascars were lying about everywhere. The wind continued until eleven P.M., and the sea was still high at twelve. Eighteen Lascars died of exposure during the night.

INDIAN PRO-CONSULS.—The *Sind Times* thinks it would be of incalculable advantage to the interests of the Empire if the three Lieutenant-Governorships in India could be filled up in the same way as the Governorships of Madras and Bombay. The paper says:—"If the large numbers of Madras and Bombay civilians are content with getting all but the two highest offices, the Bengal and Punjab civilians cannot complain of any special hardship if they cease to be generally eligible for Lieutenant-Governorships."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S STATUE.—On March 31st his Excellency the Governor unveiled the statue of Sir Richard Temple, late Governor of Bombay, which has been placed in position on the Esplanade opposite the Public Works offices. At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay held in the Town Hall on the 12th March, 1880, under the presidency of Sir Michael Westropp, then Chief Justice, it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, to raise funds by subscription for a statue of Sir Richard Temple to be placed in some conspicuous part of the city. Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Dosabhoj Framjee, C.S.I., were appointed secretaries to the committee entrusted with carrying the resolution into effect. The funds subscribed amounted in all to Rs. 18,000. The statue has been made by Mr. B. Brock, the well-known sculptor, who is now engaged upon a statue of the late Sir Bartle Frere. On the departure of Sir Michael Westropp, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley was appointed, and has ever since continued to be chairman of the committee. The statue was received in Bombay some six months ago, and has been erected, at the cost of the subscribers, by Khan Bahadur M. C. Munzban, Executive Engineer at the Presidency. It will be enclosed by an ornamental iron railing. At the ceremony Mr. Justice Bayley, as chairman of the committee, briefly stated the circumstances under which the statue was voted to Sir Richard Temple, his Excellency the Governor then performed the unveiling ceremony.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 17, City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; Eden Hall (s), Kurrachee.—18, Thames (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY April 18, Siam (s), London.—22, Clan Macdonald (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 19, Werneth Hall (s), Kurrachee.—20, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.—22, Hispania (s), Calcutta.—23, Etoile (s), Bombay; City of Bombay (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—April 23, Quetta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, April 28; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 5; from Brindisi, May 9.

For Malta: Lieut. Hon. N. Colborne, Rev. W. A. Hunter.
For Bombay: Mrs. Adam, Miss Anstruther, Mr. C. G. Barton, Mr. Little. From Brindisi: Mr. Walter Saise, Major Baird, General Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.
For Port Said: Rev. Hamilton Blyth, Mr. A. B. Cobb.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 12; from Brindisi, May 16.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Kensington, Miss Waddington. From Suez: Major A. Watson. From Brindisi: Mr. H. C. Rund, Lieut. Merriman, Lieut.-Col. P. J. Maitland, Lieut.-Col. Brudskeet.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 12; from Brindisi, May 16.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Spalding.
For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Rolfe.
For Colombo: Mr. Barnard, Mr. Cumberpatch.
For Port Said: Mr. E. L. Mocatta.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, May 12; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, May 19; from Brindisi, May 23.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Henrichs, Mr. G. S. Leonard, Mr. G. Garnett. From Brindisi: Col. Collett, Mr. J. Jardine, Mr. Shubrick.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, May 19; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, May 26; from Brindisi, May 30.

For Madras: Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and two infants.
For Bombay: Mr. G. Garnett.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ferguson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson and three children, Mrs. Thomson and two children, Mr. C. Thomson, Mr. C. S. Morris, Mrs. Gray and two children, Mr. P. L. Brock, Mrs. Cantlay and child, Mrs. Allport and child.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Z. Bullock, Miss Bullock.
For Madras: Surgeon-Major L. Beech, Mr. L. C. Liebenrood, Colonel C. S. Steward.
For Calcutta: Miss Eva O'Keefe, Mrs. Hodge.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail May 4.

For Bombay: Master Bertram Connell.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, passed Malta for Dunkirk, April 10.

From Bombay: Dr. Fairweather, Mrs. Fairweather, children and nurse, Major and Mrs. Dundas and three children, Miss Hulford, Mr. C. H. Brown, Mr. C. E. Chase, Mr. W. J. Seevewright.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, arrived at London, April 18.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Gibbon, two children and ayah, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Muir, Mr. A. K. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Rustrick, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Hunter, Colonel and Mrs. Collum, child and European nurse, Mr. Ayerst, Mr. Congdon, Mr. and Mrs. Souvener, children and ayah, Mr. J. Moreno, Master H. W. Moreno, Mr. C. E. Sykes, Mr. A. A. Fernie, Mr. J. A. Fink, Mr. L. G. Fink, Mrs. Coutts (to Port Said).

From Madras: Rev. J. Cooling, Mrs. Cooling, Master Percy and Master Frank Cooling, infant and ayah, Rev. and Mrs. Sawday, four children and ayah, Mrs. J. Adams, Mrs. Standen, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer.
From Colombo: Mrs. Edward Young.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed April 20.

For Colombo: Mr. Walter E. Mathew, Mr. Yates, Mr. Powell, Mr. Wm. B. Seton, Mr. Frank Duncan.
For Madras: Mr. H. Sweet, Mr. Stephens.
For Calcutta: Mr. H. R. Trafford, Mrs. John Forbes, Miss Forbes and two children, Mr. W. W. Murray-Menzies.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed April 23.

For Bombay: Miss Lamb.
For Kurrachee: Major G. T. Morris.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail April 30.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Croombe
For Calcutta: Mr. Jebb.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail May 14.

For Colombo: Mr. A. H. Roe.
For Calcutta: Mr. James H. Ferguson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, April 4.

From London: Dr. G. Watt, Miss J. Watt, Captain Drummond, Lieuts. Waterfield, Butler, Ward, Browne, Molyneux, Nolan, Beresford, Muriel, Renton, Benn, Beynon, Tod, Creagh, Chitty, Carey, Vaughan, Leicester, Roome, Dale, Tweddell, Badcock, Grove, Rowcroft, Wikeley, Grenfell, Greathead, Beddingfield, Wood, Orr, Isham, Richardson, Hancock, Mr. Chipp, R.N., Mr. Bryant, Mrs. Lester, Mr. Hormazdji.

From Venice: Mr. Dodo, Mr. Punnett, Mr. Stork, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Captain Temple, Dr. Mookerjee, Mr. W. B. Smith, Rev. P. R. Mackay, Colonel Worsley, Colonel Firth, Mr. H. Graves.

From Suez: Mr. G. Dattari, Mr. C. Agelasto.

From Aden: Mr. G. H. Tait.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. Seaton, April 17.

From Bombay: Mr. W. W. Bull, Mr. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Campbell and son, Colonel Townsend, Miss Keighley, Mr. W. H. Hill, Mrs. Hill and two infants, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie and family, Major-General Dandridge, Mrs. Dandridge, Mrs. Warden, Miss Sellon, Capt. and Mrs. Shortland, Mrs. LeMesurier, Colonel Fellowes, Mr. C. H. Hibbert, Mrs. Hibbert, Miss Marria, Mr. A. Thorn, Major Dashwood, Colonel Tod, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Snow, Mrs. McDowell and child, Mr. R. H. Warnford, Mr. F. Napier.

From Suez: Lady Vaux of Harrowden, Miss Matheson, Major Howlayne, Mr. and Mrs. Fielden, Mr. and Miss Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Harris and son, Major Carden, Dr. Boase.

From Malta: Mrs. Tabor, Miss Burke, Mr. G. A. Perry, Rev. E. Reardon, Major Proudfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Mr. J. Morrison, Lieut. Hailstone, R.N.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. E. Stewart, left Bombay April 8.

For London: Mrs. Rutledge, Miss Phillips, Mr. J. E. Gill, Mr. D. N. Reid, Mr. T. Carter, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. A. H. J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. W. A. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Middleton, Mrs. Mayne and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope and child, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Burton, Mrs. Willoughby, Dr. Kernot, Mrs. Chapman and infant, Captain J. A. Hay, Mrs. Faulding, Mr. J. E. Evans, Colonel and Mrs. Biddy and two children, Mrs. Sydney Grant, Mr. F. Baker, Mrs. Stent and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sands and child, Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson and infant, Mr. T. Ne Sier, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Hon. W. G. Scott, Mr. Jones, Mr. Mecklenburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and infant, Mr. Benson, Mrs. J. Francis, Mr. C. Berford, Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Walker, Mrs. Stern, two children and infant, Miss King, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Ellis and two infants, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mrs. Moncreffe and two children, Mrs. Travers, Colonel and Mrs. Ryves and child, Mrs. Langtry, Captain Rainer, Captain Pipon, Mr. Stuart Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Fernon, Mr. D. K. Maclean, Mr. C. E. Kane, Mr. Raiside, Mr. King.

For Brindisi: H.H. the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, H.H. the Maharane of Kuch Behar, two children and infant, Sir Charles Aitchison, Lady Aitchison, Captain Dunlop Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gibbon and child, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Jukes, Colonel and Mrs. Corrie Bird, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Wilton, Mr. R. Shannon, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. R. D. Broadfoot, Mr. J. Scott, Capt. Watkins, Colonel Kemble, Major W. Lock, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bignell, four children and infant, Colonel Minto Elliott, Major A. W. H. Hornsby, Mr. J. C. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. Rantenberg, Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Major Tweed, Lieut. W. G. Wyld, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Vernon, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. John Mackintosh.

For Suez: Mr. M. F. Kennard.

For Gibraltar: Mr. P. Ralli.

For Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Crawford and child, Mr. Arthur Herbert.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. G. Dunn and two children.

Per s.s. *Nepaul*, Captain Cole, from London, April 21.

For Bombay: Mr. F. N. Todd, Mrs. Crawley Boevey and child, Mr. J. M. McDonald, R.N., Lieut. Witham, Mrs. Chapman.

For Colombo: Mrs. Kellon, Mr. Kay Shuttleworth.

For Madras: Mr. Eyre.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. A. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. Ross.

For Suez: Mr. W. J. Morrison.

For Port Said: Mrs. White, Mrs. Moran, Quartermaster-Sergeant White.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Nizam*, Captain R. Haselwood, sailing on April 15.

For London: Colonel T. H. Brooke, Mr. Playfair, Mr. F. Rawson, Captain Faber, Mr. Maguire, Colonel Hennessey, Mr. F. D. Fowler, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mr. C. A. Lawson, Rev. E. Beale, Miss Cooke, Sirdar Perm Sing, Major-General F. J. Murray, General J. H. Gordon, Mr. A. Morse, Mr. Pherozshaw M. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Framjee D. Petit.

For Brindisi: Rev. W. Hooper, Miss Hooper, Mr. T. H. Thomson, Mr. A. S. Crabbe, Miss Deedes, Mr. F. G. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Oldham, Miss Oldham, Captain and Mrs. Scott, Mr. D. B. Horn, Mr. Lewis Moor, Mr. J. A. Rundle, Baron Dornberg, Mr. J. B. Short, Mr. Kirk, Mr. R. G. Wait, Mr. R. Tilley, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Cameron Arrol, Mr. H. Chalmers, Colonel Barton Brooke, Mr. Lillingston, Monseigneur A. Agliardi, Rev. Zardochi, Mr. and Mrs. Witts and two children.

For Venice: Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. A. MacMillan, Mr. W. H. White, Mr. Otto Möller, Mr. E. Horn.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 93½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to	100½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	107	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	199	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	101	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	Rs. 74½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	640

EXCHANGE BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	108

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	890
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	225
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	400
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	140
Colaba ...	1,880	50	56½
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	110
East India ...	1,000	150	1,310
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,675
French ...	all	80	590
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangnam ...	450	45	380
Morantille ...	125	7½	90
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	402½
Munmar M. ...	all	40	240
New Berar ...	500	60	510
New Indian ...	125	0	97½
Prince of Wales ...	400	80	385
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,205
Shud ...	750	75	580
Volkart ...	500	45	610

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Almedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	570
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	410
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	93
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	80	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	840
Central India ...	500	35	790
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	500
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,040
Empress Co. ...	all	25	640
Frankie Potit ...	1,000	25	630
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	155
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	750
Ittingunghat Mill ...	500	60	650
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	800
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	420
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,295
James Greaves ...	500	25	565
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jowraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,090
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	830
Ktatao Mackungee ...	1,000	10	780
Leopold ...	100	5	182
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,700
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	680
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	—	1,105
Mazagon ...	250	9	170
Morari Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,330
Nalgam ...	100	—	70
National ...	1,000	40	375
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	775
Oriental ...	625	15	505
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	6½	123
Prince of Wales ...	500	80	75
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,580
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,200
Soondorad ...	1,000	50	605
Southern India ...	500	20	280
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	235
Victori Mills ...	1,000	35	475
Western India ...	1,000	50	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr. ct.	1,800
Dp. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-12-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-6	do.	830
New £18 Shares ...	—	do.	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	215
Bombay Ice Co. ...	600	112
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,600
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	40
Karachee Laning and Shipping ...	500	235

Kemp & Co. ...	175	335
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,190
Thacker and Co. ...	all	187

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—April 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 95 8 to	—
1½ of 1870 (1885) ...	99 2 to	—
1½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 6 to	99 8
1½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 6 to	99 8
1½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1835) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1868 (1886) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1873 (1893) ...	99 10 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1903) ...	99 10 to	—
1½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94 4 to	94 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	135 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	135 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	817½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	150 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to
National of India ...	£12½	107 to
Rohilkund Kumron ...	100	103 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to
Unconventured Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100	120 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	145 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	68 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,550 to 1,550
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6½	91 to
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	7 to
Bengal Mills Co. ...	£100	1,200 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	100	85 to
Bowman Cotton Mills ...	445	280 to 235
Budje-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	59 to 60
Burakur Coal ...	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	60 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	102 to
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	103 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	40 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	105 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	28 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	120 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	10 to
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	205 to
Gouropore ...	100	65 to 68
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to 88
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	65 to 68
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	94 to 95
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	93 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	105 to 110
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	295 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	130 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	110 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	60 to 65
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	105 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	45 to
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	43 to 44
Riverside Press ...	90	30 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
Seslopore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	88 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	28 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	61 to 62

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable Assam ...	100	Liquidation.
Amulckie ...	100	6½ to
Aruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	85 to
Assam ...	£20	53 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Bongal (Cachar) ...	100	84 to
Do. contributory ...	80	21 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	100 to
Do. contributory ...	100	40 to
Burkiola (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Central Cachar ...	200	99 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to
Chaudypore (Cachar) ...	100	55 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	40 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Coocheola (Cachar) ...	100	29 to
Darjiling ...	100	100 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	100	22 to
Dohra Doon ...	100	45 to
Dossai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Dhunsiri ...	100	95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	25 to 26
Eastern Cachar ...	100	21 to 23
East India, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	30 to 32
Endogram ...	10	100 to
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	150 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	12 to 14

Holta (Kangra) ...	103	60 to
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	95 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	35 to
Indian Terai ...	500	455 to
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	103	85 to 33
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	80 to
Do. contributory ...	200	70 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	193 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	103	85 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	103	55 to
Loobah ...	100	118 to 121
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	103	16 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to
Do. contributory ...	90	7 to 8
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to
Pankabaree (Darjiling) ...	103	59 to
Puttarea (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	103	110 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	80 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	42 to 43
Soom (Darjiling) ...	103	79 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	103	86 to 87
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	10 to
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to 102
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	99 to
Tukwar (Darjiling) ...	200	103 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to

LONDON.—April 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1918, 8p. all pd. ...	88½ to 89½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	90½ to 10½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	99½ to 100½
4 India Encased Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1892 and 1893 ...	105 to 107
4 Do. 1883-8 ...	103 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	107 to 109
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	109 to 114
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	—
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. ...	100 to 103
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ...	107 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ...	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c. ...	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ p. c. ...	105 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	8	7½ to 8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 4½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	103	162 to 164
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22½ to 22
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	22½ to 23
Do. Ann. B, £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p. c. ...	—	116 to 119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ...	100	149 to 151
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ...	100	128 to 128
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p. c. ...	100	99 to 101
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 103 ...	—	22½ to 23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 ...	5	24½ to 25½

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., 18 mos., fr. April 8, '86, B.
Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '86, M.
Aitchison, Bde. Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '86, B.
Alexander, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 19, '86, B.
Aloes, Maj. M. A., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. J. W. M., S.C., 1 yr. 136dys., fr. Nov. 6, '86, B.
Andrews, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, M.
Ansley, Lieut. J. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 2 yrs., fr. June 30, '85, M.
Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1 yr. 9dys., fr. Mar. 9, '86, B.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., B.

Baber, Lieut.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Babington, Maj. S., S.C., 1 yr. 10dys., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Bailey, Maj. T. J., S.C., B.
Banks, Surg.-Maj. S. O. B., 1 yr. 174dys., fr. May 1, '86, B.
Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L., 18 mos., fr. May 7, '86, B.
Beggie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.
Beresford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 227dys., fr. Nov. 9, '85, B.
Birch, Col. A. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '86, B.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Bishop, Maj. L. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 21, '86, B.
Blyth, Capt. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '87, B.
Bonavia, Bde. Surg. E., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.
Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Bredin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '87, M.
Bretonet, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Briscoe, Capt. B., S.C., fr. Apr. 25, '86, B.
Briscoe, Capt. H. M., S.C., B.
Broome, Lieut. R. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Brown, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '86, B.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '84, B.
Brown, Capt. G. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '86, B.
Brown, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brownlow, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 2, '87, B.
Brownlow, Maj. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Bruce, Lieut.-Col. T. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '86, B.
Budd, Col. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '86, M.
Bulkeley, Lt.-Col. H. P., S.C., 6 mos., B.
Burlton-Bennet, Maj. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '87, B.
Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr. 265dys., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.

Cama, Surg. R. H., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 6, '86, M.
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, R.
Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 30, '86, B.
Castellari, Hon. Capt. R. F., 14 mos., fr. May 20, '86, B.
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, B.
Chamier, Capt. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 279dys., fr. Aug. '86, B.
Channer, Capt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Clarke, Major S. C., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr. 504dys., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '86, M.
Cloete, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Coles, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.
Collett, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Cologan, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 276dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '86, B.
Cook, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '87, B.
Cooke, Lieut. W. N. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '86, M.
Corbyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M.
Cox, Lieut. C. L. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '85, B.
Cripps, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 12, '86, B.
Crommelin, Lieut. C. Y., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '87, B.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
Currie, Lieut.-Col. A., Cav., 1 yr. 116dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86, B.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '83, M.
Davidson, Lt.-Col. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '86, B.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. McE., 17 mos., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.
Dixie, Capt. J. E., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B.
Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 11, '86, M.
Dittmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.
Dobbie, Lt. H. H., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '86, B.
Dobbie, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Duncan, Bde. Surg. J., 18 ms., fr. April 5, '86, B.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 215dys., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.

Edwards, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, B.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Egan-Smith, Col. C. B., C.S.I., Inf., M.
Evans, Col. H. M., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 6, '86, B.

Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 8, '85, B.
Fasken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '86, B.
Fellows, Col. S., S.C., B.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Finden, Surg.-Maj. W., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.
FitzGerald, Lieut.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Capt. C. M., S.C., 2 yrs., June 29, '86, B.
Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Col. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs. 6ms., fr. Mar. 18, '86, B.
Ford, Lieut.-Col. W. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '86, M.
Fox, Maj. H. C., R.E., 1 yr. 121dys., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B.
Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.
Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Gaitkoll, Capt. H. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, M.
Galloway, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, B.

Garrett, Capt. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, B.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, B.
Gerard, Col. M. G. C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Glascok, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 1 yr. 250dys., fr. Oct. 31, '86, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Gold-mid, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '86, B.
Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.
Gordon, Lieut. P. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 213dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Greig, Col. J. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, B.
Grogg, Surg.-Maj. W. H., 1 yr., fr. July 7, '86, B.
Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 17, '86, B.
Gurdon, Col. E. F., S.C., 1 yr. 97dys., fr. Aug. 3, '86, B.

Haig, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Hales, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hall, Hon. Surg. F. W., 214dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B.
Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.
Hamilton, Lieut. C. de C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, B.
Hamilton, Surg. H., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.
Harris, Lt.-Col. C. J. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '86, M.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hawes, Lt.-Col. A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '87, B.
Hawkins, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, B.
Heath, Capt. H. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Reavisdie, Maj. W. J., R.E., 525dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.
Henderson, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '87, B.
Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '86, B.
Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 10, '86, B.
Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.
Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hole, Lt.-Col. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.
Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. J. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hooper, Lieut.-Col. W. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 13, '86, M.
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.
Houghton, Col. K., S.C., 120dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hunt, Col. J. V. C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 291dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunt, Col. R. A., C. Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 24, '85, B.

Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr. 116dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Iremonger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M.
Irving-Noble, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.
Jacob, Col. W. Y. F., S.C., B.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jameson, Surg. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Jameson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Jerome, Capt. H. J. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B.
Jeunes, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '86, M.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Surg.-Maj. H., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Col. J., C.S.I., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Johnstone, Maj. W. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '86, M.
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr. 7dys., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.
Judge, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, B.
Justice, Lieut. C. Le G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '87, B.

Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keen, Col. F. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '86, B.
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G. C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Kirke, Lt.-Col. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.
Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Kunhardt, Capt. H. G., R.E., 1 yr. 273dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.
Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 229dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, M.

Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Le Messurier, Col. A., C.I.E., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.
Leslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 21 ms., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 1 yr., B.
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 335dys., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Loch, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., S.C., M.
Loudens, Col. T. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., M.
Lucas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 29, '86, B.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.
Macdonnell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.
Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 347dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.
MacKenzie, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '86, B.
MacKenzie, Surg. A. W., 17 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Macmahon, Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '87, M.
Macpherson, Maj. J. L., R.E., 273dys., fr. May 21, '86, B.
Magun, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 21 ms., fr. Dec. 28, '85, M.
Meguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.
Mansfield, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 8, '86, B.
Mardall, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, B.
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R.E., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.
Maxwell, Capt. H. St. P., 1 yr. 128dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.
Maxwell, Capt. H. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J. M. D., 18 ms., fr. June 15, '86, B.
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. W., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
McCullagh, Maj. J. R., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.
McDermott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McNeile, Col. J. M., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 16, '86, B.
Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Moikiejohn, M. J. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 18 ms., fr. May 1, '85, B.
Michell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 21 ms., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Minchin, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '87, B.
Money, Capt. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '87, B.
Money, Capt. E. E., S.C., B.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.
Montolito, Surg. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '86, B.
Montresor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Moore, Col. H., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Moore, Lt.-Col. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr. 124dys., fr. Jan. 29, '86, B.

Muir, Lt.-Col. W. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Mullen, Surg.-Maj. T. F., M.D., B.
Munro, Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.
Murphy, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 8 mos., fr. Jan. 13, '87, B.

Neville, Maj. J. P. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '86, B.
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Newmarb, Maj.-Gen. O. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Newham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Newman, Surg.-Maj. J. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 22, '86, B.
Newnam-Smith, Capt. E. D., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.
Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Nicholson, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '86, B.
Noire, Col. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, M.
Nolan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.
Norton, Lieut. C. E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 7, '84, B.
Nutt, Lt.-Col. H. L., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 13, '86, B.

Olivier, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '86, B.
O'Mealy, Capt. W. A., D.O., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.
O'Manney, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B.

Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Passy, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.
Patch, Maj. R., S.C., 5 mos., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Penny, Bde. Surg. J. C., M.D., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Peyton, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '86, B.
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 9, '85, B.
Pitt, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 90dys., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Plowden, Capt. W. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, B.
Porcelli, Capt. A., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Power, Surg.-Maj. R. V., 16 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Pratt, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '87, B.
Preston, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 31, '86, M.
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Quinn, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '87, B.

Ramsden, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Ratcliffe, Capt. A. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. L. M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, M.
Rawson, Capt. C. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reid, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '86, B.
Rideout, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., 18 ms., fr. May 19, '86, M.
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 176dys., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M.
Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Rochford, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Rogers, Maj. M. H., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '86, B.
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.
Rowcroft, Col. G. C., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr. 45dys., fr. July 13, '86, M.
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.

Sandeman, Col. Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 217dys., fr. April 23, '86, B.

Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 14 mos., fr. April 1, '86, B.
Sandys, Capt. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Sanlez, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Sargent, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 17, '86, B.
Scott, Lt.-Col. T. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Seaman, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '86, B.
Shakespeare, Lieut. G. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 23, '84, M.
Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., fr. Jan. 15, '87, B.
Shipley, Lieut. M. C., S.C., B.
Simpson, Capt. C. L., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M.
Simpson, Lt.-Col. R. J. B., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.
Simpson, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 22, '86, B.
Smart, Capt. A. W., R.E., 1 yr. 188dys., fr. July 24, '86, M.
Smith, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, M.
Smith, Maj. P. W., Inf., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 32, '85, B.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '87, B.
Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 300dys., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Steele, Lieut. St. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, B.
Stewart, Col. C. E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.

Stewart, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr. 209dys., fr. Jan. 7, '86, B.
Stewart, Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. March 5, '85, B.
Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Stewart, Lieut.-Col. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 14 Sept. '86, B.
St. John, Col. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '86, M.
Stretzell, Maj. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '86, B.
Strickland, Col. W. G. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 18, '86, M.
Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., B.
Sturmer, Surg. A. J., 18 mos., fr. June 30, '86, M.
Swanston, Lieut. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, M.
Swift, Lieut.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '86, M.
Swin y, Col. J., S.C., 332dys., fr. April 30, '86, M.

Talbot, Maj. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '87, B.
Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.
Temple, Lt.-Col. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.
Thomas, Lieut.-Col. F. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B.
Thomas, Lt.-Col. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 21, '86, M.
Thomas, Surg. Maj. J. B., 1 yr. 95dys., fr. May 7, '83, M.
Thompson, Maj. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, B.
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.
Thornhill, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '86, M.
Trail, Col. D. H., R.E., 16 mos., fr. June 6, '86, M.
Trotter, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '86, B.
Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 2 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Vallings, Lieut.-Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '86, B.
Vanderzee, Lt.-Col. F. H., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '86, M.
Vaenonen, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B.
Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Vyvyan, Lieut.-Col. B. G., Inf., 1 yr. 245dys., fr. Feb. 25, '86, B.

Wace, Capt. E.C., D.S.O., R.A., 18 ms., fr. June 6, '86, B.
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In the case of Stock transferable at the Bank of Ireland, and of Certificates issued in respect thereof, the forms must be obtained from the Accountant-General's Office at the Bank of Ireland, and the assents must be delivered at that Office on or before the 1st June, 1887, as aforesaid.

A Bill will be introduced into Parliament to make Powers of Attorney and Requests for transmission of Dividend Warrants by post relating to India £4 per Cent. Stock surrendered as above, applicable to India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock.

It is the intention of the Secretary of State in Council that all holders of India £4 per Cent. Stock or India £4 per Cent. Stock Certificates who do not, on or before Wednesday, the 1st June, 1887, signify in the manner above prescribed their assent to accept India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock or India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock Certificates in lieu thereof, shall be paid off at par on the 10th October, 1888, due notice of the repayment being in that case given in October, 1887.

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A PAMPHLET BY

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 15th April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 13th April; and from Calcutta to the 12th April.

THE situation in Afghanistan is serious. The insurrection of the Ghilzais is spreading, and the Ameer is reported to be alarmed at the dimensions it is assuming. Some of the reports that have reached India, however, are greatly exaggerated.

THE Hotak Ghilzais have attacked and killed the Governor of Maruf, who was on his way to assist the Kandahar troops in dispersing the insurgents.

THE Ghilzais in the Ghazni district are reported to have offered the throne to a local Mullah, who refused it on religious grounds, but advised them to make Mir Alam Khan, who headed the rebellion last year, the Ghilzai Ameer.

COMMUNICATION has been re-established between Kandahar and Cabul.

COLONEL MIRZA ATAULLAH KHAN, our Envoy at Cabul, who was on short leave in India, has now started to rejoin his post. He had an interview with the Viceroy at Saharanpur before leaving for Peshawur.

THE VICEROY'S plans are changed. He will now remain till the 23rd of this month at Dehra, whence he has made an excursion to Mussoorie. He will also probably pay a visit to Hurdwar.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has completed his tour of frontier inspection, and is now on the way to Simla.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT are now at Mahabeshwar. At Panchguni, a few days ago, a smart shower of hailstones fell. Some of the stones are said to have been as large as pigeons' eggs.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA, having returned from Ceylon, has gone to Mahabeshwar. It is probable that he will visit England soon.

MR. J. B. PEILE, C.S.I., who officiated as Member of Council during Sir Stuart Bayley's absence, will again take over charge of the Home Office portfolio on the 9th instant, consequent on Sir Charles Aitchison leaving for England.

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT expects to leave Burma for India early in May.

A HURRICANE swept over Bhamo on the 4th inst., destroying the European barracks. One man was killed and several injured.

AN affray has occurred at Mandalay between some of the Munster Fusiliers and several men of the Somersetshire Regiment. The former fired their rifles, but without doing any damage. A court-martial will be held.

By the bombardment of Zanzibar the British Indian subjects have suffered very greatly, both physically and in estate. The merchants with their families escaped into the bush, where they had to take shelter for five days. They then marched to a neighbouring station, subsisting for several days on roots and plants.

THE annual pig-sticking meet in Guzerat has just come to an end. The Guzerat Cup has this year been won by Colonel Bulkeley, of the 17th Bombay Infantry, on Templar. The Pony Cup was won by Dr. E. Tully, who had a bad fall—presumably after taking his spear.

A PARTY of Japanese commercial men, charged by the

merchants of Hiogo to inquire into the workings of Indian Chambers of Commerce, visited Calcutta this week.

MR. E. C. K. OLLIPHANT has been re-appointed Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, but goes home almost immediately for nine months and a-half, during which time Mr. Charles, C.S., will act.

THE publication of the reports respecting a prospective change in the Indian transport system has produced an official statement to the effect that no fundamental alteration is contemplated.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CAMPBELL STEWART, Madras Cavalry, who lately commanded a column in Upper Burma, has assumed command of the Hyderabad Contingent force.

THE last draft from England for the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment has been sent to Pachmarhi depot for the hot season as an experimental measure.

A PETITION with a view to securing improved accommodation on the Bombay Tramways has been presented to H.E. the Governor.

RECENT researches in Java have proved the presence of petroleum there.

THE question of the construction of a line of railway connecting the Rajputana State line with Hyderabad and Karachi *via* Umarnkot is being agitated.

Notes of the Week.

THE state of affairs in Afghanistan still disturbs the serenity of the London Press critics, whose sublime ignorance of anything connected with Afghanistan is amusing as well as appalling. Curious comments are being made upon an extraordinary telegram from Calcutta, stating that, in case the present Ameer of Afghanistan is defeated and dethroned by the rebellious tribes now in arms against him, measures will be taken by England and Russia to place a ruler in that country who will be in the confidence of these two great Powers.

FARCE could hardly go further. It is within the limits of possibility that Afghanistan may in time become altogether under British or Russian influence, but a joint occupation of Afghanistan by Russia and England, or under a chief appointed by them, is too much of a joke, especially if it is to be accepted as a fact that Russia is determined within measurable time to try and wrest the Empire of India from us.

As this determination of Russia is now a settled belief amongst English critics who write on Afghan and Indian affairs, it surely might be well to stop the further continuance of the farce of the Afghanistan Boundary Commission. To be disputing about settling a matter of boundary pillars which nobody has the slightest intention of regarding in case of war complications is too ridiculous. The farce of the Boundary Commission ought to be put a stop to at once. It has hitherto done no good, and is not likely to do so now.

THE authority of the Ameer Abdul Rahman has not, says the *Pioneer*, apparently been completely set at naught in Eastern Afghanistan, though the Ghilzais have ventured on skirmishing with his troops. Communication between Cabul and Kandahar has been re-established, showing that the main points on the route are still held by the Ameer's officials. Kelat-i-Ghilzai has hitherto been garrisoned by *kasidars*, poorly armed irregular levies, but the Ameer is likely to send regular troops there. The Ameer is still at Cabul according to the latest news received at Peshawur, and it is not known whether he will lead his troops personally. Last year, it may be remembered, his commander-in-chief, Gholam Hyder, suppressed the Andari revolt near Ghazni without the least difficulty.

It is reported that the Maharajah Pertab Singh, Prime Minister of Jodhpur, visits England at the special invita-

tion of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He has taken with him the old and precious stones which Akbar, Alungeer, Jehangeer, and Aurungzebe presented to Ajeet Singh, and the valuables looted at the fall of Ahmedabad. The aggregate worth of the whole is about twelve lakhs of rupees.

A LETTER relating to Tantia Bheel, the notorious dacoit, which recently appeared in the *Indian Mirror*, is attracting considerable attention. The writer of the letter, who signs himself "A Non-Official European," says:—

Tantia Bheel is the one romantic character left in India, and where would be the poetry of the Central Provinces without its Rob Boy. Tania Bheel was a model zemindar, a good citizen, and an upright man, till he was driven to the woods and forests by official oppression. You, no doubt, have heard of "Naboth's Vineyard." Well, Tania Bheel's was a very similar case. If you had ever experienced official oppression, as I have, you too would sympathise with Tania Bheel as I do, with my whole heart, with my whole soul, and with all my strength. Tania Bheel is the most popular man in the Central Provinces, the uncrowned king of the peasantry. Not a man of a populace would betray him for love or fear of anything whatsoever, nor for bags of gold. He never oppresses the poor, honest, labouring man, but, on the contrary, assists such with the wealth he annexes from the undeserving rich. The only people that hate and fear him are oppressive and unjust officials, tyrannical and rapacious landlords, and miserly and usurious bunniahs.

In commenting upon this letter the *Indian Daily News* says that it has been told that "Tantia is neither a Bheel, nor an aggrieved landed proprietor, but an old rebel, and it is said that, with a view to bring him to justice, a certain Native suggested to the Government that some steps might be taken for that purpose."

THE announcement that the Maharaja Scindhia has invested part of the hoardings of that State in British securities is being very favourably commented upon throughout the Native and Anglo-Indian Press. It is said to argue well for Native belief in the stability of English rule. But instead of a joint occupation of Afghanistan by England and Russia—as some critics propose—a happier idea has been raised, namely, that a little gentle pressure should be put on the present Ameer to induce him, by the promise of 4 per cent., to invest a few crores of his money in India when it is thought that we should then have no further anxiety about our North-West Frontier. The chief difficulty, however, in carrying his Highness to adopt this happy consummation might be the smallness of the interest. As he is possibly at the present moment screwing 400 per cent. out of his subjects, in the way of taxation and octroi duties, 4 per cent. from the British Government might not seem to him an over-attractive investment for his spare capital.

MADRAS, says the *Pioneer*, is indeed happy in its now Governor Mr. Bourke, as we recently stated, has achieved extraordinary popularity among the not too susceptible Madrasians. His kindness and geniality recall the virtues of his brother, Lord Mayo, and have won the hearts of Europeans and Natives alike. Owing to the death of Lady Margaret Bourke and the disastrous fire in the People's Park, no large entertainments took place at Government House in the early part of January, but in February and March they were most frequent and most popular. Not only at the public breakfasts, a good old Madras custom which he has revived, but on all occasions has the Governor been accessible to the Madras public, whose social and other institutions have found in him a sympathetic adviser, a willing speaker, and an interested patron. The influence Mr. Bourke established so shortly after his arrival enabled him to bring about an *entente cordiale* between different classes in the Presidency town, which gives every promise of being strengthened and maintained, and the great success of the Jubilee celebration throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency, was chiefly due to the personal intervention which such a position rendered possible. It is commonly remarked in Madras that Mr. Bourke must have determined, if energy can do it, to remove from the Province committed to his charge the name sometimes applied to it of the "Benighted." In all his efforts, too, he is being ably seconded by Lady Susan Bourke, whose unaffected kindness and sympathetic interest in local society and its institutions have, as our Madras correspondent recently said, endeared her to all classes of the people.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Since the Public Service Commission separated, nearly two months ago, a sub-committee has been sitting, first at Calcutta, afterwards at Allahabad and Lahore, and has collected a great mass of evidence on various subjects, such as whether engineers trained at Roorkee are fit for the higher appointments in the Public Works Department, whether Natives are competent to take charge of forests, the grievances of telegraph officials, and so on. The committee has now proceeded to Simla, where it will be engaged for some time in inquiring into certain Imperial departments, as well as in arranging and digesting the evidence already taken. When the rains set in, this committee will probably visit Nagpore, Bombay, and Madras. The entire Commission will reassemble here in November to prepare its report, which it is hoped will be ready for submission by the end of the year. The Commission will have no easy task, as the opinions of witnesses are very conflicting, and many of them are wild in the extreme. It is probably a safe prophecy that no very startling changes will result from the inquiry.

It is stated, apparently correctly, that the report of the late Finance Commission contained some remarkable revelations regarding the allowances to clerks accompanying the Government to Simla. Those allowances appear to have been granted on no fixed principle. In many cases they equal, and in some greatly exceed, the clerk's annual salary. It is understood that the Supreme Government is now engaged in considering the subject, and although no change will be made this year, it is probable that orders will be issued for putting the matter on a more satisfactory footing before next summer.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the local newspapers have published a summary of the despatch of the Indian Government to the Secretary of State on the "hill exodus" question. The Government says it is not specially attached to Simla or to any other hill station, but thinks that, if it is to be located in the plains during the summer, Calcutta is an unsuitable place, owing to the distance of the town from the north-west frontier, its unhealthy climate, and the danger of the Government falling under Bengalee influences. It would prefer a new situation, such as Poonah. Formerly, it remarks, when Calcutta was the permanent head-quarters, the Viceroy used to make long tours during which business was brought practically to a standstill—a state of things which is no longer possible. Moreover, the removal to a new locality would necessitate the abandonment of the costly public offices lately erected at Simla. As regards the isolation of Simla the despatch says that the Supreme Government is not brought into direct contact with the people, but is a supervising and controlling agency. It is finally suggested that a permanent location in the plains might deter statesmen of the first rank from accepting the office of Viceroy.

The Native political agitators appear to be concentrating their energies on one point of their programme, namely, representative government for India. Hardly a day passes on which their organs do not contain reports of meetings held in various more or less obscure country towns and villages; and the resolutions passed at those meetings bear so marked a resemblance to one another as at once to suggest the inference that they were drafted by the same hand and issued from one central office. They all concluded with a prayer that Her Majesty will be pleased to commemorate her Jubilee by granting representative institutions to India. The leaders of this movement evidently fail to perceive that they are taking the very best means to show their unfitness for the boon which they seek. If they were content to proceed slowly they might make out a very fair case for gradual additions to the number of elected members in the various Legislative Councils; but to say that India is now fit for a full measure of popular government shows either recklessness or profound ignorance of the country.

The committee established in Bombay to conduct the defence of Rukhmabai has determined to await the decision of the High Court on her appeal before proceeding to memorialise the Government. Meanwhile, it continues to collect subscriptions, which, however, do not appear to be flowing in very fast. The Native newspapers have now begun to take more notice of the case. The great majority, even of those which profess to represent educated and advanced Native opinion, show themselves adverse to Rukhmabai.

Madras seems determined to lose no opportunity of displaying its loyalty. Not content with the Jubilee celebrations of February, it is now organising a second celebration for the 20th of June, when the new Town-hall will be opened, and a series of festivities will be held.

It is stated that thirteen Native cavalry officers, selected from the three Presidencies, will go to England, under the command of a British officer of Native Cavalry, to represent the Indian army at the Jubilee. The Maharajah Holkar left Bombay on Friday, and will probably be in England during the Jubilee rejoicings.

The *Calcutta Englishman* states that the Government has arranged a scheme for the complete and systematic botanical survey of India. The country will be divided into four divisions, the first under Mr. Duthie, superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore, the second under Surgeon-Major King, superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, and the third and fourth under the Madras and Bombay Government botanists respectively. The scheme is said to have been suggested by the Kew authorities.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

EDUCATION OF THE RAJA CLASS.

(*Englishman*.)

The article by the Raja Oday Pertap Singh, Taluqdar of Bhinga, in the *Calcutta Review*, is of some importance at the present moment. The writer is a member of a class which still retains great influence over the masses, and in times of upheaval and confusion this influence would become even more powerful. His estimate as given before the Provincial Education Commission, of which he was a member, is as follows:—"The Raja caste, uncultivated as it is, has yet an immense influence for good or evil in the land." The Raja divides the people of India roughly into five classes:—The ruling princes, the aristocracy, the middle classes, the teeming millions, and the clamorous agitators. He advocates the education of the higher classes, not to the exclusion of the education of the lower, but as a necessary preliminary to it; he does not maintain that the educational efforts of the Government should be limited to the few, but urges that is an inversion of the proper order to educate the lower and neglect the upper. It is a matter of regret that so little has been done hitherto in this direction. Instead of beginning at the upper strata of society and allowing the new ideas to filter downwards to the base as would seem rational, we have begun by remodelling and undermining the lower strata; and it is not unreasonable to fear that a catastrophe, a kind of social landslip, will be the result. There can be no greater delusion than that of commencing with the education of the lower classes, and then, as it is triumphantly rather than conclusively called, building from the foundation upwards. All experience is against this charmingly logical method. Enlist the sympathy of the richer and leisure classes; this will do more than anything else to ensure the spread of sound ideas. This natural fall of education has been fitly likened to that of the gentle rain from heaven, striking first the thirsty hill tops, and then, with gathered force and fertilising power, descending into the lowly valleys. The Raja quotes a speech of Sir Alfred Lyall's, in which his Honour complains that the landed gentry have not availed themselves freely of the opportunities offered them for the education of their sons in the schools initiated and controlled by Government. To this he replies: "I put it to Sir Alfred Lyall or any other English gentleman whether he would be willing to see his own son sitting at school between the sons of his menial servants." . . . The line of action has been clearly indicated: *dictum sapientissimum*: and it is now for the taluqdars to bestir themselves and settle the details. It only remains for the taluqdars to bring themselves abreast of the age. The income of one of the best and most advanced colleges in the province comes mainly, as Sir Alfred Lyall reminds them, from the very considerable assignment made by the taluqdars themselves. Let them combine in their own interests, act on the English adage "charity begins at home," and the difficulty will soon be solved. Success in the education of these landed and leisure classes should mean their closer union with us in the Government of the country, and also a closer social intimacy.

PAPAL POWER IN INDIA.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*.)

It has been more than once noted as curious that in India alone has the establishment of an Indian Roman Catholic hierarchy, and the consolidation of Papal supremacy throughout the Empire been watched with unconcern. The previous establishment of a similar hierarchy in England raised a "No Popery" storm, of which the force is not yet entirely spent. But in India such religious differences carry little weight. A conspicuously small, ruling Christian race, in the midst of a vast Hindu and Mussalman population, has too many urgent matters of fact to face, to concern itself with the arguments of schoolmen. But on the continent and, we may feel sure, especially in Italy, the Roman Catholic hierarchy in India is regarded as a pregnant fact, full of possible consequences in history. A contemporary noticed recently how, when the Queen's Jubilee and the visit of the apostolic delegate to the capital of an Indian province occurred almost simultaneously—the Roman Catholic inhabitants illuminated their buildings ten times more brilliantly for the latter event; and the French papers would not fail to welcome such action, as proof of the correctness of their theory, that Papal supremacy has supplanted the authority of the Crown to a large extent in India. Only through blissful ignorance of this country could such views be held. Still

it must not be concealed that the temporal power of the Pope, in East as in West, is by no means the faded shadow of recent years. Prince Bismarck, who humbled France, has ended the Kulturkampf—that struggle with the Vatican on which he had often staked his power—in ignominious surrender; and in China the Pope has successfully thrown off the patronage of France. What wonder if French or German critics should see in the honours about to be conferred on Monsignor Agliardi only another proof that the Pope has also triumphed over Protestant England?

A BUDGET ESTIMATE.

(*Pioneer*.)

Don't knight him yet! He read it through
From end to end and back again—
He was the only person who
Could stand beneath the fearful strain;
And this, so far as he discerns,
Is what the Indian Public learns:—

THE SURPLUS.

"Cheer up, my fellow countrymen!"
Writes C.-l.-n of the Silver Pen,
"If Two and Two were always Four
We might a Deficit deplore;
But since, with some success, I strive
To write them down, at least, for Five,
I may assert with modest pride
We have a Surplus on our side.

ITS MANUFACTURE.

Still, *entre nous*, I quite admit
The suit financial does not fit.
But if I shear the pants away
And use them for the waistcoat, say;
Or, Decency forbidding, deck
With coat-tail ends your tattered neck,
Or stitch across your manly breast
Some trifling fragments from the vest;
Or deftly take the seat to trim
Your wideawake's much-fingered brim
[I trust I make my meaning clear]
That snit will serve another year,
Nay, further—as my Statement shows—
Leave wherewithal to wipe your nose.

THE EXPLANATION.

A certain widely-spread desire
To, reverently of course, inquire
Into that wild and whirling dance
Which vulgar herds have dubbed "Finance,"
Is not unnatural, and I
Will meet your curiosity.
Intelligence like yours will seize
At once such patent facts as these
The Estimated Surplus lies
Co-ordinate with my Revise.
The Budget Estimate, you see,
Makes up the working Trinity.
Whereas—the simplest mind may judge it—
Deductions from the Previous Budget
Bring, *ipso facto*, in their train
The Surplus Estimates again.
But next year's Surplus keeps in view
The Deficit of '82,
Which, when transferred to Loan Account,
Links on the last Revised amount
For Sterling Loans which, *per se*, range
In inverse ratio to Exchange,
And, *ex necessitate*, call
For next year's Budget Scheme. That's all.

THE CONCLUSION.

N.B.—I merely pause to mention
I haven't got the chee—intention
To raise your Income-Tax, *as yet*.
The fish may wait for next year's net.
Meantime, accept five hundred quid
On paper. Pay as you are bid.
Don't mind the scrappy, patchy dressing—
It looks all right in front. My blessing
And this advice;—abstain from solvin'
The ways and works of

Yours, A. C.—L.V.—N."
R. K.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA.

(*Railway Service Gazette*.)

The return of railway accidents in India for the third quarter of 1886 rather dissipates the idea that mishaps are few and far between in this country. Altogether there were 678 accidents of various descriptions in the three months, the numbers being slightly below that for the corresponding period of the previous

year. The East India shows a decrease of 18, the Rajputana-Malwa of 22, the Southern-Mahratta of 15, the Great Indian Peninsula of 26, and the Bengal and North-Western of 21. On the other hand, there were 16 more accidents on the Jorhat, 12 on the Madras, 20 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, which is not perhaps to be wondered at, and 20 on the Assam. Cattle seem to have been responsible for a considerable proportion of the total casualties. On the Madras Railway there were 19 accidents owing to animals wandering on the line, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand 39, on the G.I.P. 8, on the Rajputana-Malwa 43, or 15·69 1 per cent. of the total of 274, and on the Bengal and North-Western 6. The number of cases in which passenger trains or parts of them left the rails decreased from 30 to 21, or by nine, owing, it is noticed, to there having been no mishaps under this head on the Bengal and North-Western and Eastern Bengal Railways, against nine and three respectively in the corresponding quarter of 1886. In the number of cases in which goods trains, parts of them, or engines left the rails, there was, however, an increase from 58 to 84, nine more accidents of this kind occurring on the North-Western Railway, six more on the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway, seven more on the Jorhat State Railway, and eleven more on the Assam Railway. It is noteworthy that during the quarter under review not a single casualty of this description occurred on the Bengal and North-Western line, although there were 14 in the corresponding three months of the previous year. There were 19 cases of the bursting of tubes of engines, 61 of the failure of machinery and springs of engines, and 36 of the failure of couplings. The number of cases of flooding of portions of the permanent way was largest on the G.I.P., which returned eight out of a total of 31. Under this head there was a decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa and North-Western from 13 to 9 and 4 to 7 respectively. The cases of slips in cuttings or embankments show the satisfactory decrease of 17 to 3, owing chiefly to no accidents of this description occurring on the East Indian Railway. The cases of fire in trains were most numerous on the North-Western, the number being 13, or 65·00 of the total, but as compared with the corresponding previous quarter there was a decrease of four on the line, and the total for all India shows a decrease of twelve.

Coming to casualties to passengers and others, we find that 111 persons were killed and 202 injured through causes connected with the working of trains. Sixteen more are reported to have been killed and 49 injured in yards and workshops, and 130 to have met their deaths in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains. From causes beyond their own control, one passenger was killed and ten injured, whilst from misconduct or want of caution seven were killed and 36 injured. Among servants, the numbers were 3 and 18 and 41 and 115 respectively. Two persons were killed and two injured whilst passing at level crossings, and 49 were killed and 17 injured while trespassing on the line. Six people committed suicide, and two more were killed and four injured from miscellaneous causes.

RUKHMIBAI.

(Pioneer.)

The Hindu lady, Rukhmibai, has refused to live with a man she loathes, merely because as a child she went through an absurd and unintelligible ceremonial, and for her courage she will have to go to prison if the judgment against her is upheld on appeal; but her case has at least made it clear that the law—if the judgment against her was legal—can scarcely be left in its present state. In the Government Resolution issued last October it was stated that the test applicable in a particular case, to determine whether Government interference was expedient or not, was the question: "Can the State give effect to its commands by the ordinary machinery at its disposal?" and this machinery was explained as working either negatively or positively. For instance, when caste or custom enjoins a practice involving a breach of the ordinary Criminal Law, the State will enforce the law; and when it enjoins a practice which is of its nature enforceable in the Civil Courts, but is clearly opposed to morality or public policy, the State will decline to enforce it. The Resolution has been condemned as being inadequate, because, had the Indian Government always followed the policy it formulates, *suttee*, which was not a breach of the Criminal Law before the days of Bentinck, would have been in vogue still. Even this extremely guarded policy, however, had it been liberally interpreted, ought to have saved Rukhmibai from her fate. If to force a woman to live with a man against her will, because she was made to go through a form she did not understand when a little girl, be not opposed to "morality and public policy," we do not know what is. The Government, nevertheless, have thought otherwise; they have not felt themselves compelled to interfere under the Resolution of October. The consequence is that the public voice is crying aloud for further action on the part of the Government, and even high officials are beginning to recognise openly that the cry must have a response. Speaking recently at Indore, Sir Lepel Griffin denounced the law that compelled Rukhmibai to go to prison, or to her so-called husband, as "a vile and shameful law," and went on to argue for reform on lines widely different from those laid down in the Government Resolution. The Indian Govern-

ment have hitherto refused to recognise that Hindu marriage customs are on the same plane as *suttee* in respect of Government interference; but Sir Lepel and many of his audience distinctly implied that they are, and declared such interference to be absolutely necessary. Finally, he advocated the plan suggested by the Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao, to wit, the appointment of a Commission composed of people of all shades of opinion; on the report of which Government might redraft the Hindu law of marriage. No official of Sir Lepel Griffin's repute and standing has spoken so clearly and energetically upon the subject; the demand for a Commission might well be formally put before the Government.

"BOYCOTTING IN BOMBAY."

(Bombay Gazette.)

We have been favoured with a copy of a small pamphlet entitled "Boycotting in Bombay," in which the writer sets forth with pleasant banter the present position of importers of European piece-goods and the bazaar-dealers in them. It may be as well if we briefly explain the circumstances that led to this boycotting. Formerly it was the custom for each European importing-house to send their Native salesman daily to the bazaar to chat with dealers and to obtain what orders they could. In fact, many European assistants of import firms used to visit the bazaar several times weekly. Competition amongst importing houses was no doubt the origin of this system, and to the ordinary mind there would not appear to be any objection to it. Dealers were no more bound to give orders to salesmen in the bazaar than in the importers' offices in the Fort, and dealers might reasonably be supposed to be flattered by this attention and the saving of trouble to them. But the larger dealers seemed to think that their business suffered by the visits of salesmen, and the writer of the pamphlet explains it as follows:—"We Indian people are very polite, and when you and your salesmen used to sit at our shops you coaxed us overmuch. You pocketed our order, and multiplied them at the other shops. If we declined to give you our indents, you knew what prices we obtained, and got our neighbours to buy the same goods, and to make us opposition. When we, large dealers, gave orders for a hundred bales of a cloth, you doubled the dose by placing lots of five to ten bales with small dealers on the strength of our evidently doing well with a certain cloth. When goods arrived, we were all in the same bunder-boat, and pressure for sale by the little chaps in the bazaar, who cannot afford to hold goods long, spoiled our game." The writer then goes on to discuss the general conditions of business in Bombay. He very forcibly points out that the piece-goods bazaar owes its present prosperity entirely to the facilities with which Native dealers can trade. European houses buy, ship, and store the goods, giving the orderer every assistance and indulgence. Lakhs of rupees are thus locked up in goods in godowns, but they are European and not Native rupees. The larger dealers want to usurp the former position of European houses, and to take orders themselves from petty men. This would no doubt mean less competition and higher prices, and the consequence would be a serious shrinkage of the import trade of our port. In fact, merchants complain already that outside buyers are bundling themselves and their coin off to other trade centres, though the system of boycotting has only lasted about two and a-half months. The importer and the dealer are both middle-men, and the writer says the former objects to being dictated to by the latter. He then asks the pertinent question—Are you really strong enough to order us and our salesmen out of the bazaar? Have we no right to be there to see what you are doing with our capital? In Calcutta the Marwarrees are a great power, and do the bulk of the import business. Here they are practically boycotted, too, and goods have to reach the up-country markets by filtering through additional hands, thus increasing cost. We hear it rumoured that some large houses propose opening their own agencies in the larger up-country markets. It seems quite clear that the importing houses are much displeased with this boycotting of salesmen, and if persisted in, dealers may find to their cost that their last state is worse than their first.

A GOOD JUBILEE SUGGESTION.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

We have celebrated the Jubilee by restoring to liberty a very large number of minor criminals, and by settling the little accounts of those who are for various reasons debarred from doing so for themselves. It has been suggested that the Jubilee might be brought more forcibly home to another and equally—perhaps more—interesting class, without any very great expense to Government, and by an act of tardy justice. The pay of officers of British regiments serving in India is made up of a certain very modest sum called, by courtesy, English pay, and other increments called Indian allowances. These latter are fixed at so many rupees; and since they are Indian allowances paid in India with Indian money, they are altogether outside the matter we wish to discuss. But English pay is fixed at so many pounds sterling; and whether the officer serving in this country wishes to spend this sum in England or in India, in neither case does he get his money's worth. Government, with a thoughtfulness

which would be paternal were it not so appropriate, arrogates to itself the privilege of converting an officer's English pay into rupees on terms which are highly remunerative—to Government. Take the case of a Captain of a British Infantry Battalion. He can draw roughly, when soldiering at home, some £16 per month. Government sends him out to the gorgeous East, and promises to look after this little property for him. This it does by converting his £16 into rupees at the rate of two shillings and sixpence the rupee, or eight rupees for a sovereign; so that for sixteen sovereigns the unfortunate Captain receives Rs. 128! But this is only half the pious fraud. Supposing the Captain wishes to remit home a sum in rupees equivalent to £16, does he only pay Rs. 128? Nothing of the sort. Government permits him to do this at the rate of one shilling and sixpence the rupee. So that by the time an officer has received his English pay in India (which he is obliged to), and remitted it home again, it has cost him about one hundred rupees. Were a private business conducted on these terms, it would soon fall to pieces, as everyone of its clients would withdraw all support. Military men, however, cannot do this; and consequently the monstrous extortion is monthly perpetuated. The remedy is a very simple one, and while Government would undoubtedly lose much of the brilliant harvest it now reaps at the expense of its servants, still more money would probably be brought into and spent in the country. Let the English pay of officers serving in India be paid into the hands of the regimental agents, in order that officers may themselves be the gainers of the exchange on their own money should they wish to spend it in India; or may be saved from the double loss of the exchange, should they wish it to be expended by their families in England. Were so popular and urgent a reform carried out, we have no doubt whatever but that the officers of the army would, in their gratitude, subscribe very largely to the Imperial Institute. Who knows but that they might themselves take over and furnish a court in the Institute?

AN OUTLET FOR INDIAN TEA.

(Englishman.)

The yearly increasing outturn of Indian tea-gardens, and the growing pressure of new competitors, such as Ceylon, render it so extremely desirable to extend the demand for tea that it is satisfactory to learn that a promising proposal with that object is under the consideration of the Indian Tea Association. A South Sylhet planter, of many years' experience in this country and some knowledge of the trade at home, has submitted a scheme to the Association for promoting the sale of Indian teas in America and Canada, and the Association has referred the matter to the London secretary for his opinion, which, we trust, may be in its favour, as the scheme is deserving of every assistance. The promoter desires to stimulate the retail sale of Indian tea in the United States and Canada, by enabling consumers to buy direct from the producers, and so avoid the possibility of being deceived into buying a mixture of China tea as Indian manufacture. He undertakes to ship tea direct from Calcutta at his own risk and cost, and asks by way of financial support a subsidy from the Association for advertising purposes equal to half an anna per acre under tea. This sum would equal a contribution of Rs. 16 for a garden of 500 acres. The Association would have neither risk nor trouble; the advertisements, at a small cost to the industry, would keep Indian teas before public notice; and the consumer could rely upon getting the genuine article, and not a hybrid compound of unknown elements. The scheme is a decided move in the right direction, promising to open what is practically a new market for the retail sale of Indian teas, and the opportunity should not be missed by those whose interests are concerned. The South Sylhet Tea Association, we learn, are strongly in favour of the scheme, and the committee recently passed a resolution "recommending the proposal to all gardeners in this district and requesting our Honorary Secretary to communicate with the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Tea Association in Calcutta with reference to the support of other districts in carrying it out." The Committee further went on to say that "taking into consideration the low prices ruling for Indian tea in England, we are of opinion that the Indian Tea Association General Committee in Calcutta should be urged to take steps to open up new and promising markets such as was done with marked success in Australia four or five years ago. The monetary cost to the gardens will be small compared with the results obtained, and it is very necessary that some vigorous measures should be taken to check the downward tendency of the market value of the produce of our estates." The Calcutta Association, as we have stated, have given their support to the proposal. Should it be carried out and prove a success, then many others will no doubt be found ready and willing to follow in the footsteps of the promoter, and to join in the trade without asking for any help whatever from the Association.

BENGAL.

It is understood to be the intention of the Government of Bengal to convert fourteen of the present district jails into subsidiary jails; that is to say, to provide in them only for the temporary detention of prisoners sentenced in the district until they can be

removed to other places of confinement. The measure, it is anticipated, will result in a considerable saving to Government.

The Cirencester scholarships, established by the Government of Bengal under Sir Ashley Eden, are to be discontinued temporarily. These scholarships since they were founded in 1881 have been awarded, two in each year, to distinguished Native graduates of the Calcutta University to undergo a training in agriculture at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. Several of the earlier scholars have finished their course at the College, and have since returned to this country, and there are about five or six of them in the Government service now.

It is suggested by the British Indian Association that, with a view to affording both Native and European merchants of Calcutta a voice on the Port Trust Board, all merchants, who, as such, pay a municipal licence of Rs. 50 a year, shall be allowed, under such rules as Government may make in that behalf, to elect at least one-half of the total number of Commissioners of the Board, the European members voting for one moiety and the Native for the other. The votes, it is suggested, may be received at the Bengal office or the Chamber of Commerce, or such other agency or agencies as the Government may from time to time think fit, and a national Chamber of Commerce having lately been established by Native merchants, to it might fitly be entrusted the power of electing Native voters.

THERE are, if popular rumour be true, three competitors in the field for Sir Henry Harrison's appointment—Mr. Cotton, who has, apparently, the suffrages of the majority of the Municipal Commissioners; Mr. Grimley, whose long experience of Calcutta in all sorts of official capacities ought to stand him in good stead if the post is given to him; and Mr. Forbes, Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Parganas, who has gone through a good training for the position as Chairman of the Suburban Municipality, and has long been known as an able and energetic officer.

DURING the week ended the 2nd of April there were 229 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 26·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 219 deaths, and the death-rate was 26·3 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 59 from cholera, 65 from fevers, 17 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 Non-Asiatics, 4 mixed Races, 146 Hindus, 69 Mohammedans, and 1 other Races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 2nd of April was 223, against 219 and 202 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 20. There were 59 deaths from cholera, against 52 and 46 in the two preceding weeks, the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 36. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 65 and 15 respectively, against 58 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·8 per mille per annum, against 36·4, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

THE town of Coonoor has long been in want of an efficient drainage system, and its deficiencies in this respect were lately the subject of severe criticism at the hands of the Sanitary Commissioner, but the impecunious condition of the Municipality has hitherto been an insurmountable barrier to the carrying out of the much-needed works. Some advance has, however, we hear, been now made in the matter, by the preparation of plans and estimates for a drainage scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 40,000, and which has received the approval of Government in the Public Works Department. The scheme provides for open street drains of stone laid in concrete, which will discharge into two covered sewers. These sewers will be connected by an iron pipe about fifty feet above the lower wooden bridge on the left bank of the Coonoor stream, and will then be continued by means of the pipe (to a point below the masonry bridge) across the Coonoor river, and there discharged. The difficulty with regard to the provision of the needed funds has, however, yet to be overcome. An application from the collector for a grant of half the amount, viz., Rs. 20,000, from Provincial Funds, on the grounds of the importance of the town of Coonoor as a sanitarium, has proved unsuccessful, as Government have expressed their inability, under present circumstances, to afford aid of any kind from Provincial Funds. They have, however, accorded sanction to the money required being raised by loan in the open market, and, if sufficient funds cannot be raised at once, the work might, they think, be carried out in sections.

THE marriage of his Highness the First Prince of Travancore was celebrated at his Highness's palace on Friday, the 18th ult., at 8 p.m., with great rejoicing. The bride belongs to the well-known family of Vakatakurupum, at Trishoor, celebrated for their beauty and other accomplishments. She is a girl of fifteen, and her choice has met with the approval of H.H. the Maharajah, H.H. the Senior Rane, C.I., and other chief members of the Royal family. A little before 8 p.m. the guests, who had been entertained at a sumptuous feast, and the palace priests, assembled in the hall of the palace. The ceremony opened with the Senior Rane presenting the bride with a beautiful lace

cloth. The Prince took his seat on a white cloth spread over a handsome rich carpet to the right of his Royal aunt, when the bride was conducted to his presence by a near kinswoman of hers. With respectful obeisance the bride presented a silk cloth to her Highness the Senior Rane, and another to the Prince, and then stood before the Royal bridegroom. The Prince then gave her a rich Pithampar and a cloth. Thereupon one of the Kurupus in attendance placed upon her hands a big jug and a salver, and conferred upon her the title of Pana Pillay. Presents were next distributed to the officers of the Maharajah's Palace in attendance and Mr. Shungara Menon, B.A., brother of the newly-married Ammachee. There was afterwards a splendid display of fireworks, which attracted a large number of spectators. The whole ceremony was enlivened with music, both local and instrumental.

BOMBAY.

SURGEON M. A. T. COLLIE has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Tanna.

THE Thakore of Morvi has engaged his passage to London by the mail steamer of the 6th May.

MAJOR J. M. HUNTER, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, proceeds to Europe on furlough for six months.

SIR FRANK SOUTER, the Commissioner of Police, has received an order from Government to enlist 1,000 more men for the Burma Police in addition to those who were recently enlisted from Bombay and sent to Burma.

THE Rev. A. B. Watson has been appointed chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Kurrachee. The Rev. J. Henderson, on being relieved at Kurrachee, acts as junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Poona and Kirkee, during the absence of the Rev. J. H. Mackay on furlough.

At meetings of the local Municipality and Local Board held at Umarnot, resolutions were passed, urging the construction of the proposed railway connecting the Rajpootana State line with Hyderabad and Kurrachee via Umarnot. Deputations of merchants from Mitte and Chachra, large towns in the desert, also waited on the Deputy Commissioner to urge the construction of the line.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

The annual examination of the Calcutta University, held at the various centres during the last fortnight, terminated on Thursday. In the Muir Central College building at Allahabad 169 candidates appeared for the Entrance Examination, 38 for the First Arts, and 102 for the B.A., the corresponding figures for last year being 124, 45, and 94 respectively. The total number of candidates examined at Allahabad was thus 309, an increase of 46 over the total of 1886. We understand that a grand total of about 6,000 candidates appeared at the various centres throughout Northern India and Bengal for the Entrance Examination alone of the Calcutta University, and about 2,500 for the First Arts. To the Allahabad paper, these numbers afford another reason, if one were needed, in favour of the opening as quickly as possible of the University of the North-West Provinces recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

A WELL attended meeting was held at Lahore on April 5, for the purpose of raising a memorial to Sir Charles Aitchison. The chair was taken by Colonel Sir William Davies. It was unanimously resolved to invite subscriptions throughout the Punjab and India generally for the purchase of a marble bust and portrait. It is anticipated that a large fund will be raised amongst Sir Charles's friends all over India. Subscriptions are being received at all their branches by the Bank of Bengal and the Alliance bank of Simla.—*Pioneer*.

A MIAN MIR correspondent writes to the Lahore paper on Thursday:—"An account of General Murray's official departure from Mian Mir on Saturday last is rather late; but his many friends elsewhere would like to know how cordial was the farewell of the men who have served under him. A number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Northumberland Fusiliers met his carriage at the gate of his house, unfastened the horses, and, in relays, dragged the carriage all the way to Mian Mir East Railway Station, a distance of 2½ miles! There all the bands, ladies, and gentlemen, and a number of the troops and their families were assembled to say 'God-speed.' At Lahore the volunteers formed a guard-of-honour on the railway platform. Everything, in fact, that this garrison could do to show honour and respect to their old General was done. When 'Tommies' of their own accord and without prompting from any one calmly start to drag a carriage a distance of two miles and three-quarters at four o'clock on an April afternoon in India, and do it, their hearts must be in the job, we may be sure. We may be equally sure, for we know it, that General Murray honestly deserved the tribute of admiration paid him."

An exchange of battalions has been arranged between Majors Denison and Kay of the Leinster Regiment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

MAJOR J. STEVENSON, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is retiring from the service.

CAPTAINS J. H. BURKE and H. Walker, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, have exchanged battalions.

LIEUTENANT F. F. MELLOWS, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed Brigade Quartermaster, 1st Brigade, at Mandalay.

THE convalescent soldiers of the Poona Division have been sent to the standing barracks at Khandalla and to the sanitarium at Purandhar.

It has been decided that no officer will be in future appointed Adjutant of a Native regiment unless in possession of an "extra" School of Musketry certificate.

A HALF COMPANY of the Bombay Sappers and Miners has been sent by rail to Satara for employment in carrying out the improvements to the fort at that station.

LIEUTENANT FIELD, 26th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Bhamo in place of Captain Morris, 1st Battalion Welsh Fusiliers, returned to India.

COLONEL E. STEDMAN, commanding 3rd Goorkhas, has assumed temporary command of the 3rd Brigade during the short absence on leave of Brigadier-General Lookhart, C.B.

THE following medical officers have been advanced to the rank of Surgeon-Major on the completion of twelve years' service:—Surgeons A. H. C. Dane, J. P. Greany, J. E. Ferguson, G. E. E. Burroughs, and J. McCloghry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. S. NUTT, S.C., and Captain H. E. Passy, S.C., have been granted extension of leave for four and six months respectively, the former on private affairs and the latter on medical certificate.

THE 6th Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force, ceased to exist on the 29th March. Brigadier-General Low, C.B., assumed command of the 4th Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force, from Brigadier-General Anderson, on the same day.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL T. TARRANT, M.D., M.S., has been appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General, and Brigade Surgeon F. Ferguson, M.D., has been appointed to officiate on the Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General.

THE appointment of Colonel F. S. Adam, S.C., to be Quartermaster-General, with the local rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Major-General Gillespie, C.B., appointed to the Divisional Staff, and that of Major Watling, C.S., to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, vice Brigadier-General Adam, are gazetted.

The marriage of Viscount Castlerosse, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, to the Hon. Elizabeth Baring, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Revelstoke, was solemnised on the 26th inst. before an aristocratic congregation at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Cadogan-place. Among the guests were the Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck), the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Karolyi, the Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham and the Ladies Conyngham, Lord and Lady Suffield, Earl and Countess Cowper, Sir E. and Lady Guinness, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, the Earl of Arran and Lady Alice Gore, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath and the Ladies Thynne, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Hillingdon, the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, and Lord and Lady Rothschild. The bride was conducted to the altar by her father, who gave her away. She was followed by six bridesmaids:—The Hons. Margaret and Susan Baring (her sisters); the Hon. Winifred Harbord, Lady Margaret Browne (sister of the bridegroom); Miss Beatrice Mildmay, and Miss Violet Lambton.

Official correspondence ranging from July, 1885, to the 9th ult. on the subject of Pondoland is published. Certain of the despatches deal with the steps taken for the annexation of the Xesibe country on the recommendation of the Cape Government, the approval of the Queen to which was telegraphed to Lieut. Torrens, the Acting High Commissioner at the Cape, on May 18 last. The letters patent were transmitted on August 30. Other correspondence deals with the subsequent difficulties with the Pondos, and the efforts made for a settlement of the questions at issue between the chief (Umquikela) of that country and the Cape Government. Ultimately Umquikela conceded to the Colonial Government the right to construct and maintain the road through Eastern Pondoland to the mouth of the St. John's River, with outspans and grazing rights and free use of road. He concedes for ever to the Colonial Government that portion of his territory called the Rode, with the right to govern the same. He renounces all claim to the territories of the St. John's River and Xesibeland. The Colonial Government reciprocates the several stipulations, and agrees to pay in consideration thereof the sum of £1,600 and an annuity of £200 to Umquikela and his heirs. Sir Hercules Robinson was instructed on Jan. 21 last to confirm the agreement.

SUBALTERNS AFLOAT.

"Sindbad the Sailor" tells a Bombay paper at some length how forty subalterns behaved on a P. and O. steamer:—

I have just arrived in Bombay after an exciting and interesting voyage on board the mail-steamer *Hyderabad*. It was the happiness of that steamer at Suez to receive a company of forty or more young officers from on board the P. and O. mail-steamer *Nankin*, into which they had overflowed from one of Her Majesty's transports that, big as it was, could not possibly hold them. The forty young officers, whose age averaged, judging from appearances, the vigorous and hungry 19, took command of the ship, and with youth at the prow, and pleasure at the helm, we came along gloriously. All the pedantic rules and regulations which afflict life on board a P. and O. steamer on ordinary occasions were promptly set aside. We smoked where and when we liked, in our own cabins, in the saloon, down by the keel, and up on the tree-top. When ladies were present, we paid them the compliment of treating them on those terms of equality which the sex has of late years rightly claimed. We smoked and we laughed, we joked and we sung, and added considerably to their knowledge of life.

The steamer being blessed with the presence on board of a young and charming bride, we held a public meeting to consider how best to commemorate her recent marriage, this being the Jubilee year. A sub-committee was appointed to compose the address, which, with the help of a dictionary and a book of poems, was achieved very successfully. When all was ready, a deputation, which included nearly the whole body of these young men, waited upon the bride, the chairman of the committee being escorted on either hand by stalwart ensigns, bearing flags. The address was read, and without waiting for a reply, the testimonial was without much ceremony produced. With a provident regard for future exigencies, the testimonial was neither diamond brooch, nor ring, nor pearl, bouquet nor smelling-bottle, but a pair of lovely little baby's boots! A base rascal suggested that they were stolen property, purloined from an anxious mother who formed part of the ship's original company of passengers, but a calumny of this kind carries with it its own refutation. More to my purpose is it to chronicle the surprise and evident pleasure of the recipient of this well-selected and suggestive gift; a pleasure which she in vain strove to conceal under an appearance of confusion and consternation, and a simulated desire that the deck might open beneath her feet, and allow her to sink gently into the kindly waves.

All the ladies on board were not—sad to say—brides on their honeymoon, or even tender mothers of babies with superfluous pairs of ribboned boots. Amongst many—it is not altogether perhaps to be wondered at, however it may be regretted—that one lady was found to object to smoking in the saloon. She not only looked disapproval, but gave her opinion that it might be convenient if the practice were discontinued. Now, this was a most impolitic proceeding, for it gave rise most naturally to the idea that there was a base subservience to the Captain's view, that the absurd rule prohibiting smoking abaft the funnel was worth the paint with which it was made visible. The lady was immediately assumed to be an incarnation of the Queen-Empress, with an indisputable right to order everything according to her sovereign will and pleasure. She was renamed Queen Victoria, and in the evening, or, not to put too fine a point on it, in the night, after she had retired to her cabin, she was serenaded, "God save the Queen" being shouted, with variations and additions, which attested the loyalty and the lungs of the improvised choir.

It is right to say that music throughout the voyage was the strong point of our new and genial friends. Concerts were given, such as Wagner never conceived when dreaming of the music of the future. They were instrumental concerts as a rule, though not invariably, and a feature of every performance was that no two voices and no two instruments were in one key. It was indeed a case of a bunch of keys, and this added marvellously to the general effect.

A pandemonium concert, during the whole of which I was present, for I was unable to swim, and was afraid to leave the ship, was the most rousing thing I ever heard in my life. There were banjos and kettles, belaying pins and tables, hands clapping, and heels kicking, jackals howling, and hyenas laughing, all celebrating the glorious drawing of a brother officer who had given to his barrack-companions the unexpiable insult of an inoffensive life.

Sir Roger de Coverley, danced on the deck to appropriate song, was a sweet boon. The fun was the greater when—an unfeeling officer of the ship having interfered to mar the amusement—it was resumed at eleven o'clock at night when, everybody being asleep, no one could be disturbed by the light fantastic toe. And at every pause in the dance was about to begin, not the toe only but the whole foot, or indeed the whole forty feet and a few extra—coming down as one on the resounding boards made amends to the sleepers for the absence of a big drum from the list of the vessel's fittings.

The Captain of the *Hyderabad*, I am sorry to say, took a somewhat prosaic view of all these joyous proceedings. He stuck up, as captains will, for the discipline of the ship. But he soon found that he was wasting his valuable time, and getting himself into hot water. He overlooked the fact that, when he indiscreetly

spoke of reporting infractions of rule, he was himself at the mercy of reprisals. It is not every ship's stores which can stand the severe test of forty stomach-power applied by a number of commissioned officers, fresh from school and college, whose appetites have been whetted by sea air. A report was drawn up and signed by 43 names, complaining of the bad food, bad cookery, and the general inefficiency of the arrangements for the comfort of youthful manhood on board the *Hyderabad*. This document was duly presented. The Captain, who had been up for twenty-four hours or thereabouts on the bridge, found the memorial an anodyne and went to sleep. This gave an opportunity which could not be lost. The signatories of the memorial determined to add an oral protest to the written one, and, surrounding the Captain's cabin, gave him a view halloo which would have woken him had he been dead instead of sleeping. What followed I may not tell.

TEN YEARS OF POSTAL WORK IN INDIA.

A review of the operations of the Indian Post-office for the last ten years shows the very progressive and satisfactory condition of that important department. The following percentages of increase within the decade ending 31st March, 1886, in post-offices, mail lines, correspondence, sale of postage labels, &c., have been prepared from the annual reports of the Director-General of the Post-office:—Post-offices, 80·6 per cent.; letter-boxes, 96·3; village postmen, 138·2; postal lines, 9·6; letters, including post-cards, 97·0; newspapers, 115·9; parcels, 73·2; book and pattern packets, 217·2; ordinary postage labels, 86·0; and service postage labels, 49·7.

Facilities in the way of post-offices and letter-boxes have been nearly doubled within the last ten years, while the number of village postmen, whose functions are to deliver and collect correspondence in groups of villages in the interior, has been increased to 138 per cent. The total correspondence sent out for delivery rose from 1,9,049,217 articles in 1875-76 to 238,520,138 in 1885-86, which is close on double. The increase in newspapers of 115 per cent. is remarkable and interesting as showing the spread of education and extending importance of the Press. But by far the largest increase is observable in book and pattern packets.

Many important changes have been introduced within the last ten years, a chronicle of which will be found of interest.

In 1876-77 the postage rates between India and the United Kingdom were reduced from 6 annas to 5 annas per half ounce letter *via* Southampton, and from 8 annas to 6 annas *via* Brindisi. The loss of revenue to the Indian Post Office arising therefrom was £18,666 during the year. Redirection postage on letters and parcels was partially abolished.

In 1877-78 redirection postage was wholly abolished; postage rates on book packets and parcels were reduced; a system was introduced of procuring and delivering to the senders acknowledgments for inland registered letters; the value payable system for inland parcels and the system of insurance on inland parcels and letters were introduced. A new postal circle was created for the Province of Behar. In 1878-79 further reductions were made in postage rates on books and pattern packets; the system of granting "certificates of posting" on unregistered articles was introduced; and the rates for insurance were reduced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the value insured. A new postal circle for Eastern Bengal was created.

In 1879-80 the route *via* Southampton for the foreign letter mail was abandoned, all letters being sent *via* Brindisi, at a reduced and uniform rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per half ounce letter; a fortnightly instead of a four weekly mail was introduced with Australia; the management of the money orders business, both inland and foreign, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post-office; the registration fee on inland book pattern packets was reduced from 4 annas to 2 annas; and postcards were introduced. A new postal circle was created for Central India.

In 1880-81 a reduction was made in the minimum rate of postage on inland parcels from 8 annas to 4 annas. The rate of commission on value payable articles was also reduced from 2 to 1 per cent.

In 1881-82 the registration fee was reduced from 4 annas to 2 annas for all classes of post articles, both inland and foreign; a system was introduced of cash payments on newspapers; the rate of postage was reduced from $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to $\frac{1}{4}$ anna on newspapers not exceeding 3 tolahs in weight posted under this system; and rules were framed for working telephones through the agency of the Post-office.

In 1882-83 Post-Office Savings Banks were opened; India postal notes for small fixed sums were introduced, and the Post-office undertook the sale of stock notes. A money-order exchange with the United States of America was introduced, and a postal convention was concluded between the Imperial Post-office and the Post-office of the Nizam.

In 1883-84 a scheme was started for utilising the Post-office in extending the operations of the Telegraph Department, and a money order exchange with France was established.

In 1884-85 arrangements were made for the transmission of soldiers' and seamen's letters between the United Kingdom and India by the ordinary train service through France and Italy,

instead of by private ships to Bombay. Inland telegraphic money orders and the payment of revenue by means of money orders (in the N.W.P. only), were introduced. A postal convention for exchange of correspondence, &c., was ratified with the Native State of Patiala; British postal orders for fixed sums ranging from one shilling to £1 were introduced. In 1885-86 a direct parcel exchange for parcels not exceeding 7lbs. in weight was instituted between the Indian and the British Post-offices, and postal convention for an exchange of correspondence, &c., were concluded with the Native States of Gwalior, Nabha, and Jhind.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

INDIAN TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The *Pioneer* says:—If the question is to be dealt with satisfactorily, and waste of public money avoided, it must proceed from the actual facts of industrial enterprise in the country. The first point to be ascertained is the needs of the labour market. The second is how can they be most effectively supplied.

The *Statesman* says:—We regard our suggestion that Cooper's Hill College should be sold, and the proceeds of the sale devoted partly to the Imperial Institute, and partly in the foundation of a Manual Labour school, or technical college in India itself as of real value. We would have the whole of the proceeds devoted to this latter purpose, but that the Institute has been recommended to us, most improperly, in a form that makes it almost a challenge of our loyalty to the person of the Queen. It has been a very serious misuse of Her Majesty's name.

THE DEFENCES OF KARACHI.

The *Sind Gazette* says:—Here, in Karachi, it is notorious that the heavy guns we have cannot even be fired from their present position without endangering the lighthouse by the concussion of the explosion. It is sheer fatuity to render thus void and waste the slight attempt at defence we have made. If we are to have guns at all let us at least see that we can use them if they are wanted.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

The *Times of India* says:—The Commission have ignored the opinion of all but the very limited classes who are Government servants by profession or who wish to become Government servants. The masses of the people have not been consulted; the zemindars, bankers, traders, and merchants and manufacturers have not been consulted. Mr. Hudson has shown good reason for postponing the Report of the Commission until the members have something more before them than the views of an interested and infinitesimally small minority.

THE CASE OF RUKHMIBAI.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—An imprisonment of six months' duration will probably bring home to the public mind the necessity of applying a remedy which will save the courts of justice from the invidious obligation of applying a provision of English law to enforce a view of the conjugal relations so wholly irreconcilable with the principles underlying the English law that regulates them. It will now become the duty of Government to consider the question which has been raised. A short Act might easily be passed, which would not infringe in any way the provisions of the Hindu law as they stand, but would give to Rukhmibai and others in her sad plight, the relief to which they are entitled from the operation of English law, bestowing on the Hindu law an oppressive character that has not hitherto belonged to it.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Rukhmibai has been well advised in appealing to the Full Bench of the High Court. The appeal cannot come off before three months or more, and the interval may yet operate in favour of justice. Mr. V. A. Modak takes a very sensible view of the case in the *Bombay Gazette*. We believe that to be the opinion of nine-tenths of intelligent Hindus, but it is not fashionable to express it.

VILLAGE CONSERVANCY IN INDIA.

The *Englishman* says:—A vast stake may be made by trying too much conservancy at one time. Sending to Europe for patterns, and appointing Sanitary Commissioners and Inspectors-General of Police to report, are measures as futile as reorganising municipal boards and encouraging the formation of village committees, with primers of sanitation in the vernacular and other apparatus. What is wanted first and foremost is to keep the people from polluting the precincts of the village, and from throwing rubbish into the tanks. These two simple measures would be worth more than all that has been done of the kind in the last fifty years, and to affirm that they could not be carried out by holding a threat of dismissal over the *chowkidars* is to show small knowledge of the docility of the Hindus where their caste prejudices are not interfered with.

THE BUDGET.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—In spite of the largely increased loss on exchange and of an addition of £345,000 to the cost of the army, Sir Auckland Colvin has managed to balance income and expenditure without putting any new burden on the taxpayer; and this, all things considered, is anything but a small mercy, or one for which we cannot withhold gratitude to him and our stars.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—Since a Press Commissioner is part of the machinery of the Supreme Government, it is a pity that he is not made more practically useful for the very occasional purposes to which he is applied. If the Press Commissioner were a Press man, he might, by a little contrivance, manage to send at least one telegram per annum to the papers, without so timing its arrival that it comes to hand when the newspapers are printed. His solitary telegram is, like some Governments that history wots of, liable to be dismissed with the fatal formula "Too Late."

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Poona Observer* says:—Were the movement to be opened up amongst the Natives, a very imposing body of Volunteers might be enrolled. Of course, we do not mean by this that the movement should be indiscriminately opened to any or every person coming forward; but with judicious management we think that Volunteering might be made more general, so as to embrace all communities. If the country can be trusted with a reserve, such as has lately been introduced, it is not without the bounds of possibility that it could be trusted to participate in the Volunteer movement. If the concession be decided upon, the details of the scheme could be easily worked out.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The attention of the Anglo-Indian reader, who glances over the table of contents of the present number, will naturally be attracted to Captain Norman's article on "The Reorganisation of the Indian Army." It is not difficult to point out anomalies in this, as in most other, British "institutions;" though, somehow or other, anomalies notwithstanding, the "institution," in most cases, serves its purpose. We are far from denying that Captain Norman has hit many a blot, or that Sir F. Roberts has a fine and a wide field for the display of his reconstructive abilities. The writer dwells on the ridiculous under-officering of the Native regiments (most prominently brought to light, during actual service, in the case of the 17th Bengal Infantry in Egypt p. 401), the consequent shifting of officers, the slow promotion of Native officers, and the scanty notice vouchsafed them after retirement, the want of care exercised in selecting as recruits the more warlike races only (p. 405), and on many other points, the necessity of change in which has all along been admitted. His paper, which well merits perusal, would have been improved had he refrained from overstating his case. To say, for instance, that "the main business" of the military member of the Viceroy's Council "appears to be to veto every proposition" (we presume 'proposal' is meant) "advanced by a Commander-in-Chief" (p. 399) is an exaggeration, bordering on the grotesque. And a Commander-in-Chief, himself, be it noted, an ex-officio member of the Viceroy's Council—whose presence may at any moment be required at any point between Burma and the Afghan Frontier—may feel less inclined than Captain Norman to complain of being always sure that the military aspect of every question is duly urged, in his own absence, at the Headquarters of the Government. The question, how far it may be possible to employ, in line with British troops, before an European enemy, Native regiments, commanded, and wholly officered, by Natives, touched on (pp. 403-4) by the gallant writer, is a very wide and a very difficult one. Undoubtedly, the fact that such regiments "in a war with Russia would oftentimes find themselves opposed to Cossack regiments officered entirely by Orientals" is a fact to be borne in mind: nor do we believe that the Anglo-Indian Generals are less capable than those of the Tsar, to turn to account the admirable fighting material which is, avowedly, at their disposal.

It was to be expected that the article on the Tory Democratic party in the March number of the *National* would cause some searchings of heart among its members; and we have, accordingly, a vigorous rejoinder from the practised pen of Lord Dunraven, who maintains that Tory Democracy is merely Practical Toryism writ large; and he is able to point triumphantly to the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill as a proof that the apostle, at least, of the new Gospel translates into practice his theories as to retrenchment. Lord Dunraven emphatically repudiates the alliance, alleged by Mr. Baumann to exist, between Radicalism, which is "despotic, destructive, and subversive," and Tory Democracy, which is "especially conservative and constructive."

A very important topic receives notice in Mr. C. H. Atteridge's paper on the Russian Frontiers of Austro-Hungary. Wherever Russia adjoins, it is well to make sure of territorial bolts and bars. And on no State is this more incumbent, than on Austria, whose "stupendous ingratitude" in 1854-5 has never been forgotten or forgiven by her Northern neighbour, in whose path, Phosphorus-wards, she stands. That Austria is not adequately prepared against unforeseen aggression, is a conclusion at which

* "The National Review." May, 1887. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

no one can fail to arrive, who inspects Mr. Atteridge's map while reading his paper.

Few persons will read without surprise Mr. Hugh Hall's somewhat startling contribution on "The Law of Theft." Such anomalies as those pointed out on pages 371, 372, and 376, which do not, unfortunately, admit of being adequately stated within the space available to us, are enough to shake one's faith in the opinion that there is common-sense in the members of either Bench or Bar.

It is difficult to live within the limits of a "municipality" without being convinced that municipal government is a very expensive—well, certainly *not*—luxury. The results of some fifty years of this would-be home-rule are admirably summarised by Mr. Stanley Leighton. Within the last thirty years "the rates have risen in urban England from 2s. in the £ to 6s., and even 8s. in the £." . . . "In 1874 the local debt was £84,000,000, it is now £165,000,000;" while "the whole assessable value of the country is only £143,000,000" (p. 422). (What a farce for us to boast of having paid 150 millions off the National Debt since 1815!) At the same time, the assessable value is decreasing, and the "improvements" to carry out which the loans constituting this vast indebtedness (sometimes repayable in 60 or 100 years) were contracted will in many cases be worn out, or, through new inventions, obsolete—to say nothing of the scandalous jobbery which has, all but universally in the towns, characterised municipal undertakings. It is at least satisfactory, that, in the counties, where affairs are managed by a class of men, in all respects differing from the noisy demagogues or unscrupulous traders who form "municipal authorities," a very different state of matters prevails.

Mr. F. T. Palgrave reprints a lecture on "Poetry and the Fine Arts" (delivered by himself in the Theatre of the Museum at Oxford), remarkable for the well-drawn distinction between the "sculpturesque" tone of classical, and the "picturesque" tendency of mediæval and of modern, poetry. A well-written paper, by Mr. Hitchman, on Lothair and Endymion, and Mr. Paul's notice of Brunetière's discriminative article (in the *Revue des deux Mondes*) on Victor Hugo, afford pabulum to the critic, while the tastes of those who desire lighter reading are duly catered for in "Rambler's" Notes of a spring holiday passed in Italy.

SHIKAR SKETCHES.*

There are not a few persons who cling to the opinion that England owes her greatness in large measure to that love of sport which is the birthright of every son of Albion. At first sight the contention seems absurd, but reflection will serve to show that there is at least a considerable substratum of truth in the assertion. It is impossible, for instance, to read Captain Moray Brown's most interesting "Shikar Sketches" without noticing the toils, the troubles, the dangers, the escapes, the fatigues, which fall to the sportsman's lot. And these are precisely the characteristics which stand a man in good stead in the battle of life—"pluck and perseverance" are alike the motto of the nation and of the "Shikar." It is not denied that sport will not produce these characteristics, but it will develop them, and it may be taken for granted that when—if ever—the people of this land betake themselves to effeminate and luxurious pastimes in place of the manly relaxation and toilsome amusements of their ancestors, the sun of England's greatness will have commenced to decline towards the horizon of extinction and decay.

Captain Moray Brown's work has much to recommend it. In the first place it exhibits at every turn that earnest, genuine enthusiasm without which man is but an animated mass of humanity—soulless, aimless, a mere wreck drifting on the ocean of life, blown hither and thither by the gust of fancy and the breath of chance. What a pleasure it is to take up this volume at random and find a passage such as this, selected at hazard from hundreds of sentences inspired with the same sentiment. "During the witching hours of night—that is, if you be a lover of nature, and take an interest in natural history—you will have opportunities afforded you of seeing and observing unseen yourself the habits of many animals and birds that are invisible during the hotter hours of day, when they retire to cool, dark spots in the jungle, where they are protected from the fierce rays of the mid day sun, and are unlikely to be intruded upon by man; whilst your excitement will be kept up by the chance of at any moment seeing the monarch of the jungle, the royal tiger himself, stalk forth to quench his thirst." One's blood seems to course quicker in one's veins at the bare thought of such things. But in addition to this fervour and ardour, there is a charm in Captain Moray Brown's volume which will commend itself to each and every reader. We allude to the absence of exaggeration. "I have given," says he, "merely plain records of some incidents of Indian sport that came under my own observation, and within that of my friends." What modesty! And yet withal it may be questioned whether, had he been inclined to boast and make much of his exploits, there are half-a-dozen men

living who have done more, seen more, triumphed more, and, of course, failed more, in the paths of "Shikari" than himself. His unpretentious simplicity is also the more to be commended because it is so easy and so natural to enlarge upon one's powers, and magnify one's dangers. When a tiger comes rushing open-mouthed out of the jungle, what more inevitable than to pen in the journal that if this, that, and the other had not happened, the writer would have left a blank in the page, which, &c., &c., all hangs upon the "if," and an inference is created that the "all" in question redounds to the credit of the "Shikar." Captain Moray Brown will have none of this. He writes himself down an ass far more frequently than he applauds himself as a hero. He never adds inches to the skin of a slain tiger, or pounds to the weight of a fallen "porker"—a panther never does duty for a monarch of the woods. As he himself says of himself, he has described "the events naturally, and devoid of any artificial or dramatic element." He has succeeded, and the result is a work as fascinating as it is artless, as truthful as it is exciting, and as graphic as it is unpretentious.

CARLYLE AS SEEN IN HIS WORKS.*

That Carlyle was a genius is the verdict of mankind at large; equally there is a general consensus of opinion that he was erratic beyond even the limit allowable to those whose abilities are so transcendent as to become a law to themselves. He is a "study," and much as the world read his works it may be doubted, perhaps, whether his character is altogether rightly understood, or his peculiarities assigned to their true cause. In these circumstances there is ample scope for Mr. Kerr's essays, designed to set forth this perplexing hero alike as a writer and as a man. Obviously a couple of hundred pages of print could not possibly exhaust a subject as voluminous in its nature as the works it is intended to dissect, and it is explained in the Preface that "much has been purposely omitted in order not to interfere with the main design, which was to touch lightly upon salient points and prominent features, to exhibit a general outline rather than a complete picture."

We are glad to observe that Mr. Kerr, in forming his estimate of Mr. Carlyle's character, takes into consideration the circumstances of his earlier career. First came his poverty—life in those days was with him a daily struggle for daily bread. Forced by fate to adopt the "trade" of teaching, his soul recoiled from a means of existence which was repugnant to his feelings, and utterly unsuited to his taste. Then came a dash at divinity, followed by a turn at law; but neither of these professions was congenial to his instincts. So, baffled in all directions, he "aspired to a professor's chair in one of our northern universities;" but failure dogged his steps. Nor were his efforts in the path of literature more successful. The many-headed public cared nought for his rough-and-ready style of composition, so different to what was fashionable, and so unlike ought to which the world at large had been accustomed. Publishers turned a deaf ear to his entreaties. In vain did he seek an opening for his talents and a sphere for his abilities. And when, after weary years of bitter poverty, of daily struggles, and of toilsome delay, Goddess Fortune smiled upon his efforts, and began to pour into his lap fame, affluence, and success, Thomas Carlyle had become a soured, morbid, morose, and cynical philosopher. The result is doubtless much to be regretted, but it will scarcely afford occasion for wonder. It is rare to find a man in late life free himself entirely from the trammels of his past career, and rise above the surroundings which stereotyped his character, and indelibly "set" his habits of thought and mind. No; the iron is not easily withdrawn from the soul when once it has entered therein.

Equally, too, we are glad that, in discussing the very delicate and vexed question as to Carlyle's relations towards his wife, Mr. Kerr does not overlook that, wrapped up as was the former in his books, he was, he could be, no fitting companion for the former—a literary man is rarely a genial spouse. "I have a husband, but no companion," fitly describes in Mrs. Carlyle's own words the trouble which weighed her down; this was the keynote of unharmonious harmony. Kind, sympathetic to a degree, unusual in this selfish world, the "refined attentions" of matrimonial life found no place in the heart of a litterateur, who lived in his library, and to whom his volumes were his pride, his love, and his associates.

Mr. Kerr is evidently an admirer of the subject of his sketches. He clearly is familiar with all the compositions of the great Essayist. He writes with confidence, because he has studied with care; and a perusal of his fairly-balanced criticism will tend to dispel not a few errors, and enable the reader to form a more accurate conception of a man of whom everyone talks, and whom few understand.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—Vol. IV. "Arabian Nights," by Lady Burton.

* "Shikar Sketches; with Notes on Indian Field Sports." By J. Moray Brown. (Hurst and Blackett.)

* "Carlyle as Seen in His Works." By J. Kerr. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1887.

THE WRECK OF THE *TASMANIA*.

THERE is no mercantile enterprise which stands higher in public estimation than the justly celebrated company known as the P. and O. For almost half a century it has been doing good and faithful service in carrying men and merchandise between England and India, and in excellence of arrangements and consideration for the interests of the public, which has so freely patronised it, it holds, perhaps, the first position in that magnificent body the British Mercantile Marine. Its splendid fleet of steamers, the ability of the commanders, the courtesy of the officers, and the skill and discipline of the crews, have long been a boast amongst Englishmen whose business or pleasure has taken them into Eastern waters. Anglo-Indians especially are proud, and justly so, of the P. and O. They recognise and appreciate the punctuality, the care, the liberality, and all the other nautical virtues which have raised the Company to the proud and wealthy position which it now occupies. Notwithstanding the economic and other attractions offered to Eastern travellers by rival companies the P. and O. is still in front of all its competitors. The records of the voyages made by its vessels contain very few incidents of wreck or accident; and this fact has, of course, strengthened the confidence accorded to the Company by the public. But such a disaster as that which has just happened to the *Tasmania* must certainly be a shock to many old friends of the Peninsular and Oriental. The captain of the ill-fated

steamer is dead and gone beyond the censure of reproach, but it would be no charity to the living if to the dead to ignore the statements which have appeared in the public prints to the effect that the nerve of the commander of the vessel was, in consequence of ill-health or age, not of the strength to command the confidence of passengers or crew in an hour of danger. The suggestion has been made in more quarters than one that the P. and O. Company should allow their captains to retire earlier on pension, and so secure the services of younger and more energetic men. But this is not the immediate purpose of this article. The story of the wreck of the *Tasmania* is one which tells of the utter breakdown of discipline, courage, and resource amongst the ship's crew, which was chiefly composed of Lascars. These men are not bad sailors in quiet and warm waters; they are hard-working, obedient, sober, and intelligent enough when it is all fair-weather sailing. They also serve for very low wages, which fact is, of course, the chief reason why they are employed by shipowners or ship companies. But in moments of difficulty and danger they lose all nerve, and are not only worse than useless—they add to the terrors of shipwreck. In the case of the *Tasmania* they were not only deaf to any orders, or calls, or remonstrances, but they attempted to save their own lives at the risk of the lives of all on board; they rushed for the boats, and cut away a raft which had been made for the benefit of all. But it was not only their cowardice and insubordination which added to the perils of the night, but their physical weakness and want of stamina made them helpless as well as terror-stricken. Numbers of them perished from cold and exposure during the hours that the danger lasted. Fortunately the wind abated, and so the passengers and the remainder of the ship's company were saved with the exception of the captain and two officers. But for this good fortune the loss of life might have been terrible. There can hardly be a more horrible position than that of a passenger ship in a wreck deserted by the crew. As a rule the British sailor is ever ready in resources in times of peril; but the good ship *Tasmania* appears to have been manned chiefly by Lascars, and to the tender mercies of these miserable wretches the lives of helpless women and children were at first confided. Luckily the pluck which is common to most Englishmen was forthcoming amongst the passengers, and so the cowardice and desertion of the Lascars did little evil. But after this melancholy experience it surely will be fitting for a great and wealthy company like the P. and O. to study efficiency a little more than economy in manning their vessels, and have a fair complement of experienced English sailors on board as a counterpoise to the cheap but cowardly Lascar element.

Dr. SIMPSON is certainly very extravagant, says the *Statesman*, when he speaks of "the mortality of the people of India being double what it need be, double that of England, and that this means that every year in India there occur, probably, five millions of needless deaths, and a hundred millions of severe cases of preventable disease." If we assume the death-rate of India to be 25 per mille, or about the same as at home, the aggregate mortality of the whole 250 millions of British India and the Native States together will be 6½ millions of deaths a year. But we doubt greatly whether the mortality of India is as high as that of the United Kingdom. It is cold that kills, not heat. The rapid increase in the population of India, moreover, prohibits the belief of an excessive death-rate. A small proportion only of the population of the country is urban. Its population is what we call a country population, and it is the urban and not the village population that is destroyed by insanitary conditions. Upon the whole we doubt whether the Indian death-rate is as high as at home. It is in large cities like Calcutta that the insanitary conditions under which the people live prove so deadly to them, and it is the cities and towns of India that need the reforms that are unattainable with their present revenues.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 9.)

AITCHISON—H.M. the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., D.O.L., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and he has taken his seat as an ordinary member of the Governor-General's Council.

DARRAH, Lieut. M. Z., 17th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed, on probation, to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

TAYLER, Mr. S. H. O., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from April 1.

AITCHISON—H.E. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant the Hon. Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., D.O.L., an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months from the 9th inst.

LYALL, Mr. J. B., C.S., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its dependencies from the Hon. Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., D.O.L., on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A., C.S.I., C.S., received charge of the office of chief commissioner of the Central Provinces from Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S., on March 24.

MACKENZIE, Surg.-Major G. P., medical officer 4th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as senior medical officer, Port Blair, during the absence of Surg.-Major W. N. Keefer on furlough.

CALTHROP, Mr. H., is appointed an assistant conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Upper Burma, from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of the appointment.

COLVIN—The services of Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, and first assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from April 2.

BIEDERMANN—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. L. Biedermann as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Rangoon.

MONEY, Captain G. E., squadron commander 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as political assistant at Goona, from March 16.

SACCHIERO—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. B. Sacchiero to be vice-consul for Italy at Rangoon, during the absence of Chevalier Finzi.

PANK, Surgeon P. D., civil surgeon of Bickaneer, is appointed to officiate as agency surgeon at Ulwar, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major T. F. Mullen.

BURGESS, Mr. F. C., is appointed, on probation, to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department. Mr. Burgess's services are placed at the disposal of the director-general of Railways.

FILGATE, Colonel A. J., R.E., resumed charge of the office of accountant-general and deputy secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, on March 15.

BEOBIE, Major A. G., R.E., reverted to his substantive appointment of deputy accountant-general and ex-officio under-secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, on March 15.

MACDONALD, Mr. R. G., reverted to his substantive appointment of inspector of Public Works Accounts from March 15.

BECHER, Mr. A. R., examiner of Accounts, ceased to officiate as inspector of Public Works Accounts on May 15, but will continue to be employed on the inspection of Public Works Accounts as a temporary arrangement until further orders.

FIREBRACE, Major F., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, and officiating consulting engineer for Railways, Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment from Feb. 19.

FILGATE, Colonel A. J., R.E., accountant-general, Public Works Department, and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted special leave for six months.

BYTHELL, Lieut. W. J., R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to State Railways, his services being placed at the disposal of the director-general of Railways.

MILITARY.

The following appointment to the 3rd Brigade, Burma Field Force, is sanctioned :—

HAMILTON, Capt. E. O., Royal West Surrey Regiment, is appointed to be brig.-major, dated March 20.

Medical Department.—The following extract, paragraphs 1 and 2,

from a letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 60, dated March 3, 1887, is published for general information :—

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date Sept. 30, 1886, the day of their joining the Army Medical School :—

R. J. Macnamara, M.D., **H. W. Pilgrim**, G. B. French, F. W. Thomson, E. H. Brown, C. N. Bensley, S. H. Henderson, D. W. Scotland, J. D. M. Green, J. H. Sellick, E. C. Hare, F. C. Clarkson, J. G. Jordan, C. R. M. Swinburne, H. M. Morris, A. R. P. Russell, J. Morwood, M.D., and E. A. W. Hall. They will be allowed to count as service for pension the period of their attendance at the Army Medical School from Sept. 30, 1886, to Feb. 7, 1887.

MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. A., R.A., Hyderabad Contingent, No. 4 Field Battery, to officiate as subaltern, vice Lieut. C. Wood, R.A., on furlough, dated March 9.

FRAZER, Lieut. G. S., East Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff, to be officiating wing officer 6th Infantry, from March 6.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

ERSKINE, Lieut. K. D., Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, from Feb. 12, 1886.

BRADLEY, Lieut. H. V., Gloucestershire Regiment, wing officer 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment, from Feb. 27, 1886.

JOHNSON, Lieut. A. C. B., Manchester Regiment, wing officer 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment, from March 20, 1886.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. E., Scottish Rifles, squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, from Feb. 1, 1885.

IMPY, Lieut. L., Derbyshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 23rd Bengal Infantry, from April 25, 1885.

STEVENS, Lieut. M., Leinster Regiment, wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, from June 14, 1885.

The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Graduation List :—

MUNRO, Colonel W., Madras S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals in consequence of the death of Major-General Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal S.C., on Feb. 5.

McMAHON, Colonel C. A., Madras S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General G. A. Laughton, Bombay S.C., on Feb. 6.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

BADGLEY, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army, from April 4.

VANDERZEE, Lieut. Colonel F. H., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from April 7.

KEIGHLEY, Captain C. M., Bengal S.C., to be major, from April 3.

FURLOUGHS.

CENTER, Surgeon-Major W., M.B. (p.a.), for one year.

FERRIS, Surgeon-Major J. E. C., 1st Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for 270 days.

PRENDERGAST, Colonel M. M., Bengal S.C., 4th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for 182 days; pension service, 34th year, commenced March 16.

YOUNG, Lieut.-Colonel H. L., General List, Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced April 9, 1886.

BEOBIE, Major F. R., Bengal S.C., 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 21st year, commenced July 20, 1886.

ABERIGH-MACKAY, Major J. L., Bengal S.C., 8th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 21st year, commenced Feb. 13.

POWELL, Captain C. H., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced June 25, 1886.

RAWLINS, Lieut. G. W., Bengal S.C., 12th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced Jan. 22.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

M'KAY, Lieut. T. M., 10th Bengal Infantry, wing officer, to be quartermaster, dated Dec. 10, 1886.

ANGELO, Lieut. R. D., 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas, wing officer on probation 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer on probation, vice Corse-Scott, on furlough.

RYDER, Lieut. W. J., wing officer on probation 29th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer on probation, vice Ommaney, on furlough.

HILDEBRAND—On transfer from the P.W. Department, Captain A. Hildebrand, R.A., is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

The officers named below passed the examination laid down in Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX., section V., para. 99, to March 14 :—

ELLIS, Capt. J. H., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

HIGGINS, Lieut. A. Akin, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

WHITEHEAD, Lieut. W. F., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MILLER, Lieut. J. B., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed:—

O'GORMAN—Lahore Division Order, dated Feb. 23, appointing Major N. P. O'Gorman, brigade-major, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Lahore division, vice C. G. B. Wolseley, C.B., A.D.C., appointed to the brigade staff.

CHUDLEY—Saugor District Order, dated Feb. 18, appointing Col. J. K. Chudley, 2nd Madras Infantry, to assume command of the district, vice Brigade-Gen. Le Mesurier, vacated.

THACKERAY—Rohilkund District Order, Feb. 10, appointing Col. E. T. Thackeray, C.B., V.C., R.E., to assume the temporary command of the district, vice Brigade-General Sir J. Hudson, appointed to the temporary command of the Allahabad division.

HAWES—Upper Burma Field Force order, dated Feb. 3, appointing Captain B. R. Hawes, Royal Munster Fusiliers, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general 4th brigade, vice Captain Bayly, transferred to headquarters.

The following Quetta district orders are confirmed:—

HAGGITT, Lieut. E. D., Royal Engineers, to the Pishin Division Military Works, dated March 17.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. R. J. H. L., Royal Engineers, to the Quetta Division, Military Works, dated March 19.

DUPERIER, Captain H. W., Royal Engineers, to the 2nd Pishin Division, Military Works, dated March 19.

TUKE, Lieut. M. L., Royal Engineers, to the Quetta Division, Military Works, dated March 19.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

KINGSOTE, Major H. J. B., G Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for nine months, on private affairs.

BOLITHO, Lieut.-Colonel O. G., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

DWYER, Lieut. P. F., 8th Hussars, for six months, on medical certificate.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, March 31.)

SREEDMAN, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as director of Settlements and Revenue Records from March 19, vice Major J. A. L. Montgomery, proceeding on furlough.

The following notifications of acting appointments in the Punjab Commission for the month of February are published for information:—

With effect from Feb. 1, consequent on the departure, on privilege leave, of Mr. R. G. Thompson:—

COOKSON, Mr. H. C., officiating junior secretary to the financial commissioner, to revert, for the purposes of Section 5 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, to officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

With effect from Feb. 8, consequent on the appointment of Mr. Hawkins to be deputy commissioner:—

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., officiating divisional judge, 2nd grade, to officiate deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

BULLOCK, Mr. F. D'O., officiating divisional judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as divisional judge, 2nd grade.

PARKER, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as divisional judge, 3rd grade.

GARDINER, Mr. J. W., officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

TROWARD, Mr. T., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from Feb. 18, consequent on the transfer of Mr. G. C. Walker to officiate as deputy commissioner:—

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as district judge, 2nd grade.

With effect from Feb. 22, consequent on the retirement of Mr. G. E. Wakefield:—

GARDINER, Mr. J. W., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

TROWARD, Mr. T., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., officiating district judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

FRANKLIN—The services of Surgeon-Major B. Franklin are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, from March 21.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, April 9.)

MACLAREN, Surgeon J. F., civil surgeon, Azamgarh, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 5.

CALTHROP, Surgeon-Major C. W., M.D., medical officer of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Fyzabad during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major B. O'Brien, M.D.

MCLEOD, Mr. N. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Meerut division, Ganges Canal, is granted eighteen months' furlough out of India, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 9.)

SKIPTON, Mr. H. P. K., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, A Division, is appointed to be a district superintendent of police, 5th class, and is posted to Bilaspur.

MITCHELL, Mr. A. P., head master, Normal School, Jubbulpore, has passed the Departmental Examination in Mahratti by the Higher Standard.

HENNESSY, Mr. S. M., assistant commissioner and officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur.

MACLEAN, Mr. N. E. L., assistant district superintendent of police, Saugor, is granted privilege leave for three months, from May 1.

SAUNDERS, Mr. A. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, Saugor, made over charge of his duties on the 26th idem.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, March 26.)

BIEDERMANN—With the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner recognises the appointment of Mr. L. Biedermann as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Rangoon.

HOUGHTON, Mr. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a justice of the peace within and for Burma.

MCDONALD, Mr. H., Myook, 4th grade, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Toungoo district.

GEORGE, Mr. E. C. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Thongwa district.

CORNIN, Lieut. J. J., assistant commissioner, is appointed assistant cantonment magistrate and judge of the Court of Small Causes, Thayetmo, from Feb. 26, vice Mr. H. G. Batten, transferred.

MARTIN, Mr., assistant district superintendent of police, was appointed to the charge of the police of the Kyauktan sub-division, Pegu District, from May 28, 1886.

WELMAN, Lieut. G. A., police battalion commandant, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in the Pyidmana (Ningyan) District.

GAYER, Lieut. E. A., is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in the Ye-u District so long as he is in charge of the outpost at Nabeikkyi.

ROSS—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. D. Ross, assistant commissioner, to be an assistant sessions judge, to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Session for the Chindwin Sessions Division.

The undermentioned sub-divisions are constituted in the Chindwin District:—

DALY, Lieut. H., a magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Legayaing subdivision.

PERKINS, Lieut. N. C., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Chindwin district, and is placed in charge of the Kindat sub-division.

SWANN—The chief commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. G. J. Swann, C.I.E., of his appointment as a commissioner for the Port of Rangoon.

YOUNG—The chief commissioner appoints Mr. G. O. Young to be a commissioner for the Port of Rangoon, in the room of Mr. G. J. Swann, who has resigned.

BEVILLE, Capt. H. E. W., B.O.S.C., who has been appointed to be a supernumerary assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, in Burma, is posted to Rangoon.

SHAW, Mr. A. T. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the Ngathainggyaung sub-division of the Bassein district.

AYERST—The furlough on medical certificate for six months is granted to Lieut. W. Ayerst, assistant commissioner, from the date on which he availed himself of it.

NEWLAND, Surgeon A. G. E., is appointed to be civil surgeon of Pagan. **BROWNING**, Lieut. H. A., is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Pagan during the absence of Captain G. S. Eyre.

RICE, Mr. W. G. E., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Pinyinwin to Mandalay on special duty, and he has assumed charge of his special duty at Mandalay on March 14.

GATES, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Ava to Mandalay on special duty.

SYKES, Surgeon W. A., is placed in civil medical charge of the Ruby Mines district from the date on which he assumed charge from Surgeon Shewan.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(*Port St. George Gazette*, April 5.)

CLERK, Lieut.-Colonel R. M., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Ceded districts, to be assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Ranking, who vacates, dated March 19.

HERBERT, Colonel A. R. K., General List, Cavalry, Secretary to Government, Military Department, has the local rank of brigadier-general, dated March 19.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. C. H., Staff Corps sub-assistant commissary-general, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

THOMAS, Surgeon G. T., to be surgeon-major

STURMER, Surgeon A. J., to be surgeon-major.
ADAMS, Surgeon A., M.D., to be surgeon-major.
MACDONNELL, Lieut. D., to be captain, dated April 1.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, April 7.)

CHURCH, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., is posted to Madras for general duty, under the orders of the general officer commanding East district.

The undermentioned officers of R.E. have been transferred from the Madras to the Bengal Presidency, and attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the stations specified opposite their names:—

SWAINSON, Lieut. A. L., to Sibi.

SHERWOOD, Lieut. H. J., to Fort William.

NANTON, Lieut. H. C., to Saugor.

The undermentioned officers having arrived from England for duty in this Presidency, are posted as noted opposite their names:—

HALL—BLANCARD—Surgeons G. C. Hall and M. J. T. J. Blancard, Indian Medical Department, to report themselves to the principal medical officer, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

CASTOR, Surgeon R. H., to the officiating medical charge of the 3rd Regiment Light Infantry.

MAIDMENT, Surgeon F. G., to report himself to the Deputy Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, Bangalore Division, Belgaum, and Ceded districts, for general duty.

DOYLE, Surgeon I. P., to report himself to the Deputy Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, Eastern district, for general duty.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SWAYNE—GLANVILLE—Lieuts. H. G. C. Swayne and F. Glanville, company officers, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, to be company commanders to complete the Establishment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

HEATHER, Surgeon-Major D. C. W., Medical Staff, doing general duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to be senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Bellary.

CORKERY, Surgeon T. H., doing duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad, to do duty Station Hospital, Kamptee.

ASBURY, Surgeon A., general duty, Eastern Division, to do duty Station Hospital, Belgaum.

PATCH, Colonel A. T. L., M.B., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, to report himself to the principal medical officer, Burma Field Force, Mandalay, for orders.

The following orders are confirmed:—
HOWES—By the general officer commanding Burma Division, appointing Colonel A. J. Howes, infantry, to command the garrison of Rangoon during the absence of the major-general commanding on a tour of inspection to Thayetmyo.

HEWAT—By the general officer commanding Burma Division, appointing Major H. R. C. Hewat, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be station staff officer, Rangoon, during the absence of the assistant adjutant-general with the major-general commanding, from March 21.

FURLONGHS.

GIB, Major-General W. A., C.B., commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, privilege leave for sixty days, from April 10.

BENGOUGH, Brigadier-General H. M., C.B., commanding Nagpore Force, privilege leave for sixty days, from April 15.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. F. A. L., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, leave of absence, in extension, from April 13 to Sept. 2, on the recommendation of a medical board.

ARBUTHNOT, Colonel G. A., Madras Cavalry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 37th year, commenced Oct. 4, 1886.

CAULFIELD, Lieut. G. N., Staff Corps, wing officer 10th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for 182 days.

OGLIVIE, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., General List, Infantry, wing commander 10th Madras Infantry, is granted leave to sea (m.c.) for 90 days.

FISHER, Conductor E., ordnance department (m.c.), for 182 days.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 14.)

OLLIVANT—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., to be municipal commissioner for the City of Bombay on the expiry of his present term of office.

FURLONGHS.

PRATT, Mr. E. M., C.S., assistant collector of Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

OSBORN, Major W., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

AITKEN, Mr. H. E., third class assistant collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year.

WOODBURN, Mr. A. F., C.S., forest settlement officer, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 13th inst.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 7.)

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

VINCENT, Lieut. W. T., officiating wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

The following appointments are made:—

GRAYFOOT, Surgeon B. B., Indian Medical Service, general duty, Poona Circle.

DYSON, Surgeon T. E., Indian Medical Service, general duty, Mhow Circle.

STRUTT, Col. J. R., Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty, Poona, to general duty, Bombay.

DOIG, Col. A. G., Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty, Mhow, to Malegaum.

FURLOUGH.

McMULLIN, Major R. L. F., Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 2nd Battalion, to England, for 8 months on private affairs.

(April 14.)

DE TATHAM, Surg.-Major H., M.D., Indian Medical Service, civil surgeon, Nasik, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on m.c.

ERSKINE, Mr. H. N. B., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, C.S., C.S.I., resigns the honorary colonelcy of the corps.

The following appointment is made from March 29:—

MALLABY, Lieut. C. R., 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, to be adjutant in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, vice Captain W. S. Birdwood, resigned.

The following promotions are made:—

CROMMELIN, Volunteer C. A. R., to be lieut. in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, vice Goodwin, promoted.
MACKENZIE, Volunteer N. F., to be lieut. in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, vice Roy, promoted.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. J. Corse-Scott, S.C., Brig.-Surg. G. L. Sutherland, M.D., Col. W. W. Biscoe, Cav., Lieut.-Col. D. Adamson, S.C., Maj. J. G. Kelly, S.C., Capt. J. A. L. Montgomery, S.C., Lieut.-Col. G. S. Hills, S.C., Lieut. D. J. T. O'Brien, S.C., Capt. R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I., S.C., Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine, M.D., Med. Staff, Lieut. M. H. S. Grover, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Gen. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., Lieut. W. Ayerst, S.C., Capt. C. E. Yate, C.S.I., S.C., Maj. H. Mellis, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. B. Clarke, Sir W. W. Hunter (Cov.), H. N. Harris, D. M. Litster, E. B. Harris (Cov.), C. W. Bolton (Cov.), R. S. J. Routh, D. C. J. Ibbetson (Cov.), A. Greenlees, J. White (Cov.), Lala Faleh Chand, J. Crawford (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—H. C. Bliss (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. J. Jones, J. Kingsmill, F. D. Campbell, E. T. Candy (Cov.), T. H. Stewart (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. H. Newman, six months; Capt. W. A. D. O'Mealy, S.C., seventy-one days.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. Withers, S.C., till June 4, 1887, pending retirement.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. M. Harcourt, six months' s.c.; R. H. Greaves (Cov.), three months' s.c.; P. A. Sandilands, four months' s.c.; G. S. Leonard, six months' s.c.; L. St. J. Brodrick, four months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—B. H. Young, four months' extry. leave; W. H. Thornhill, three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Simpson, S.C., Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, S.C., Lieut. R. C. Broome, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. H. M. G. Archdall.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. L. Melliss, S.C., Lieut. W. G. Alban, S.C., Col. A. M. Phillips, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. M. Towers (Cov.).

OFFICERS of the Military-Accounts and Ordnance Departments in India moved in the interests of the public service from one appointment to another, whether permanently or temporarily, will be allowed free passages for themselves, and, if the duty is permanent, or on account of duty of a temporary nature extending over six months, for their families also.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

- AYLMER—April 20, at Corsley House, Warminster, the wife of Captain Aylmer, 16th Lancers, of a son.
 BOOTH—April 12, at Dallington, Northamptonshire, the wife of Major Booth, Staff Paymaster 48th Regimental District, of a daughter, who survived her birth a short time.
 CHAPMAN—April 18, at Gibraltar, the wife of Major L. J. A. Chapman, Royal Artillery, of a son.
 DUNALLEY—April 24, at Kilboy, Nenagh, the Lady Dunalley, of a daughter.
 GOUGH—April 19, at South Hampstead, the wife of Archibald E. Gough, M.A., Principal of Muir College, Allahabad, North-West Provinces, India, of a daughter.
 SMITH—April 23, at Dovercourt, Essex, the wife of Major W. Whitmore Smith, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
 WALKER—April 23, at 9, Sunmount, Cork, the wife of George Cassoon Walker, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- CASTLEROSSE—BARING—April 26, at St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, Valentine Charles, Viscount Castlerosse, to the Hon. Elizabeth Baring, eldest daughter of Lord Revelstoke.
 HALLETT—BEALEY—April 26, at All Saints', Cheltenham, Marmaduke James Hallett, son of the late Lieut. Francis Amyot Hallett, of the 2nd European (106th) Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, to Alida Clara, second daughter of the late John Bealey, Esq., of Christchurch, New Zealand.
 HAY-NEWTON—HAY-FRASER—April 25, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis John Stuart Hay-Newton, Queen's Foreign Service Messenger, and late Captain 14th Hussars, second son of the late John Stuart Hay-Newton, Esq., of Newton, East Lothian, N.B., to Lucy, daughter of the late Major Robert D. Fergusson, and widow of the Hon. Arthur Hay-Fraser, second son of the late Lord Saltoun.
 JOHNSTONE—MAPPIN—April 26, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Somerset J. Johnstone (late Royal Navy), eldest son of the late General Montague Cholmondeley Johnstone, formerly of Mauritius, to Isabel Ann, daughter of Joseph C. Mappin, Esq., of 38, Harrington-gardens, South Kensington.
 WATSON—WATSON—April 23, at St. Helier's Parish Church, Robert John Watson, Lieut.-Colonel commanding 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, to Rebecca Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. W. Vesey Walker, Esq., B.A., King's-cliff House, Jersey.

DEATHS.

- DAWSON—April 24, at 8, Apsley-terrace, Acton, W., Major-General John Dawson, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 62.
 DOUGLAS—March 11, at Yokohama, Japan, Neil Douglas Cecil Frederick Douglas, late Captain Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of General Sir John Douglas, G.C.B., of Glenfinart, Argyllshire, N.B.
 DAVIES—March 27, in London, Captain Arthur Chowne Davies, late Commander British India Steam Navigation Company.
 ELKINGTON—April 21, at 52, Gillingham-street, Eccleston-square, London, from inflammation of the lungs and pleurisy, Leoncine, wife of Brigade Surgeon A. G. Elkington, Grenadier Guards, aged 44.
 GRAHAM—April 22, Sydney Munro, sixth son of the late Major-General Stuart F. Graham, B.S.C., and grandson of the late Sir Robert Graham, Bart., of Esk, county Cumberland, aged 19.
 GOODERE—April 24, at the Royal Hotel, Devonport, Sybil Marion, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Goodere, Royal Artillery.
 HAYDON—April 19, at Ebford, Wimborne Minster, John Nathaniel, youngest son of the late William Henry Haydon (Lieut. Grenadier Guards), of Crediton, Devon, aged 55.
 HUTTON—April 14, at Monte Video, S. E. America, Lieut. Peregrine W. P. Hutton, R.N., of H.M.S. *Ruby*, aged 37.
 KINNAIRD—April 26, at 2, Pall-mall-east, London, Lord Kinnaird, aged 73.
 PAYE—April 22, at 55, Cathcart-road, South Kensington, Captain John Richard Paye (late Hyderabad Contingent), aged 73.
 POPE—April 11, at Eskdale Lodge, Dalkeith, Mary Baillie Mackay, widow of the late Major Peter Pope, 24th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, aged 76.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

- ATKINSON—April 9, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieut. F. G. Atkinson 13th (D.C.) Bengal Lancers, of a son.
 BOWYER—April 2, at Simla, the wife of Captain Bowyer, R.E., of a daughter.
 SMART—April 3, at Raipore, Central Provinces, the wife of P. C. H. Smart, Survey of India, of a daughter.
 RIVAZ—April 6, at Dharmasala, the wife of G. W. Rivaz, C.S., of a daughter.
 WALKER—April 3, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Walker, M.B., Army Medical Staff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- BEETHAM—BENNETT—April 12, at the Cathedral, W. G. Beetham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nasick, to Frances Eleanor, second daughter of the late Major J. Bennett, Commandant of Sion Fort, and late of the 103rd Bombay Fusiliers.

CARTER—DALY—March 31, at Calcutta, W. T. Carter, son of Mr. F. T. Carter, of Sydenham, to Alice Edith Blanche, daughter of R. M. Daly, H.M.'s Bengal Pilot Service.

SALTS—BOYTON—April 11, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Francis Joseph Patrick Salts, Bengal Medical Service, to Anna Lucy Catherine Boyton.

DEATHS.

CARTER—April 7, at Patna, W. J. Carter (East Indian Railway), aged 42.

MALVERY—April 4, at Bombay, Wilhelmina Agnes, wife of C. H. Malvery, and daughter of the late William Kennedy, aged 50.

OLDHAM—April 5, at Lucknow, Dilkusha, A. G. Haslope, son of Major and Mrs. A. Oldham, 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, aged 5 months.

SHAND—April 1, at Chenawan, Surgeon G. J. Shand, Indian Medical Department, Superintendent of Chenawan Central Jail, aged 32.

WAR VESSELS COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The following table (from the *St. James's Gazette*) shows the number of war vessels just completed or under construction:—

Ship.	Where Building.	Tons.	H.P.	Speed.	To be Completed.	Total Cost.	Armament.
Protected Cruisers.							
<i>Mersey</i> ...	Chatham	3,550	6,000	18.0	1887	236,435	2 8-in., 10 6-in.
<i>Severn</i> ...	Chatham	3,550	6,000	18.0	1888	227,680	" "
<i>Thames</i> ...	Devonport	3,550	5,700	18.0	1888	221,913	" "
<i>Forth</i> ...	Pembroke	3,550	5,700	18.0	1888		" "
Armoured Plated Cruisers.							
<i>Immortalite</i> ...	Chatham	5,000	8,500	18.0	1889	305,920	2 22-ton, 10 6-in.
<i>Aurora</i> ...	Pembroke	5,000	8,500	18.0	1889	308,535	" "
<i>Australia</i> ...	Napier's	5,000	8,500	18.0	1888	220,613	2 0.2-in., 10 6-in.
<i>Galatia</i> ...	Napier's	5,000	8,500	18.0	1888	220,300	" "
<i>Narcissus</i> ...	Napier's	5,000	8,500	18.0	1888	220,751	" "
<i>Orlando</i> ...	Palmer's	5,000	8,500	18.0	1888	220,005	" "
<i>Undaunted</i> ...	Palmer's	5,000	8,500	18.0	1888	220,025	" "
Armoured Cruisers.							
<i>Amson</i> ...	Portsmouth	10,000	11,500	17.0	1888	752,258	4 67-ton, 6 6-in.
<i>Camperdown</i> ...	Portsmouth	10,000	11,500	17.0	1888	748,074	" "
<i>Bombay</i> ...	Thames Iron Co.	10,000	11,500	17.0	1888	810,633	2 110-ton, 10 6-in.
<i>Howe</i> ...	Portsmouth	9,700	11,500	17.0	1887	729,721	" "
<i>Rodney</i> ...	Chatham	9,700	11,500	17.0	1887	728,482	" "
<i>Collingwood</i> ...	Portsmouth	9,150	10,000	16.5	1887	670,752	4 40-ton, 6 6-in.
<i>Impetuous</i> ...	Portsmouth	8,500	10,000	17.0	complete	559,001	4 0.2-in., 6 6-in.
<i>Wasp</i> ...	Chatham	8,500	10,000	17.0	complete	558,440	4 22-ton, 6 6-in.
Torpedo Boats.							
<i>Trafalgar</i> ...	Portsmouth	11,940	12,000	16.5	1891	£244,318	4 67-ton, 8 6-in.
<i>Nile</i> ...	Pembroke	11,940	12,000	16.5	1891	889,421	" "
<i>Victoria</i> ...	Armstrong's	11,470	12,000	16.75	1888	829,979	2 110-ton,
<i>Sass Parrell</i> ...	Armstrong's	9,150	12,000	16.75	1888	825,488	1 10-in., 12 6-in.
<i>Edinburgh</i> ...	Chatham	9,200	9,000	16.4	complete	683,009	4 45-ton, 5 6 in.
<i>Hero</i> ...	Chatham	9,200	9,000	16.5	1887	421,500	2 46-ton, 4 6 in.

These twenty-five ships have a total tonnage of 185,920; they have a total of 231,470-horse power; and they are being built at a cost of £13,040,855.

SITTING ON A RAIL.—Dealing with the case of Rukhmabai the *Bengalee* says:—"We fear no Hindu wife will sympathise with Rukhmabai in her resolve. The man may be unworthy of her in every respect, but he is her husband, and the lord and master of the Hindu wife. To him she owes unstinted allegiance, and he in his turn owes her love without bounds. This is a patriarchal feeling, but there it exists, deep-seated in the heart of the Hindu woman. What is learning and what are earthly accomplishments compared to the love of the husband and the enjoyment of his company! But this love apparently Rukhmabai had not. There is an element of personal vindictiveness on the part of the husband which must deepen our sympathies for Rukhmabai. If the wife is so unwilling to live with the husband, why all this pressure, this persistent appeal to law? Domestic happiness could not exist under these circumstances. Perhaps there is more in the case than we know of. But at any rate it teaches a moral which we would do well to lay to heart. If Rukhmabai had been more fortunately wedded, and in the maturity of years, she would probably have been, with her accomplishments and her talents, the centre of a prosperous and happy family, cheering her home and drawing to herself in an unstinted measure the affections of her husband and of her relations—she would not have been the inmate of a prison. Apart from other objections, child-marriage perpetuates an outrage upon womankind. So unnatural is the institution that in the most solemn event of life, the party most deeply concerned has no voice."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 23, Navarino (s), Calcutta.—25, Kirby Hall (s), Bombay.—26, Kangra (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—April 25, Verona (s), London.
MADRAS.—April 26, Brindisi (s), Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 23, Etolia, Bombay; City of Bombay (s), Calcutta.—25, Eden Hall (s), Bombay; Clan Graham (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Australia*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 12; from Brindisi, May 16.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Kensington, Miss Waddington, Lieuts. Herbert, Maitland, Curtis, Buchanan, Grant, Bell, Batten, Lowry, Miss Reed. From *Suez*: Major A. Watson. From *Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Rice. From *Brindisi*: Mr. H. C. Rund, Lieut. Merriman, Lieut.-Col. P. J. Maitland, Lieut.-Col. Brudskeet, Colonel Munderson, Major Fenwick.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. Trotter and two children.

For *Suez*: Bandmaster and Mrs. Guyton, Surgeon-General Murray.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 12; from Brindisi, May 16.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Rolfe, Mr. Jobbings. From *Venice*: Mr. H. A. and Mrs. Phillips.

For Colombo: Mr. Barnard.

For Port Said: Mr. E. L. Mocatta, Rev. H. Blyth, Mr. A. B. Cobb.

For Malta: Mr. H. Pearson.

For Aden: Capt. J. W. Brinkley.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, May 12; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, May 19; from Brindisi, May 23.

For Bombay: Capt. F. Beaufort, Mr. H. Henrichs. From *Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Spalding. From *Brindisi*: Col. Collett, Mr. J. Jardine, Mr. Shubrick, Col. A. M. Phillips, Mr. A. S. Tyndall Biscoe, Mr. and Miss Whitcombe.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, May 19; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, May 26; from Brindisi, May 30.

For Madras: Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and two infants.

For Bombay: Mr. G. Garnett. From *Venice*: Major and Mrs. Pleydell Bouverie.

For Malta: Rev. W. Ponsford.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Wilder.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, May 26; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 2; from Brindisi, June 6.

For Bombay: From *Brindisi*: Mr. H. O. Walling, Mr. W. Woodward, Capt. Barlow.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, June 2; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 9; from Brindisi, June 13.

For Bombay: Mr. J. W. Moulton. From *Brindisi*: Mr. E. A. Neville, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. T. L. Jenkins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail May 4.

For Bombay: Master Bertram Connell.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail May 17.

For Bombay: Mr. Dempster and infant, Mrs. E. Smyth, child, infant and ayah, Mr. R. S. Fagan, Mrs. Fagan.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed April 24.

For Bombay: Miss Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

For Kurrachee: Major G. T. Morris.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, arrived at Marseilles, April 25.

From Bombay: Mr. Meyers, Lieut. D. J. T. O'Brien, Mrs. Thacker, four children and nurse, Capt. Wilbraham, Rev. and Mrs. F. A. P. Sherrieff, Master F. Sherrieff, Master Alex. Sherrieff, Capt. and Mrs. Ridgeway, Mrs. Robotham and child, Major Denison, Mr. J. Uphill, Mr. T. Vinall, Mr. J. H. Abbott Anderson, Mr. R. Pringle, General Nixon.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail April 30.

For Port Said: Mr. Alex. Jack.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Croome.

For Calcutta: Mr. Jebb.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail May 14.

For Colombo: Mr. A. H. Roe.

For Calcutta: Mr. James H. Ferguson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. G. W. Brady, April 11.

From London: Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan and infant, Lieut.-Colonel G. Cumming, Mr. and two Misses Morgan, Sub-Inspector Kavanagh, Sub-Lieut. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Wrefort, Miss and Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mrs. Webster and infant, Colonel Keen, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald and infant, Mr. Moore-Lane, Mrs. Waugh and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Barton, Sub-Lieut. Turner, Mr. C. I. P. Carey, Mr. H. F. Watts, Mr. Dyer, Surgeon Dowman, Mr. O. Byrne.

From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. C. Smith, Major Moffat, Lieut. G. A. Gott, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. W. P. Sherman, Dr. and Mrs. Maloney, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Owen, Mr. Poilay.

For *Suez*: Mr. Thomason, F.G.S., Mr. and Mrs. Leas and three children.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. Haselwood, left Bombay, April 15.

For London: Mr. F. Rayson, Capt. Faber, Mr. F. D. Fowler, Rev. E. Beale, Miss Cooke, Sirdar Perm Sing, Mr. A. Morse, Mrs. Chambers, child and two infants, Miss Burgess, Rev. W. Hooper, Miss Hooper, Mr. W. H. White, Mr. A. Brodmeier, Mr. Ratty, Mr. Foskett, Mr. H. B. Goodall.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. H. Thomson, Mr. A. S. Crabbe, Miss Deedes, Mr. J. G. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Oldham, Miss Oldham, Capt. Scott, Mr. D. B. Horn, Mr. Lewis Moor, Mr. J. A. Rundell, Mr. J. B. Short, Mr. Kirk, Mr. R. G. Wait, Mr. B. Tilley, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Cameron Arrol, Mr. H. Chalmers, Colonel Barston Brooke, Mr. Lillingston, Monseigneur A. Agliardi, Mr. and Mrs. Witts and two children, Colonel T. H. Brooke, Mr. Maguire, Colonel Hennessey, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mr. C. A. Lawson, Major-General F. J. Murray, General J. H. Gordon, Mr. Pherozshaw M. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mon. Zaleski, Mr. F. E. Daver, Mr. Playfair, Monsignor Marieth, Mr. E. S. Chitgupi, Mr. R. P. Gadgil.

For *Venice*: Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. A. MacMillan, Mr. Otto Möller, Mr. E. Horn, Capt. T. R. M. Macpherson, Surgeon J. F. MacLaren, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frizelle, Mr. Morris, Mr. McLaughlin.

For Gibraltar: Mr. L. Flores, Mr. A. M. Azavedo.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee Cowasjee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dorabjee Dinshaw.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. Daniell, from London, April 28.

For Malta: Rev. W. A. Hunter, Major Saunders, Miss M. Block, Mr. Penn, Mr. Christie.

For Bombay: Mrs. Adam, Miss Anstruther, Mr. C. D. Barton, Mr. Little, Mr. E. R. Newland, Mr. St. Aubyn, Lieut. K. J. Bell, Lieut. Roupell, Lieut. M. B. Lloyd.

For Port Said: Mr. and Miss Hooker.

For *Suez*: Mr. Charles.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, from London, April 28.

For Aden: Dr. W. L. Ross.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ferguson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson and three children, Mrs. Thomson and two children, Mr. C. Thomson, Mr. C. S. Morris, Mrs. Gray and two children, Mr. P. L. Brock, Mrs. Cantlay and child, Mrs. Allport and child, Mr. Edgar Turner.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. F. Bullock, Miss Bullock.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major L. Beech, Mr. L. C. Liebenrood, Colonel C. S. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Johnston.

For Calcutta: Miss Eva O'Keefe, Mrs. Hodge, Mr. S. H. Holmes, Mr. James McDougall.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, from Liverpool, April 28.

For Bombay: Miss Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Cumming, Brigade-Surgeon and Mrs. G. D. Riddell, Mr. J. T. Crawford.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, sailing on April 22.

For London: Mr. Robinson, C.S., and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. R. Cornish, Mrs. Chisholm and child, Mr. and Mr. Fraser (jun.), Mrs. Watts and four children, Mr. R. Harvey, Capt. Mack, Mr. H. Melladen, Mrs. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Jopp, Major McGeorge, Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jeffrey, Mr. R. J. Young, Mrs. Hudson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. J. A. Maughan, Colonel Prendergast, Mrs. Shapoorjee, Mrs. Hutton and child, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Fooz, Colonel A. H. Paget, Mrs. Bateson, Mr. E. G. Barton, Mrs. W. Shepherd and two children, Mr. M. S. Horsfall, Mrs. Baldwin, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. T. Carruthers, Mr. Fitzgerald Church, Mrs. Eddie and two infants, Mr. Warwick, Mr. Mustapha Ali, Sirdar Diler Jung.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. C. Bayley, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Sawyer, Mr. H. J. Stokes, Mr. C. H. D'Mello, Mr. Walton, Mr. E. R. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson and child, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. H. F. Palin, Colonel Jenkins, Mr. J. R. Ward, Mr. J. P. Goodridge, Rev. C. R. Thorburn.

For *Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmid and infant, Master Goldsmid, Mr. W. R. Tucker, Mr. M. N. Macdonald, Mr. A. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Fiennes F. Thomson, Mr. F. L. C. Grimwood.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 95½	to	100½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to	100½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1883 ...	107	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	199	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	74½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	108

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	800
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	225
Bollary ...	1,100	nil.	400
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	140
Colaba ...	1,880	50	560
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	110
East India ...	1,000	150	1,310
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,675
French ...	all	80	590
Harvey & Sapapathy ...	500	25	360
Khangam ...	450	45	90
Mercantile ...	125	7½	402½
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	240
Mummar M. ...	all	40	510
New Berar ...	500	0	97½
New Indian ...	125	30	385
Prince of Wales ...	400	75	550
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	25	500
Sassoon ...	500	120	1,205
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	75	580
Sind ...	750	45	610
Volkart ...	500	45	610

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	570
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	410
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	98
Bollary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	840
Bombay United ...	100	20	790
Central India ...	500	35	560
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	560
D. Spinning ...	all	—	1,050
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	75	640
Empress Co. ...	all	25	630
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	200
Golam Baba ...	400	20	165
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	750
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	650
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	800
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	420
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	1,295
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	605
James Greaves ...	500	25	200
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	1,080
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	880
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	780
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	20	182
Leopold ...	100	5	2,760
Madras United ...	1,000	100	630
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	—	1,105
Manojee Petit ...	all	—	170
Mazagon ...	250	9	1,330
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	50	70
Nalgam ...	100	—	775
National ...	1,000	40	505
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	123
Oriental ...	625	15	75
Pareil ...	400	—	1,500
People of India ...	500	80	1,200
Prince of Wales ...	1,000	40	605
Sassoon ...	1,000	35	280
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	235
Soondardas ...	1,000	20	475
Southern India ...	500	—	660
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	—
Western India ...	1,000	50	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-9-0	5 pr. ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	150-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. 65-7-3	—	do.	90
Do. do. 1-13-1	—	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	350
New £18 Shares ...	—	do.	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	215
Bombay Ice Co. ...	600	112
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,600
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co. Ld. ...	100	40
Karrachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	235

Kemp & Co. ...	175	335
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	105
Indian Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,190
Thacker and Co. ...	all	187

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazgon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—April 11.

P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 95 8 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	99 2 to	99 8
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 6 to	99 8
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 6 to	99 8
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 10 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 10 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94 4 to	94 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	135 to
Agra Savings ...	100	135 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	847½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	150 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to
National of India ...	£12½	107 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	103 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills Co. ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chipore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goswami Cotton Mills ...	200
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamrhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Ramkistopore Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	100
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seebpore Jute Manufactory ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Toral (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amluckie ...	100
Areuttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasum (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	300
Central Cachar ...	100
Central Toral (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coochbeela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessai and Farbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhansiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogran ...	100
Gelleo (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grab (Assam) ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	60 to	—
Hoolmasee (Assam) ...	100	95 to	—
Hoolmasee (Assam) ...	100	35 to	—
Indian Toral ...	500	455 to	—
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Kalachorra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	36 to	38
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	18 to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	70 to	—
Kurseong and Toral ...	—	— to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	198 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	30 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to	—
Loobah ...	100	118 to	120
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	10 to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to	—
Monachorra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	7 to	8
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to	—
Mungledyo (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to	—
Do. contributory ...	125	— to	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	120 to	—
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Phonix (Cachar) ...	85	80 to	—
Pankabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	59 to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to	—
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Sapakati ...	100	110 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	— to	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	80 to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	42 to	48
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	79 to	—
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	86 to	87
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	10 to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to	102
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	99 to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	108 to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	—

LONDON.—May 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89½ to 90½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	99½ to 100½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	99½ to 100½
4 India Encased Paper ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	105 to 107
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	103 to 105
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	107 to 109
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	109 to 114
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	113 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to 8
Bengal Central, Lm. Shs. ...	5	4½ to 4½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	164 to 166
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	22½ to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1955 ...	—	28 to 23½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	143 to 150
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	120 to 120
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	113 to 115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	126 to 128
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	99 to 101
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	22½ to 23½	—
Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 ...	5	23½ to 24½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	127 to 129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	103 to 105
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	100 to 111
Do. do. ...	85	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	20½ to 20½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	10½ to 11
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	13½ to 14
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	...	all	100 to 102½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	...	all	106 to 109½
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	101 to 103½
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	12 to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	104 to 107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	102 to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	102 to 104
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	84 to 85

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*with the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

CIVIL.

Aokland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Anderson G. A., India Rys., 12 mos., 18 Aug. '85.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 27 mos., Mar. 6, '85.
Anderson, J. S., Indi. Rys., 6 mos., 10 June '86.
Anstruther, W. T., Punjab P.W.D.
Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Customs, 19 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85.
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 2 mos., Dec. 17, '85.

Baker, C. J. S., Assam P.W.D., 16 mos., July 14, '86.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '86.
Barkley, D. G., Ben. Cov., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., April 2, '86.
Barnes, H. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 28 mos., April 24, '85.
Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 16 mos., July 3, '86.
Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 30, '87.
Beamish, M. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 15 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Beaumont, W., Mad. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '86.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab P.W.D., 36 mos., April 24, '84.
Benson, R. S., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Bernard, Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Chief Com., Burma, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.

Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '85.
Bewley, A., India D.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 13, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bird, C. A. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 16 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 30 mos., Oct. 17, '84.
Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., & 20 mos.
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Apr. 2, '85.
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Bolton, C. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.

Bradbury, J. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 10 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Brand, W. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 27 mos., Feb. 14, '85.
Breton, C. H., Railway Dept., 27 mos., June 11, '85.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 15 mos., Aug. 17, '86.
Bryson, A. H., Com. Accs., 15 mos., May 13, '86.
Bullock, F. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Bunnig, C., Mining Engr., 12 mos., Oct. 3, '86.
Burn, G., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Feb. 13, '87.
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.
Butcher, H. L., India Railways, 6 mos., 8 Jan. '87.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dept., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Cadiz, T. R. G., 12 mos.
Campbell, Maj. D., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos.
Campbell, F. D., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Candy, E. T., Bo. Cov.
Cardew, A. G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 2, '86.
Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., Salt Commr., India, 24 mos., May 27, '85.
Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Casey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Cates, Lt. G. E. H., Bo. Pol., 11 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Chapman, Lt. F. R. H., Bo. S.C., Bo. Pol., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '86.
Church, W. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., April 1, '86.

Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., Nov. 5, '85.
Clarke, R., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 10 mos., Dec. 24, '86.
Clay, A. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Cliff, H. W., Assam P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 3, '86.
Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 13 mos., Feb. 3, '86.
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Cockerell, H. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 8 mos., Mar. 11, '87.

Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 52 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Conybeare, H. C. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Cowley, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., April 29, '86.
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.
Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., 1 Feb. '87.

Crawford, J. T., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 25, '86.
Crawford, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Crawley-Bovey, A. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Settlements, 12 mos., 31 Aug. '86.

Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 12 mos.
Crocker, D., Bo. Dockyard.
Crulchshank, A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Crulchshank, Bde. Surg. J., Bo. Prisons, 6 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 9 mos., Feb. 10, '87.
Cumming, W. H., Bombay Survey, 12 mos., May 29, '86.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '83.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882.
Daniell, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Dashwood, F. A., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos.
De Fonblanque, L. R., 12 mos.
Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 16, '86.
Donaldson, W., Survey of India, 18 mos., June 6, '86.
Douglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 15 mos., July 24, '86.
Douglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.
D'Oyly, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.

Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comm., 18 mos., April 15, '86.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 13 mos., July 27, '86.
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.
Duncan, P., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '86.
Duthoit, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 9 mos., May 14, '86.

Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 29, '86.
Edgar, J. W., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 1, '86.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 24 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Egerton, B. W., State Railways, to Jan. 31, '87.
Ellas, Ney, Political Dept., 12 mos.
Elliott, A., Berars Comm., 20 mos., April 3, '86.
Elliott, Sir C. A., Ben. Cov., Chief Com., Assam, 6 mos., Mar. 18, '87.

Ellis, H., State Railways, 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '86.
Evans, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Mar. 5, '86.
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Fanshawe, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Faulder, C. J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Apr. 22, '86.
Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Ferrari, M. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
Ffrench, Mullen J., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, '86.
Fiddian, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Fido, J. W., Bo. Mint.
Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo. Cav., 15 mos.
Floyd, W. C. L., India P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Fox, H. H., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., April 30, '86.
Francia, J. D., Bo. Customs, 10 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 18 mos.

Garthwaite, L., Mad. Educl., 15 mos.
Gass, H. A., Ma. Forests, 20 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
George, A. S., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 27, '86.
George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 20, '86.
Gibson, F. E., Mad. Cov., 6 mos.
Godfrey, G., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 18 mos., Mar. 18, '87.
Goodrich, H. St. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 10, '86.

Gose, L. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., 31 Aug. '86.
Graham, G. D., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Grant, J. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Greaves, B. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., July 22, '86.
Greer, T. T., Assam Comm., 15 mos., July 4, '86.
Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., June 25, '86.
Griffiths, J., Fo. Educl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 10 mos., July 13, '86.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 31 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Grimes, A. J. L., Telegraph Dept., 10 mos., Jan. 23, '87.
Guise, R. F., Ben. Police, 8 mos., 14 Jan. '87.

Hall, C. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Handley, F. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 24, '86.
Hanley, W. A. E., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Feb. 6, '87.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 19 mos., April 29, '86.
Harrington, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Harris, E. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Harrison, H. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Sept. 21, '85.
Hart, W. E., State Railways, 12 mos., July 24, '86.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medl., 18 ms., Apr. 30, '86.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Police, 24 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
Havelock, G. B., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 23, '86.
Hawes, S. H., 9 mos.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.
Henderson, R. M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Hewitt, Lt. J. R. E., Madras, P.W.D., 18 ms., Apr. 21, '86.
Hibbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., June 3, '86.
Hicks, A.

Hight, A. E., Bom. P.W.D., 19 mos., Nov. 1, '85.
Hill, C., N.W.P. P.W.D., to Oct. 19, '87.
Hogin, J. L. P., P.W.D., Bom., 18 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Hogarth, D. F., Ind. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Holmes, C. H., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Homan, D. R., Punj. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '86.
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.
Hopkins, J. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Hosking, E., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., July 27, '86.

Hume, Surg. T., H. A. Dist., Medical, 18 mos., May 3, '86.
Hunter, W. W., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., 8 mos.
Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Oplum, 21 mos., Nov. 25, '85.
Irwin, H. O., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8 ms., Mar. 4, '87.
Ivens, J. H. A., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 11 mos.

James, A. H., Ben. Police, 15 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., 19 mos., Mar. 10, '86.
Jameson, A. S., N.W. Ry., 12 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Marine, 16 mos., Nov. 16, '85.
Jervise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '85.
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Feb. 5, '86.
Johnson, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 7, '86.
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., B.S.C., Pun. Judl., 6 ms., 24 Aug. '86.
Jones, J. J., Bo. Railway Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '87.
Jones, S. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., 20 Feb. '87.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 15, '86.
Jopp, Col. K. A., India P.W.D., 6 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 16 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 11 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
Koya, E., Ma. Provs., 6 mos.
Kibble, J. N. W. P., Educ., 34 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.
King, M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
Kingsmill, J., Bo. Govt. Press, 9 mos., Mar. 21, '87.
Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.
Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., April 1, '86.

Lala Falloh Chand, Punj. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 10, '86.
Lambert, J., C.I.E., Calcutta Police, 12 ms., June 1, '86.
Lanc, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 22 mos., July 20, '86.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 16 mos., April 2, '86.
Lawrence, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 14, '86.
Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86.
Le Fann, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos.
Leman, G. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 33 mos., Aug. 11, '85.

Lindsay, Col. J. G., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl.
Little, Surg. S., N.W.P. Medl., 12 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P., Educ., 8 mos., Nov. 19, '86.
Lock, W. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 25 mos., July 20, '85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 20 mos.
Lushington, J. L., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.
Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, to Mar. 22, '87.

Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 10 mos.
Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 26, '86.
Macleod, D. G., Burma Judl., 12 mos., Sept. 12, '86.
Macleod, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 18, '86.

Macpherson, G. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 10 mos., Dec. 3, '86.
Madge, P. M., Telegraph Dept., 13 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Matland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
Maltby, E. N., Madras Staff, 18 mos.
Manco, Sir H., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept.
Mann, J., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Marriott, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 5, '85.
Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 4, '86.
Martin, E. J., P.W.D., Ben.
Martyn, G. V., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 30, '86.
McCabe, R. B., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 21 ms., Feb. 19, '86.
McCappin, D., Bo. Police, 15 mos., 8 Aug. '86.
McIvor, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
McKee, J., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
McReddie, Dr. G. D., N.W.P., Medl., 18 mos., May 15, '86.
McLaughlin, F. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
McLean, J. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '86.
Middleton, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 5, '85.
Monies, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
Monies, W., India, P.W.D.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 28 mos., July 15, '85.
Morris, D., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Morton, A., State Railways, 12 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
Moyle, G., State Railways, 15 mos., Apr. 13, '86.
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.

Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 12 mos., July 8, '86.

Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 16, '85.
Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Nicholls, H. S., Berar Comm., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '86.
Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
Nisbet, J., Burmah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86.
Nixon, G., Ben. P.W.D., 21 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '86.
Nugent, J., Bo. Cov., Soc. Govt. Bombay, 18 mos., May 21, '86.

Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Dec. 8, '85.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 36 mos., Nov. 4, '84.
O'Farrell, H. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Nov. 7, '85.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accs., Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W. Provs. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 30 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
O'Neill, L., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Comm., 12 ms., Nov. 13, '85.
O'Neill, Surg. J., Punj. Sanitary, 18 mos., 10 Apr. '86.
Owen, H. F., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 8, '86.

Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 12 Aug. '86.
Palmer, C. W., Burma Forests, 12 mos.
Pargiter, E. H., Punjab, P.W.D., to Oct. 20, '87.
Parkes, B., Punj. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
Parry, J. W., Rdway Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 10, '86.
Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comm., 12 mos., July 6, '86.
Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Penny, A., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Perkins, Maj.-Gen. E., R.E., Chief Engineer, Punjab, 6 mos., Mar. 19, '87.
Peters, Lt.-Col. E. N., India P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '87.
Peterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint, 10 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Potter, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 13 mos., Jan. 9, '86.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Und. Sec. Govt. Ben., 6 mos., Dec. 10, '86.

Pinhey, H. T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '87.
Pollen, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 4, '85.
Power, G. F. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Pratt, W. D., Ben. Police, 10 mos., Dec. 27, '86.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 60 mos., Nov. 21, '82.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Rainier, P., State Railways, 18 mos., June 29, '86.
Robsch, S., P.W.D., Bom., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reed, H. J.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N.W. Provs., 24 mos., June 16, '86.
Reid, T. L., Ajmere Educl., 9 mos.
Reilly, C. H., Asst. Sec. Govt. of Bengal, 9 ms., Feb. 17, '86.
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87.
Key, F. L., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Jan. 31, '87.
Reynolds, H. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Rev., 6 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
Reynolds, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.
Richey, J. B., C.S.I., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bo. Sma., Apr. 1, '86.
Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Ross, D., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 10, '86.
Sago, E. M., Burma, P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Sampson, A. B., Und. Sec. Govt. India, D.P.W., 6 mos., Nov. 14, '86.

Sargeant, Col. C. C., Ma. Rev. Surv., 6 mos.
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Schurr, H. S., Ben. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Scott, M. H., Bo. Educl., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Selby, F. G., Bom. Educl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Sewell, E. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 30 ms., May 2, '85.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Slacock, J. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 15 mos., Mar. 6, '86.
Smith, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 13 mos., Feb. 17, '87.

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HERE are in England large classes willing and anxious to do justice to India, but they find it very difficult to know how to act. They complain that Indian questions are intricate; that the opinions of official experts are contradictory; and that the people of India are dumb, and do not give expression to their needs. This defect is now remedied by publishing MONTHLY (in Bombay) a magazine somewhat similar in nature to *Public Opinion* in England, which provides a compendium of all that is most valuable in the native journals throughout India on the leading topics of the day. The *Voice of India* thus gives forth a clear sound, interpreting between the rulers and the ruled, and making known the true wishes and feelings of the Indian people.

The Magazine advocates no views of its own. It seeks only to reflect with care and accuracy the views set forth in the native press. The Indian people are naturally docile and conservative; and it will be seen that the writings thus brought before the English public are characterised by a knowledge of facts, and generally by practical good sense and moderation. No doubt grievances are from time to time being set forth; but it is a policy of prudence, no less than of justice to give these grievances a fair constitutional hearing. Accordingly, it is hoped that this publication will be subscribed for by Members of Parliament and other public men desirous of dealing with Indian questions, and that the facts thus brought together in a convenient form will be of value to journalists and other public writers. It is especially desired to bring the Magazine before the public in Clubs, Reading-rooms, Libraries, and Institutes throughout England, with a view to promote a sustained and intelligent interest in the welfare of our Indian Empire, comprising as it does 220 millions of our fellow-subjects.

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INDIA OFFICE, 19th April, 1887.

The Secretary of State for India in Council hereby gives notice that, with reference to the India £4 per Cent. Stock and India £4 per Cent. Stock Certificates becoming redeemable at par on or after the 10th October, 1888, as specified in the Advertisements under which the Stock and Stock Certificates have been issued, he is willing to grant a like amount of India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock and India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock Certificates respectively, in exchange for such India £4 per Cent. Stock and India £4 per Cent. Stock Certificates.

The holders of India £4 per Cent. Stock or Stock Certificates, who avail themselves of this offer, will receive on the 6th July, 1887, a payment of £1 12s. 6d. per Cent. on the amount of India £4 per Cent. Stock or Stock Certificates surrendered, being a quarter's interest at £4 per Cent. per annum to that date, and ten shillings per Cent. per annum for a year and a quarter to October, 1888, paid in advance; and subsequently interest will be due quarterly on the 5th October, 5th January, 5th April, and 5th July in each year, at the rate of £3 10s. per cent. per annum.

The Stock and Stock Certificates granted in exchange will be consolidated with the India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock now existing, which is not redeemable until the 5th January, 1891, but will be redeemable at par on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given in *The London Gazette* by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

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The holders of India £4 per Cent. Stock or Stock Certificates, who may desire to convert their Stock or Certificates upon the terms above-mentioned, are hereby required to signify their assent to the Secretary of State for India in Council, in a form to be obtained at the Chief Accountant's Office at the Bank of England; and such assents must be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office at the Bank of England on or before Wednesday the 1st June, 1887. From the time of the delivery of such assents the holders of the India £4 per Cent. Stock thereby affected will be precluded from dealing with their respective shares of that Stock; but on the 8th June, or, in the case of assents sent in on or before the 26th May, or the 2nd June, their share of India £4 per Cent. having been cancelled, corresponding amounts of India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock will be inscribed in their names, and may from that date be dealt in. The assents of holders of India £4 per Cent. Stock Certificates must be accompanied by the Stock Certificates therein referred to, for which a receipt will be given, that will be exchangeable for the new India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock Certificates after the expiration of seven days from the date of surrender.

In the case of Stock transferable at the Bank of Ireland, and of Certificates issued in respect thereof, the forms must be obtained from the Accountant-General's Office at the Bank of Ireland, and the assents must be delivered at that Office on or before the 1st June, 1887, as aforesaid.

A Bill will be introduced into Parliament to make Powers of Attorney and Requests for transmission of Dividend Warrants by post relating to India £4 per Cent. Stock surrendered as above, applicable to India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock.

It is the intention of the Secretary of State in Council that all holders of India £4 per Cent. Stock or India £4 per Cent. Stock Certificates who do not, on or before Wednesday, the 1st June, 1887, signify in the manner above prescribed their assent to accept India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock or India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock Certificates in lieu thereof, shall be paid off at par on the 10th October, 1888, due notice of the repayment being in that case given in October, 1887.

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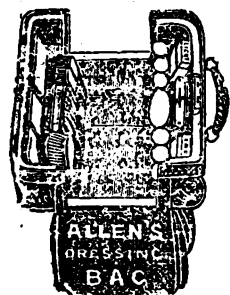
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 22nd April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 20th April; and from Calcutta to the 19th April.

THERE is not likely to be much new legislation before the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla this season. Among the measures to be introduced will be a Bill to reduce the Stamp Duties on Policies of Fire Insurance, and probably one to consolidate the many Acts relating to Indian ports. The Indian Marine Service Bill will most likely be passed in June, and the Allahabad University Bill is almost sure to be disposed of before the cold weather.

AN Indian Army Bill may possibly be brought forward during the Session. The Punjab Land Bills are to come before the Select Committee again, next month, in Simla. They will probably be republished then in a revised shape and passed before the Government return to Calcutta.

It is suggested that a local company be formed to establish more direct trade with China.

M. E. GASSELIN, the new Consul for France, has arrived in Calcutta, and taken charge of the Consulate.

A NEW cotton mill was opened at Bhownuggur on the 9th by the Acting Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse.

MR. W. MAIDMENT, Assistant Secretary to the Government, Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, has retired after forty-eight years' service.

THE inhabitants of Mhow have at a public meeting passed resolutions protesting against the income tax.

THE statement of traffic on the G.I.P. for the week ending the 9th ult. shows an increase in the receipts of Rs. 42,931 on the previous week.

AFTER much talk and delay a suitable hospital building will shortly be commenced at Nagpur. The foundation stone is to be laid by the Commissioner before he proceeds on furlough.

AN extensive fire has occurred at Delhi. West's Patent Cotton Press, the engineer's house, and a large number of huts were burned down. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

THE committee appointed by Government to inquire into the future extension of the City of Bombay has framed a series of questions with the view to ascertaining the opinions of experts and the public generally on the subject.

THE advantages of the Parsee Lying-in Hospital near the Marine Lines station have already been availed of by several Parsee ladies. About twenty others have sent in applications with a similar object.

THE Native friends and admirers of Dr. Boyd, whose courtesy and considerateness have made him very popular in the Native community, are making arrangements to give him an entertainment before his departure from Bombay.

MR. BARTON GROVES has taken over charge, in Calcutta, of the Deputy Postmaster-Generalship of Burma, in succession to Mr. J. B. Short, who goes on three months' leave. Mr. Groves leaves this for Burma by the present mail steamer.

THE new telegraph line connecting Manipur with Assam, *via* Kohima, was opened for traffic on the 31st ultimo. Bhamo was linked with Mandalay by wire on the 1st inst.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out in the town of Pegu, and a large part of the town was burned down; the Municipal Bazaar fortunately escaped.

A SERIOUS fire has occurred in the Rawal Pindi Arsenal, but no details regarding it have yet been received. The damage caused will probably be found to be immense.

THE extension of the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court to Oudh has not yet passed out of the preliminary stage, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, after consultation with the High Court, being about to address the Government of India regarding various practical details. The Secretary of State will, of course, have to be addressed on the subject; and, if he approves of the proposal, special legislation in the Viceroy's Council will then be necessary.

AT the meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University Mr. Principal Wordsworth proposed, as recommended by the Syndicate, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, *ex-officio* Fellow of the University, be appointed a member of the Faculty of Arts and Civil Engineering.

MR. H. J. S. COTTON, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, has been appointed to officiate as Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality during the absence, on leave, of Sir H. L. Harrison.

THE MAHARAJ RANA OF DHOLEPUR had a sunstroke at the first day's meeting of the Muttra Tent Club, and his Highness had to retire in consequence from the competition for Muttra Cup. The doctors have now ordered him to the hills.

THE sub-committee appointed by the Bangalore Municipality to increase the storage capacity of tanks, and secure the purity of the water, propose to recommend to the Government of India to make a grant of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose. The Municipal Engineer has been directed to submit plans and estimates for professional opinion and for the approval of Colonel Ross Thompson, Presidency Executive Engineer.

PROFESSOR J. A. DALAL, M.A., LL.B., has accepted the position of Principal of the Guzerat College at Ahmedabad which has now passed under the administration of the local committee. Mr. Dalal was for a considerable time in charge of the College during the absence of Mr. Best, and the conspicuous position it achieved in the various University examinations during that time seems to have made it a very popular institution in the Presidency, and attracted the attention both of the Director of Public Instruction and the Government of Bombay.

A CASE of human sacrifice is under magisterial investigation in the Tirwadana district of the Madras Presidency.

OBITUARY.—Rajah Rajendro Mullick Rai Bahadoor, head of the great Mullick family, and president of the Shooburno Bonick Shova.

Indian Engineering says:—"Mr. T. S. Pyne, M.I.M.E., representative of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., left Jamrud for Cabul, under an escort of the Ameer's cavalry, on the 24th April. The object of Mr. Pyne's engagement is the erection of new workshops and the fitting of them with the latest machinery, with a view to render the Afghan ruler independent of extraneous sources in an important respect. We understand that ironstone, coal, and other minerals are found beyond our frontier in abundance, and it is in contemplation to work them. Mr. Pyne takes two Chinese miners with him and several Indian workmen."

CAPTAIN HAYES, who is making a tour of Assam, writes enthusiastically of the "lovely climate" of that outlying province. "Two months ago," he says, "it was hot in Bombay, and beginning to be stifling in Calcutta. Yet here we are now in Assam, early in April, wearing thick cloth clothes by day, and revealing under the blankets at night! Although it becomes close and 'muggy' later on, still there is no getting over the fact of the six months' delightful cold weather with which the inhabitants of this region are blest. No better proof of the health-giving properties of the Assam climate could be afforded than the fresh colour and good condition of the planters, who are as stalwart a race of men as any to be found in or out of the United Kingdom."

Notes of the Week.

THE news from Afghanistan, according to the *Times* telegram from Calcutta, dated yesterday, continues to be "untrustworthy." The Ameer's troops and the Ghilzais have had one or two engagements, each side claiming the victory. The Ghilzais are, no doubt, formidable foes, but the Ameer has a regular army of cavalry, infantry, and artillery fairly drilled, and, what is stronger still, he has money. Under these circumstances he ought to be able to do more than hold his own. His chief danger lies in the chance of a revolt of his troops. There, it is stated, are three months in arrears of pay, but this is a very normal state of things in Oriental armies. To revolt on this account, and place themselves under another ruler, would hardly alter the situation for the soldiery, so far as pay-day is concerned. Besides, they can still loot the Cabul Treasury and remain loyal—according to their own ideas.

BUT it must be allowed that the present Ameer is not popular. He is a tyrant, suspicious as all tyrants are, and is greedy of money. The reports of the excessive taxes which he is levying upon his subjects may or may not be exaggerated. The fiscal ways of semi-barbarous Powers are often open to cavil, and then it must be remembered that the collection of taxes in Afghanistan is not an easy matter. Without possessing the elaborate organisation of a Land League, the turbulent tribes of that delightful country have many direct and indirect ways of avoiding State imposts. The direct way is to murder the tax-gatherer—a plan which is not altogether unknown in a sister island—the indirect way is to take to a nomad life, and do a little revolting and plundering on one's own account. In either case the difficulty of collecting the revenue is considerable.

THE *Times* correspondent says that Abdur Rahman is trying to do in Afghanistan what our Henry VII. accomplished in England, forgetting, however, that the English barons had been previously weakened in power by the Wars of the Roses, whereas the strength of the Ghilzai and Durani Sirdars still remains intact. It is, perhaps, a compliment to Englishmen that an Ameer of Afghanistan should endeavour to rule his country according to the veracious chronicles of English history, but we doubt whether the Ameer has yet given much attention to the methods of Henry VII. He knows of other methods which are much better understood by himself and his subjects.

THE best proof, however, that the Ameer is still strong enough for his enemies is that he has yet made no appeal for help, all rumours to the contrary notwithstanding. He has not asked any aid from the Indian Government, and he vouchsafes very little information to it as to what he is doing. The alarmists will possibly construe this reticence into an assurance that he is intriguing with Russia, and may discover in it a fresh reason for an immediate British advance into Afghanistan, and the institution of another Afghan campaign for the delectation of the British taxpayer, who is at present suffering from a plethora of money.

In the meantime we are told that the Russians are watching with great interest the alarming news from Afghanistan which is daily appearing in the English papers, and that they are "very delighted." This is very likely. If the French cynic's aphorism be true that men always find something to rejoice at in the misfortunes of their friends, why should they not be merry over the misfortunes of their enemies? Russia thinks that England is in great trouble about Afghanistan, and naturally rejoices thereat. She may also hope that some great disaster may follow, but we do not think with the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg that this hope is founded on the belief that "such a disaster would force the British Commissioner now there to give way to Russian claims more than

he is inclined to do at present." We rather imagine that Russia treats the Boundary Commission as an elaborate joke. A nation that has been in the habit of tearing up treaties in the faces of the European Powers with which they were made is hardly likely, when the occasion arises, to hesitate from knocking down a few boundary pillars on a frontier in Central Asia and walking over the border at its own sweet will.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH is said to be still at Moscow with his friend, "Mr. Casey." Both these "distinguished foreigners," according to a contemporary, appear to be enjoying what the Yankees call a "high old time" at the chief hotel, where the stipend of £25,000 allowed by our Government to the Sikh Prince permits "His Daskiness" to liberally entertain all callers. The friends, Dhuleep and Casey, have been frequently interviewed by M. Katkoff, the confidant of the Czar, and the Maharajah is reported to have said that he has no desire to overthrow the British Empire in India. Should Russia, in fact, annex Afghanistan, the Prince will not interfere. "This reminds us that when the Greek Minister informed the English Ambassador that the Hellenic Government would not join in any European war, *Punch* gave an admirable cartoon, declaring that the Beadle of the Burlington Arcade had also decided to remain neutral."

ALTHOUGH the presence of Dhuleep Singh and Suchait Singh with their friend Mr. Patrick Casey at Moscow need cause no alarm to the British Government, which knows that the two Indian princes are powerless to do it any harm even in the Punjab, it is not the less to be regretted that our dealings with both of these exile noblemen were not characterised with a little more tact, to say nothing of generosity. The Maharaja has perhaps been his own enemy, but the scandal which is now abroad might, we think, have been avoided. Now it is too late. The case of Suchait Singh is a very hard one. The people of Chamba still regard him as their rightful Rajah, and he certainly used every constitutional means to get his claims recognised before he took the foolish step which he has done since with Dhuleep Singh.

THAT amiable Theosophist, Mr. A. O. Hume, is thus irreverently written of by the *Hindu Herald* of Calcutta:—

Mr. A. O. Hume, we hear, is not well, and has gone to Simla. Like most of our countrymen, we are fully inclined to believe in his sincerity for our political amelioration. But we must confess that we are really tired of the meetings got up by him and his followers for agitating about the reconstitution of our legislature on a representative basis. So little are we capable of appreciating the value of Mr. Hume's pet scheme that he would not be sorry at all if he would retire from the arena of our politics for good, and pass the rest of his life in the Himalayan regions like his namesake, Mahatma Humi. We should also feel glad if he would take some of his followers along with him, so that they may not meddle or muddle in politics as they are now doing.

This is hard on Mr. Hume, who has striven for so long and so unceasingly to win the intellectual Babu into his confidence and creed.

A MILITARY contemporary writes:—"An Indian correspondent suggests what seems to be a very simple plan of saving officers in that country the loss which they now incur, owing to the depreciation of the rupee. The suggestion is that all pay should be made over in sterling in England to the regimental agents, so that an officer in India drawing for his own wants there, or to meet family expenses at home, would be no loser as at present, but indeed a gainer by the exchange. The idea is ingenious, but it seems to have been forgotten that officers in India are paid out of the revenues of India, and that the Government there would have to provide the sterling amount to place with the regimental agents in England. This would, of course, necessitate a loss to the exchequer, and of a certainty occasion a growl from the taxpayer when he saw the items in the Budget. There is but one way of facing the difficulty, and this we have more than once pointed out in these columns, viz., for Government to increase the

pay of its officers, so as to bring it up to the average rate which it was ten years ago when the rupee was at a valuation of about 1s. 9½d. This would only be a fair fulfilment of contract which no taxpayer could complain against. It would not be a matter of generosity, but of justice."

THE returns of Indian foreign trade for the month of February, 1887, and for the eleven months ending with February, show a large increase in both imports and exports of merchandise, both for the month and the eleven months, over the corresponding periods of the two years preceding. Taking the imports for the eleven months, there was an increase of value compared with 1885-86, amounting to over five crores of rupees, while the exports have advanced by about an equal amount on a much larger total. The imports of treasure, on the other hand, have fallen by four crores of rupees, while the exports have risen by about 60 lakhs. In the case of exports a considerable falling off in rice (Bengal), indigo, and some kinds of seeds, was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the exports of raw cotton and a considerable advance under raw jute, wheat, tea, and opium. It is interesting to note that the increase in wheat exports is wholly due to the remarkable development of a trade with Italy and a recovery in that with France, there being a large falling-off in the trade with the United Kingdom. The exports to Italy in the eleven corresponding months of 1884-85 amounted to only 660,000 cwt., valued at about 24 lakhs; the present returns give nearly five million cwts. valued at nearly two crores. The increased exportation of wheat took place entirely from Bombay or Calcutta, that from Karachi falling away by the extraordinary amount of 3½ million cwts., valued at nearly 1½ crores.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The sub-committee of the public Service Commission began its sittings at Simla with the examination of General Browne, chief engineer of the Sind-Pishin Railway, who gave very valuable evidence on the subject of recruiting for the Public Works Department. He considered engineers trained at Cooper's Hill had a somewhat better professional education than those trained at Roorkee, but the latter had more fixed ideas of discipline and understood Natives better. He had met only one Native engineer in the superior grades who was worth anything; but Natives were excellent in subordinate grades. These, however, were not trained engineers, but belonged to the workmen class of Bongalees, and were useless for frontier work, not having sufficient strength of mind. He would employ only European engineers on the frontier, and would put surveys and railways on the frontier under the Military Works Department.

The first instalment of the loan due from the Gwalior Regency to the Indian Government, consisting of eighty lakhs of Gwalior rupees, arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday.

The Native cavalry officers going to England to represent the Indian army at the Jubilee will be selected from the following corps:—The Viceroy's Bodyguard, the Punjab Cavalry Guides, the Hyderabad Contingent, and the Central Indian Horse, one each; Bengal Cavalry, five; Madras, one; Bombay, two. Each officer will receive £1 daily in addition to their Indian pay. They are leaving Bombay on Friday. Captain Muir of the Bodyguard goes in command.

It is stated that the Government are engaged in inquiring of the Native chiefs through whose lands a railway to Simla would run as to the terms on which they would sell the land. There is no immediate intention of making the line, and the present inquiries are only with a view of arriving at an estimate of the cost.

Sir Salar Jung was to leave Bombay for England on Friday.

BURMA.

MAY 7.

Full details have been received of the affair in which Captain A. W. Rendle, of the 10th Madras Light Infantry, was killed. They show a serious renewal of disturbances in the Sidotia district, which for some time past has been perfectly quiet. On the 30th of April the post at Sidotia was attacked at 4 p.m. by a large body of dacoits. The garrison made a sortie, and Captain Rendle, who was commanding, was killed while leading the charge against

the enemy. The command then devolved on a Native officer, Jemadar Noorswamy. The skirmish lasted three hours. The enemy was dispersed by ten o'clock with a loss of ten killed, and several wounded. Besides Captain Rendle, our casualties were four Sepoys wounded.

The attack on the post at Sidotia was renewed on the 2nd and 4th of May. On the latter occasion a determined attack was made by a large body of dacoits, who were driven off with a loss of thirty killed. Jemadar Noorswamy, commanding, was severely wounded, and one sepoy was wounded. Reinforcements were at once despatched to Sidotia. Lieutenant Wilson, with sixty mounted infantry of the Rifle Brigade, left Pilangaw for Sidotia. Another party of mounted infantry were despatched from Salem. The attack on Sidotia was made by Bohs Schwank's men, who are believed to have been commanded by Ootamt, his chief lieutenant, an ex-Phoongyee.

A severe cyclone swept over Rangoon on Tuesday morning, doing much damage. Hundreds of trees were blown down, the street traffic was interrupted, many houses, warehouses, and mills were unroofed, quantities of rice and goods were injured, and several vessels parted cables or dragged anchors and collided, but there was no important loss among shipping. Numbers of boats were swamped or dashed to pieces. It is believed there was no loss of life on land, but about a dozen men are missing from boats. The Shoay Dragon Pagoda suffered severely. It is impossible as yet to estimate the amount of the damage.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

There is still a remarkable absence of trustworthy news from Afghanistan, but such as was received last week tends to show that the two victories of the Ameer's troops were not so complete as originally reported. Colonel Sikunder Khan in particular appears to have greatly exaggerated his success in the affair at Ataghar. More recent and authentic accounts state that the Royal troops were beaten at first, and some of them actually fled to Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Eventually, however, they managed to repulse the Ghilzai attack by making a breastwork of their camels; but the loss of the rebels was far short of the figures originally mentioned, and Sikunder was unable to follow up his victory.

The latest news describes him as intrenched on the borders of the Maruf district, while the Ghilzais occupy their old position at Ataghar.

A second fight between the two forces seems imminent. Some doubt had been thrown on the other alleged victory at Mukur; but the Ameer has received a despatch from General Gholam Hyder Orakzai, stating that after an engagement lasting from daybreak till ten o'clock the rebels were driven up Mukur hill, on the slopes of which they had taken up position.

A report was current last week that the Shinwarris near Jellalabad had risen and attacked the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief, but this is not confirmed. Cabul is said to be almost denuded of troops, all available regiments being sent against the rebels, and the Governor of Candahar is trying to raise Durani recruits.

Meanwhile the Ameer shows no signs of relaxing the severity of his rule, but continues to impose taxes, and to punish all who fall under suspicion as harshly as before. But although his prospects look somewhat more alarming than a week ago, the fact that he has made no appeal for help, and that he sends little news to the Indian Government, would seem to imply that he does not regard his condition as critical.

An Indian newspaper publishes a translation of a letter said to have been issued by the son of the late Mollah Muskhil Alam, inviting the tribesmen to join in a holy war against the Ameer. The letter describes Abdurrahman as a tyrant, aiming at his own advantage, and not at that of his subjects; and contrasts him with the late Ameer Shere Ali, who, it says, was a merciful man and careful of his subjects' interest.

BELOOCHISTAN.

Colonel Gatacre, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has lately completed his examination of the line on the new strategic road from Dera Ghazi Khan to Pishin. He reports no great engineering difficulties, except on a section of forty miles between Kingri and Mektar. Fuel, grass and water sufficient for military requirements can be obtained on the eastern sections, while in the Bori Valley supplies are abundant. Camels are easily obtainable in the Zhob Valley. The attitude of the tribes is friendly.

An inquiry lately held regarding the expenditure on the Quetta Railway shows the cost of the Hurnai line to be within General Browne's estimate.

MR. E. ST. J. FAIRMAN, for many years established in and connected with Egypt, Turkey, and Italy, has lately become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Jul Brett (of London and Paris), commission merchants, at Victoria Chambers, 55 and 56 Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

PUBLIC OPINION.

(Pioneer.)

Sir Charles Aitchison's words to certain of the residents of Lahore assembled to bid him farewell contain wise counsel to the reflective portion of the Indian public. In recognising the value of public opinion and the importance of political associations, he endeavoured to bring home to his hearers the responsibility which should attach to collective expressions of the popular voice. "If it is incumbent on every individual who takes part in public affairs and endeavours to form or to guide public opinion, to see that his aims are high, his motives pure, his criticism just, and his motives calm and sincere, the obligation imposed on an Association is immeasurably greater, though the sense of the responsibility is often apt to be obscured or destroyed." These last words, however, are a practical admission of the weakness of the instrument to which Sir Charles Aitchison attaches in our opinion excessive importance. Political assemblies will not recognise their responsibilities, and what is more there is no way of enforcing the obligation. As long as the statesman listens to public opinion in the hope of wisely guiding it, no harm is done. But if his attitude is that of a man watching to see how the cat jumps or ready to count heads, then the whole notion of responsible Government is turned upside down. It is this that has brought popular government into such disrepute in Europe, and that threatens to paralyse the energies of modern States. In India popular government is exposed to an even more serious flaw, though to have noticed it would have put Sir Charles Aitchison entirely out of sympathy with the particular audience he was addressing. The flaw is that the self-constituted representatives of the public do not in any accurate way represent the public. Their education, their aspirations, and their personal ends are the artificial results of our rule, and have little in common with the sentiments of the masses in whose name they claim to speak. On no account would we wish to suppress or to discourage the growth of public opinion in this country. All we ask is that our rulers should not be terrified out of their common sense when they perceive it manifested, but should boldly face it, and ask for its credentials.

INDIAN ART.

(Englishman.)

The thought has struck a good many people who have given their attention to the subject that a considerable impulse might be given to the promotion of art in India if the authorities would completely overrun their way of encouraging it. One effect of the caste system has been to preserve the genius for art in certain groups of families, and to extinguish all tastes for it in the rest of the population. Hence have been handed down for generations the secrets of those marvellous productions in clay, wood, metal, and cotton, which are the wonder of Europe, but which are fast dying out under the levelling influence of modern civilisation. Now our "Departments" go to work to develop art by taking a youth whose forefathers have been accountants since the Aryan invasion, and offering him a grand prize to take lessons in modelling. He can give the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter in decimals, but the exact difference in shape between a cube and a globe does not strike his eye. However he is infinitely encouraged, and at length produces a shape, which is submitted to a distinguished architect or engineer. A year or two afterwards this official, rendered amiable by a notice in the *Gazette*, reports that the specimen is better than the average work of beginners in some art schools in England, but not as good as that in others. The boy gets his prize and is promoted. Meanwhile another boy presents himself and asks for *bakhshish*, showing a curious thing he has made of mud under a tree in his village. He is persuaded with offers of *bakhshish* to stay in the art-school and study. He stays, but soon gives it up, and is pronounced incapable. He can do wonders in spherical geometry and conic sections with a lump of clay, but cannot take in the simplest idea of straight lines and angles. He has begun with curved lines. He also prefers using his eyes on the lump in his hands to taking lessons in measurement, so he is offered good wages for the work he does, but is told he cannot be advanced in his art unless he qualifies for the Entrance examination. He lives to an old age, drawing ten rupees to the last, and blessing the Government for setting up art schools in his country. The attempt has been made times without number to induce Indian artisans to impart their secret to a class of students, but they will not do so. They are as proud of their caste as a Brahman is of his, and money cannot tempt them to make it common. But if a plan were devised for stealing an intellectual march on the sons of these geniuses in art, so as to expand their minds without taking them away from the hut which comprises their father's studio, it seems to us that more than one valuable secret, which are in danger of dying with the next generation, might be secured to civilisation.

INDIAN TEA IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

(Pioneer.)

In commenting on the development of India's foreign trade, we have several times taken occasion to notice the slow progress which Indian tea makes in foreign markets, and, judging from several letters which have of late appeared in the Calcutta Press, the planters seem at last to have awakened to the fact that they have by no means done all they could to push their products. The colonists are great tea drinkers; but although the importation of Indian tea into Australia increased slightly in 1885-86, the total amount is still a mere fraction of what it might be. In this view the suggestion of a South Sylhet planter that the Indian Tea Association should grant a subsidy for advertising purposes, and that the tea should be shipped direct by the producer deserves most careful consideration. The latter part of the suggestion is especially important, for its effect would be to prevent adulteration and eliminate the additional element of cost introduced by the profits of middlemen. Another suggestion which may be noticed is that an attempt to increase the sale of Indian tea among the Natives should be made by establishing a Joint Stock Company, composed of those interested in the tea industry, the object of which would be to distribute the commoner sorts of teas, made up in small packets, by means of agents appointed in all the Indian bazaars of importance. One point which no one appears to have noticed is that a large and continually growing market for tea exists in Persia, Afghanistan and Central Asia, and that this outlet has hardly been tapped as yet by the Indian merchants. The imports into India of tea from Japan, China and Java for transshipment up the Persian Gulf or despatch by rail to the North-West Frontier have increased within the last five years by 41 per cent., and amounted in 1885-86 to no less than four million pounds. Were the Indian growers to depute agents to visit the markets of Persia and Afghanistan and report on their capacities and requirements, it would almost certainly pay them.

THE SINS OF SIR GRANT DUFF.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The Madras papers have published the text of Lord Cross's despatch amending the decision of his predecessor upon the Crole-Sullivan case. The substance of them has been known in India for some weeks. Mr. Crole gets his pay for the period of his suspension, and all the world recognizes that in this justice has been done tardily enough to a clever man and a valuable public servant who had certainly been very hardly treated. Lord Kimberley has lain under the imputation of having leaned a little too closely to the side of the Madras Government in the decision formulated last July, and indeed it is probably for that reason that his successor is careful to point out that his own decision is based upon evidence that was not in the possession of the Secretary of State last summer. This exonerates Lord Kimberley from much of the criticism that has been directed against the July despatch; but it leaves the Madras Government open to the suspicion of not having been as careful to bring the whole case before the Secretary of State as they should have been. Lord Cross finds that "three were more substantial grounds than were then known to exist for two of the charges made against Mr. Sullivan, and that Mr. Crole acted in accordance with his duty in bringing the facts to the knowledge of Government." By "known to exist" the India Office can scarcely mean in the knowledge of the Madras Government. At that time the whole of Mr. Crole's allegations were before them, and they had referred the papers to Mr. Handley, then an Acting Judge of the High Court. Once more then the good faith of Sir Grant Duff's Government is brought into controversy, and the question again resolves itself into one not so much of the conduct or misconduct of Mr. Crole—though Lord Cross makes reservations on that point—as the fairness with which the Madras Government stated a case in which they were so intimately concerned. Happily, however, the subject is only one of retrospective interest. Governments, like kings, never die; but no one would pretend that Mr. Bourke is in any other than a constructive sense the inheritor of Sir Grant Duff's responsibility, and we do not suppose that Mr. Crole's most impetuous champions would care to press for judgment and sentence upon the new Governor and his Council for the sins of his predecessor. We take it that Madras has heard more than enough of the Crole case, and that it will soon close with a sigh of weariness the volume even of Sir Grant Duff's transgressions.

Contributions to this already formidable volume are, however, still coming in. The latest of them, written in Madras and published in London, is entitled "A Black Quinquennium," and it purports to be a rejoinder to the famous "Review Minute" by which Sir Grant Duff vexed his critics and capivated unsophisticated writers in some of the London newspapers. The title is a little confusing. The Quinquennium, as students of the life and character of Nero may remember, was the period in which that little appreciated emperor, being under the influence of the irreproachable Seneca, walked uprightly and kept his hands from blood. A "Black Quinquennium" must, we fear, be understood to be the reverse of this. The writer evidently has in his mind a period in which nought but evil was done, in which a Sutherland

played, in reverse, the part of a Seneca, and in which a Grant Duff avoided good as scrupulously as a Nero, in his good days, had avoided evil. It goes without saying that a pamphlet conceived in this idea must be little short of a caricature, and we do not know why a caricature even of Sir Grant Duff should be handed round under pretence of being serious writing. There is one excuse, and one only, for efforts such as this to keep the demerits of Sir Grant Duff's administration before the public. Sir Grant Duff himself so industriously keeps himself in evidence that he provokes those who do not admire him to ill-tempered and untimely expostulation. His two recent articles in the *Contemporary Review*, marked as they are with the fine self-consciousness which made his early contributions to universal knowledge quite peculiar to the member for the Elgin Burghs, are so magisterially composed that unless some one in India now and then comes in with a caution against accepting Sir Grant Duff as an infallible authority on Indian affairs, he may dangerously mislead public opinion at home. We have been somewhat disconcerted to see how his fine literary activities have lately been employed in the endeavour to persuade English people that what passes for the political life of Native India is all either sedition or nonsense, and that so much of it as is not put down with a high hand may be contemptuously ignored. Sir Grant Duff may be impatiently awaiting the day when his tormentors have become tired of worrying him. But those who keep on firing cannot complain if thearmistice is delayed. It will be better for him, and better perhaps, for Madras, when the warfare ceases; but he must show the way. Meantime, not much of good or of harm can come of a pamphlet which the title and the title-page at all events have conspired to make appear sensational. A writer who tells us that the denunciations of Sir Grant Duff's injustice and his cold-blooded misrule had for a long time been deafening in its unanimity obviously overshoots the mark. "Everywhere," we are told, "oppression and chaos reigned supreme, and while the weak were trampled on the wrongful acts of the strong were upheld." Somebody else from whom the writer quotes tells us that "he sat on us like the curse of some malevolent spirit."

BURMA A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

(*Rangoon Times*.)

The North-Western Provinces have been granted a Legislative Council: there is no reason why this province should not be raised to the status of a lieutenant-governorship and given a council. From the expansion of her borders, the condition of her neighbours, the improved state of her own people, Burma is fully ripe for the measure advocated. More than a quarter of a century's rule and commerce have imparted some political and worldly education to the people of this country. More than a quarter of a century's peace and progress have prepared the way for the introduction of some measure of the sort we have so often advocated. We have no doubt that in the course of a few years at most the Punjab will be granted a local council of the same character as that of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal; and we do not see why Burma should not be treated in the same way. Raise the province to the condition of a lieutenant governorship by all means, but do not do so on the lines of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. Give us a council by all means, but not such as usually take their seat in Calcutta and Allahabad. The Lieutenant-Governor of this province should of course have a council; but the powers of both Governor and Council must be larger than those of similar authorities in India. It is true that in these days of steam and electricity time and pace are almost annihilated, and that responsibility need not be decentralized to any great extent. Nevertheless, a long arm of the sea does separate Burma from India, and from this fact alone greater responsibility must rest with the Chief of this province. The heads of the provinces of India can run down and see the Viceroy and hold personal converse with him on any emergency: the head of this province has not that advantage. To lay on him, therefore, larger responsibilities is a necessity, and must make it incumbent to give him greater authority with them. Central control there must be. So long as the Government of India continues to be what it is, so long must there be a supreme head, guiding, directing and controlling. No one would be bold enough, or silly enough to advocate, or even propose, entire decentralization of authority. Unity of administration must be preserved. War and diplomacy, the maintenance and management of such departments as the post-office, telegraph, railways, &c., must be looked after by a supreme head if their operations are to be of use and benefit to all alike. But for local purposes it will be necessary to grant the head of the united province of Burma larger powers and responsibilities, and therefore we say he should have a council to assist him. The Burma Council should not only be legislative but consultative. Each member of it should have a separate portfolio, with separate establishment. If anything, the financial and public works departments should be strongest.

BENGAL.

MESSRS. HOARE, MILLER, AND COMPANY will be strongly represented in the new Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company, as

out of the six directors nominated three will be members of the above firm, Mr. Robert Miller being the agent and managing director.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* is kind enough to say that "Europeans are for humane treatment of criminals when they happen to be of their own race, and the Government is at once with them, but all their humanity oozes out if the criminals happen to be black instead of white."

THE announcement lately made that sanction had been accorded to the construction of the Chittagong Railway is, a Calcutta paper states, premature. The Chittagong line is one which, it is hoped, may be taken early in hand, but sanction has not been given to the scheme as yet, and the district must, meanwhile, perforce remain content with its existing imperfect system of communication with Bengal.

WITH the graceful tact that is its distinguishing feature the *Hindu Patriot* hints that the Mahomedans "on the frontiers of India are anxious for the advent of Russian rule." To this the *Muslim Herald* savagely retorts:—"It will be the men of the *Patriot's* stamp who would first go and fall at the feet of the Russians should they happen to come to India, and these will be the men who, in the hope of securing places for themselves, would conspire," &c., &c.

A CALCUTTA paper remarks that the statue of Sir Ashley Eden, which was unveiled recently by Sir Stuart Bayley, finds an appropriate place by the side of one of the finest of his public works. It is carved in marble—a fitting symbol of the mental strength and vigour of the man. And it is not a little remarkable that, where a pillar once marked the scene of a crime which threatened to extinguish the British dominion in Bengal, should now stand the effigy of one whose name will always be associated with perhaps the brightest chapter in the history of the peaceful development of our rule.

A CALCUTTA exporter criticises in the columns of a contemporary some of the statements and suggestions contained contained in Mr. Donald Smeaton's minute on the wheat trade. With regard to Mr. Smeaton's main proposal that wheat should be shipped in bulk instead of in bags, the correspondent says:—"Although the functions of a Director of Agriculture would appear to embrace the divination of the unuttered thoughts of the *Marwari* dealer, he is seemingly ignorant that such risks as 'sea-damage,' 'loss in weight,' 'heating' and 'discoloration' have to be taken into account by the exporter. I would, therefore, suggest, if Mr. Smeaton's proposal is to be taken in sober earnest, that he should, before pressing its adoption, endeavour to fix, with the definite exactitude characterising his other calculations, the margin which would protect the exporter against the above risks in the case of, say, a cargo of wheat shipped home *via* the Cape in bulk during a tropical rainy season. Unless such a margin compares more favourably than I am inclined to think with the estimated saving of Mr. Smeaton's plan, the manufacturers of 'B' gunny bags need fear little decrease in the consumption on this account." As to the admixture of dirt with exported wheat the writer contends that the London buyers, and not the Indian exporters, are chiefly responsible for the present condition of affairs; and in support of his contention he cites the following instance:—"Until within the last three or four years it was to the interest of Indian exporters to ship linseed as clean as possible, as, under the reciprocity clause then standing in the London contract, they were paid proportionately for an excess percentage of clean seeds in their shipments. With that extreme shrewdness which invariably defeats its own purpose, the home buyers, thinking to get frequently an involuntary gratuity from India, eliminated this clause, continuing to deduct for any deficiency, but ceasing to pay for any surplus of pure linseed. Immediately the margin of admixture in Calcutta was extended by one per cent. it became the exporter's interest to see that particularly clean parcels, which would otherwise have bestowed a bonus upon the London buyer, were mixed during shipment with dirtier ones to make an average, and, the spur of self-interest being abolished, Calcutta linseed has been allowed to steadily deteriorate so far as its average admixture is concerned." "Calcutta Exporter" asks who is to blame for this: the Natives, the exporters or the London buyers? He expresses an opinion that if London really desires clean Indian wheat she will get it by making up a standard containing not more than two per cent. of admixture and offering a proportionate price for it, penalising all shipments containing an admixture more than, say, one per cent. greater.

ANOTHER correspondent, writing to a Calcutta paper on the same subject, says:—"Before Mr. Smeaton elaborates his scheme for carrying grain in bulk by rail, it would be better to take a previous trip round the railway lines in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to see how railway platforms are prepared for receiving goods of a perishable nature. The Director of Agriculture should bear in mind that wheat exposed in this hot, humid climate is very liable to be attacked by weavils, and if hitherto the risk and losses arising from this source have been limited, it is chiefly owing to the custom adopted by the merchants of having grain packed in double bags. The proposal of having grain arriving in bulk stored, cleaned in a Calcutta depot, and poured into the ship's hold, is neither practical nor judicious, for the above

reasons, and above all is prohibited under the rules of the Board of Trade for ships or steamers. Many years ago the grain from Russia and North America was carried in bulk, but the maritime losses became so large, the loss of human life assumed such proportions, that insurance offices and public feeling alike protested against it. The Parliamentary papers with reference to the 'Pliv soll' inquiry will afford a useful study on this subject."

MADRAS.

THE official report on the sowings of late indigo in the Madras Presidency shows that the total cultivation from April to the end of February this year amounted to 389,196 acres, against 267,044 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE question having been recently raised in Parliament as to why articles of indigenous manufacture, in lieu of imported ones, were not more largely availed of by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras, as appeared from his annual indent on the Home Government, the Government of India have ordered that efforts should be made by all departments for further extending the purchase of indigenous manufactures in substitution of previously imported ones. A Madras paper states that, in the Southern Presidency, the contracts for the supply of articles of the former class are now in force to the extent of Rs. 93,938.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"In your issue of the 15th December last, you stated, upon the authority of the *Times of India*, that Messrs. Glover and Co. had 'entered into a provisional contract with the company that had been formed in England to carry out the work,' and that Mr. Thomas Glover had just arrived in Bombay." The negotiations referred to seem to have fallen through, and there is every probability of the work being undertaken by a French Company. It seems that, for some time past, the company has been looking out for better and cheaper terms than those offered by the Messrs. Glover and Co., and a few months ago it received a favourable offer from a Paris firm of contracting engineers of undoubted responsibility, energy and skill. Very little time was allowed to elapse after the formal discussion of preliminaries, which resulted in the French firm dispatching, at its own expense, an experienced engineer to India for the purpose of checking, on the spot, the Channel Company's surveys, plans, and estimates. Monsieur Poilly, the civil engineer delegated for this important work, arrived in Bombay by the last mail steamer, and is now in Pondicherry, from whence he starts for Paumben. Monsieur Poilly has had great and varied experience in canal works, having been one of M. de Lesseps's trusted lieutenants for many years in Egypt; he possesses also a fair knowledge of Indian work, having prepared the plans and made the surveys for the proposed Pondicherry Harbour and Docks, and he was, besides, the pioneer discoverer of the lignite at Bahour, which, it was expected, a couple of years ago, would do such great things for the capital of French India.

A CASE of human sacrifice is under magisterial investigation in the Tiruvadanai district of the Madras Presidency. The following are the circumstances of the case:—The daughter of one Santhian of the Pulla caste at Poolangudi was supposed to have been possessed with the devil, and to have remained barren in consequence. Kcdangikarers (exorcists) were consulted, and one among them, after invoking the devil, said that nothing short of a human sacrifice would be acceptable to the Demon, and, if that were offered, she would be relieved and become fruitful. The father accepted this revelation as inspired, and sought means to propitiate the devil. On a certain night, as previously arranged, the father, the exorcist, and five or six others met near a tank with toddy, cocoanuts, &c., to make the offering. The exorcist began with the poojah, burned incense, broke cocoanuts and uttered incantations, while two of them were sent to fetch the victim, one Savathi Udayan. On the arrival of Savathi, they retired to another side of the tank, where both toddy and arrack were given to him and to one Tuthukarupa Thaven. The unsuspecting victim Savathi drank freely of the fatal cup till he became as helpless as a child. The diabolic confederates caught him by the hair and threw him down, then another held him by the head, two more by his legs, and having thus secured him, one of the gang deliberately cut off his head. The blood was collected in a chatty and subsequently mixed with rice, and a few balls of this bloody mixture were thrown up into the sky for the mischievous deity. This done, they returned to the corpse, which they hacked in sundry places, to deceive appearance and to put the police on the wrong scent, threw it into the tank, naked, one of them having walked away with his cloth. The body was soon afterwards found floating in the tank. The police of Rajasing-amangalam conducted the investigation, and six persons have till now been arrested by them, two of whom have made a clean breast of the whole matter as above related.

On Thursday, the 14th April, Lady Susan Bourke had her first "at home" at Ootacamund, which was very well attended. Guests were received and presented in the house, and afterwards proceeded to the new tennis courts lately made in the grounds of

Government House. The "at home" was very largely attended by residents and visitors from Madras and elsewhere.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR went out with the Ootacamund Hounds at their opening meet on Wednesday morning. The meet was very well attended. Among those present were H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore, General Faunce, Major Stewart-Mackenzie, Viscount Marsham, Captains Wyndham-Quin and Wingfield, the Rev. O. Dene, Mrs. and Miss Dene, Mr. and Lady Rosa Davy, Messrs. Liebenrood, Symons, Wisely, Yule Rees, Ivatt, and many others. Colonel Jago carries the horn as usual, assisted by Captain Wingfield, the Hon. C. White and Mr. Schmidt as usual.

BOMBAY.

MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT'S re-appointment as Municipal Commissioner for Bombay is gazetted.

MR. A. W. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY'S appointment as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate is gazetted.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. DE TATHAM, Civil Surgeon of Nassick, proceeds on furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

IT is understood that the Hon. J. R. Naylor takes charge of the office of Chief Secretary to Government when Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., retires. Dr. Pollen will succeed Mr. Naylor. It is believed that Mr. Ranade will probably get the appointment held by Dr. Pollen.

MR. E. M. PRATT, Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggar, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

DURING Mr. T. H. Stewart's absence on leave Mr. E. C. Ozanne acts as Survey and Settlement Commissioner and Mr. J. A. Baines as Director of Agriculture.

A GANG of a dozen dacoits recently attacked and looted six villages in the Junner taluka, Poona. At the village Hatgaum the dacoits cut off the tips of the noses of the police patel's wife and daughter. A police party has been sent in pursuit of the offenders.

THE season reports of the Bombay Presidency for the past week show that there was rain in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar, Rutnagherry, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Harvest operations are still going on in some districts. Fever prevails in parts of seven, cattle-disease in parts of ten, small-pox in parts of four, and cholera in parts of three districts.

In commenting on the Hindoo lady's case the *Statesman* remarks that the Government of India has simply to bring the Indian law into conformity with the present English law, under which a suit for the enforcement of conjugal rights is simply a mode of dealing with the property of the married couple. "The custom of infant marriage in India makes the introduction into this country of the ancient ecclesiastical law of England, which we have ourselves abolished, a cruel absurdity. The course which the Government should take seems to be clear. It has simply to bring our Indian law into conformity with the present English law on the subject."

THE Lahore paper expresses its disapproval of the agitation in favour of the construction of the proposed railway from Hyderabad in Sind to Pachodra on the Jodhpore line, *via* Umarnkot. Our contemporary believes "that the country through which such a line must pass is scarcely sufficiently fertile to warrant the anticipation of a local traffic sufficient to pay a fair interest on the capital expended. The success of the line would, therefore, depend on the amount of through traffic which could be secured. Assuming that the engineering difficulties are inconsiderable—though this requires confirmation—and that the line would run in an almost direct line from Pachodra to Umarnkot, and from Umarnkot to Hyderabad, the distance from Jodhpur junction to Kurrachee would be only eighty miles shorter than that from Jodhpur junction to Bombay. The difficulty of ferrying goods across the Indus would more than counterbalance the advantages of the shorter route."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

MR. C. A. ROE officiates as Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, vice Mr. T. W. Smyth, proceeding on furlough.

FROM Peshawur it is reported that the Jagdalak route is quite open, thus showing that the Northern Ghilzais have not risen.

NEW coins are scarce in Northern India, says the Rawul Pindi paper. "To supply the want, however, it seems probable that some enterprising Native is doing a little minting of his own here, for we came across some short time ago a rupee carefully moulded in copper. The minter had been obliged to do the milling round the edge very coarsely, but the face and reverse were evidently moulded from a clear-cut rupee. There are also in circulation not a few silvered double pice."

DURING the proceedings of the sub-committee of the Public Service Commission at Allahabad on the 12th ult., the president, Sir Charles Turner, mentioned that it was proposed to abolish the Education Department so far as graded officers were concerned, and to offer such salaries as would induce the foremost men in England to take up professorships in India. The witnesses seemed to think that the experiment might very well be tried.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM a paper published in a recent number of the *Indian Medical Journal*, it appears that, while fifteen members of the Medical Staff have earned the Victoria Cross, not one member of the Indian Medical Service have gained this distinction: each Service has approximately the same number of men. Four K.C.B.'s have been conferred on the Medical Staff; two on the Royal Naval Medical Service; and one on the Bengal Medical Service. While sixty honours have been conferred on members of the Medical Service, seventeen have been conferred on members of the R.N.M.S.; twenty on Bengal; ten on Madras; and three on Bombay doctors, up to the end of 1886.

MR. H. N. B. ERSKINE, C.S.I., has resigned the honorary colonelcy of the Sind Volunteer Rifles.

LIEUT. C. R. MALLABY, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, has been appointed adjutant of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteers, vice Captain W. S. Birdwood, resigned.

UNDER instructions from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Captain Stuart Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, Staff Officer, Mounted Infantry, Mandalay, has been ordered to join his regiment in India.

ONE hundred and eight men of the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry have volunteered for further service in Burma with mounted infantry.

SURGEON A. R. P. RUSSELL, temporarily attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, has been directed to proceed to Mandalay for duty.

A BOARD has assembled to report on the nature and effects of the wound received by Lieutenant R. Fennell, Royal Munster Fusiliers, in action at Wehlong on the 14th February last.

LIEUTENANT ELLIOT, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed Post Transport Officer, Minhla, vice Lieutenant Grimston, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

ON the urgent recommendation of a Medical Board, and with the concurrence of the principal medical officer, Upper Burma Field Force, the following officers have been permitted to leave for Europe in anticipation of the leave that will be given to them by the Commander-in-Chief:—Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Young, 17th Madras Infantry; Surgeon-Major W. E. Moylan, I.M.S.; Surgeon L. A. Waddell, I.M.S.; and Surgeon H. F. Burton, I.M.S. Surgeon J. P. Barry, I.M.S., has been permitted to proceed to Bombay and Matheran.

LIEUTENANT WALKER, 15th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Myotha, vice Lieutenant Crea-lock, 2nd Somersetshire Regiment, returning to India.

THE Lahore paper understands that the commands in the new Sikh regiments fall to Colonel J. Cook, second in command of the 14th Sikhs; Colonel D. W. Inglis, of the 15th Sikhs; and, as already announced, Colonel V. Rivaz, now on leave. Captain H. R. L. Holmes, wing commander of the 45th Sikhs, is appointed second in command of the regiment under Colonel J. Cooke; and Major H. Howell, 1st Punjab Infantry, becomes also second in command of one of the new regiments. Colonel G. W. Channer, V.C., permanent commandant of the 14th Sikhs, and now acting Brigadier-General, Sealkote, reverts to his regiment.

THE appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate-General, 1st Circle, Madras, is to be abolished on the 1st of next month. Colonel Chaplin proceeds to Bangalore at the end of this month to relieve Colonel Shaw, and then the work of the 1st Circle will be distributed between the 2nd and 3rd, having their headquarters at Secunderabad and Bangalore respectively.

IN view of the probable casualties from sunstroke during the present hot season in Burma, the Government of India have wisely sanctioned the issue to British regiments of pith *solah topis* which are to be worn in place of the regulation helmet. Invalids this year will have the benefit of a hill sanatorium also, as a cantonment on the plateau of Imjok near the Ruby Mines is being laid out, and barracks are to be erected there.

IT has been decided to raise a police battalion of 500 men, together with the necessary complement of Native officers and non-commissioned officers, for service in the Kobo Valley and Upper Chindwin. The force will consist of volunteers from the 42nd and 44th Light Infantry, from the Frontier Police, and by newly-enlisted men, and will be composed of Assam Jhurwahs, Cacharis, Kukis, and other tribes. Lieutenant C. W. Harris, 4th Bengal Infantry, will command, and will, in addition to his pay, receive a staff allowance of Rs. 300 a month, to be raised to Rs. 400 on passing the colloquial test in Burmese. He will be seconded in his regiment for five years. The assistant commandant, who has yet to be named, will, in addition to his pay, receive a staff allowance of Rs. 200 a month, and to be raised to Rs. 250 on passing the colloquial test in Burmese: he will be seconded in his regiment for two years. The commandant appointed to this force has been ordered to proceed to Manipur and begin to raise and organise the force as expeditiously as possible, and on completing 200 men he will proceed direct to Upper Chindwin, leaving the assistant commandant to enlist the remaining 300 men.

IT is reported that the rifles of the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment have been condemned as unfit for further service. The arms have been in use about fourteen years. It is said that the corps has been complaining of the Dum Dum ammunition as being the cause of their indifferent shooting, but the latter is, no doubt, attributable to the worn-out state of the rifles.

THE 2nd Hampshire Regiment left Mandalay on their return to India on the morning of the 2nd April. They left their lines on the morning of the 1st and embarked on the s.s. *Mindoon*. The bands of the Munster Fusiliers, Somerset L.I. and 14th M.I. played the regiment from their quarters through the city. This battalion which formed one of the original expeditions that advanced on Mandalay in the autumn of 1885 has since been employed in almost every part of Upper Burma. On the 31st ult., the battalion was drawn up under command of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Collins, for inspection by Major-General Sir G. White, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding Upper Burma Field Force. At the close of the inspection, the Major-General addressed the battalion in the following terms:—"Colonel Collins, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Hampshire Regiment:—I have ordered you to parade as I wished to have an opportunity of expressing to you the high appreciation of H.E. the Commander in Chief in India, myself, and all the senior officers under whom you have served, of the loyal and good service you have rendered in this campaign. It has not been a campaign to test highly the fighting power of such a battalion as yours, but you have had much hard work, jungle-fighting, much hard marching and hard work generally. The death-rate, too, has been very high, as the monuments in that new, but already fully stocked graveyard show; and those you leave behind you there have given their lives as truly in the cause of their country as if they had been shot down in action. It is not the first time I have met this battalion on active service. I look back with pleasure to having been associated with it in the advance on Cabul in 1879, and am glad to be able to testify that the fine spirit and soldierlike bearing so characteristic of the old 67th Regiment has in nowise deteriorated in the 2nd Hampshire Regiment. I wish you a prosperous voyage to India, and what, no doubt, you all look forward to more, a happy return to your homes in England, and I have no doubt that your reception in the old Cathedral city of your native country will be as distinguished and as honourable as the chapter you have added in Burma to the records of the county regiment."

DURING the collection of Jubilee subscriptions in Madras, the Paymaster of Pensioners at Nellore and Chittoor in the exuberance of his loyalty, levied a rupee from each pensioner, who paid it under the impression that they were asked to do so by an order of Government. Some paid under a protest, and others again voluntarily under a mistaken impression. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, that officer, under instructions from Government, proceeded to those places, investigated the case, and found that it was so. Government have now ordered a refund of one rupee to every pensioner who was deprived of his money.

THE Church Missionary Society are, it is stated, arranging for a Mission of inspection to the Native Christian communities in India and Ceylon during next cold weather. The Mission is to consist of ten members: five clergymen and five laymen. One of the latter held, not so very long since, high military rank out there. The Mission, according to present arrangements, will leave England next October and spend four months in the country, during which time they will travel in pairs, and will visit every Mission station in the five districts into which the area to be covered will be divided. The idea is said to have originated with Major-General Haig, the object of the visit being to raise the tone of the spiritual life in Native pastors and congregations. The cost is estimated at £2,000, towards which £800 have already been subscribed.

A SCANDAL IN BURMA.—The *Rangoon Gazette* learns from Akyab that complaints are loud and numerous against the action of the Civil Surgeon in having a case of small-pox, which had occurred on a steamer on the day of her arrival from Bombay, conveyed ashore into the General Hospital, in defiance of all rules and regulations of the port on the subject of infectious diseases, and at the risk of the health of the inhabitants of the town. The unfortunate seaman's subsequent destination was a shed away from all observation, where he died on the 17th, or five days after the ship's arrival in port. His death has been attributed to neglect both in his treatment and nursing, and this is about to form the subject of inquiry. It is stated that when the chaplain visited him on the day of his death—not having had any previous intimation—the unfortunate man was lying in a state of almost perfect nudity on a bed, with a piece of hard dried bread by his side, and a coolie who was supposed to be watching him, perched on the ground about ten yards' distant. The public naturally demand a strict inquiry.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

CAPTAIN TRAFALGAR.*

Works of thrilling adventure in this, the nineteenth century of grace, seem the birthright and heritage of the youth of the land. They are to be counted not by ones or twos, not even by tens and twenties, but by hundreds. Yet, withal, it may be doubted whether any of this huge mass surpass in interest or excitement "Captain Trafalgar," the charm of which is that the dangers and difficulties to be encountered are so natural that they occasion no surprise. The reader's hair is standing on an end before he scarce realises that there is aught to arouse alarm or create fear. Hair-breadth escapes there are to any extent; perils of land, perils of sea, perils of the bullet, perils of the knife, perils of fire, perils of water, perils of wealth, perils of poverty. And not once is the "situation" forced or strained. All seems to flow as plainly and simply as the veriest tale of childhood's years.

Does the reader want heroism? There is an abundant supply. The sober courage of age joins hands with the more inconsiderate pluck of youth. Frail children attract admiration for their daring and devilry where their elders would have displayed the impotence of despair. Delicate maidens share the hardships of fatigue and exposure; they face death without the quiver of a muscle, and prepare for their fate with cheeks unblanched with fear. Is villainy the order of the day? There is the mulatto, Vic Lubin, a mean, revengeful, cunning plotter and intriguer, one of those pariahs of humanity from which all that is noble and generous in the human breast recoils with loathing and disgust. There is the leader of the mutineers, who, to retaliate for petty grievances, betook himself to murder, robbery, arson, and the suchlike, and joined the hand of fellowship with others more wicked than himself.

Then there is the comic element in the narrative in the person of a chevalier and his cat—inseparable companions in travel—a simple-hearted and open-mouthed specimen of humanity, the indiscretion of whose tongue occasioned many of the troubles and difficulties in which the volume abounds.

What the tale is would be "tellings" to proclaim; but we promise that no boy will regret an hour or two spent with "Captain Trafalgar." Nor do we think the elder portion of society will have much fault to find with a work which is sensational and yet unartificial, and which brings nature to the help of man in working out the plot of the story. It would scarcely be fair to omit a tribute of praise to the translator, who has succeeded so admirably in "Anglicising" the original French in which the work was penned, that we had almost omitted to remember that there was any "adaptation" in the matter.

INDIAN USAGE AND JUDGE-MADE LAW IN MADRAS†

Travellers at times narrate how, now and again, they have witnessed, with fear and trembling, a combat between the monarchs of the woods; how all nature seems to stand aghast at a struggle, accompanied by roars and moans which resounded throughout the forests, and filled with alarm alike the birds of the air and the beasts of the field. Equally terrible is the encounter between two such combatants as Mr. Justice Innes, of the Madras High Court, and Mr. Nelson, a judge of local celebrity and fame. Who dare approach when the fight is at its height? Who dare interfere to settle the difference between two such adversaries?

What is the matter in dispute? The charge which the one adduces and the other rebuts is that "usage" in the "berighted" Presidency is practically ignored, and in its place is set up "positive law," which is made applicable to every conceivable case, with a result that local custom is set aside, and the people are "civilised" according to the notions of "judge-made" enlightenment. "I have no hesitation in affirming," says Mr. Nelson, "that at the present moment, in consequence of endless conflicting and unsatisfactory judgments of the Madras High Court, it is impossible (or very difficult) in any disputed case to guess what may be the ultimate decision upon what to the un instructed lay mind would seem to be the simplest possible questions of Hindu law." Mr. Innes, on the other hand, inclines to the view that "to adopt Mr. Nelson's suggestions, whether as regards the higher or lower castes, would commit us to chaos in the matter of the Hindu law we are now called on to administer. What is contemplated would result in our abdicating the vantage ground we have occupied for nearly a century, in which, if we continue to hold it, we may hope to remove the differentiations of customary law, and bring about a certain amount of manageable uniformity."

It is not possible for an outsider to settle such a neat little quarrel by the *ipse dixit* of a reviewer, and it must be left to the individual judgment of each reader to form an opinion on this vexed and knotty question. Not improbably, however, the matter is one of degree.

* "Captain Trafalgar." Translated from the French of André Laurie by William Westall. (Cassell and Co.)

† "Indian Usage and Judge-made Law in Madras." By J. H. Nelson. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.)

To ignore "custom and usage" entirely would be utterly indefensible; but it is conceivable that there may be cases when it would be neither practicable nor desirable to recognise local peculiarities. It must not be overlooked, for instance, that Mr. Nelson's arguments, if pushed to their logical conclusion, would have compelled the British Courts of Justice in the earlier years of this century to have recognised Sutte, and, perhaps, even Thuggee, both of them institutions supported by the traditions of the country, and yet both of them so entirely opposed to the true welfare of the people that no governing power with any pretensions to civilisation could have extended to them patronage and support.

That Mr. Nelson's work is able is undeniable; that it may lead to the investigation of a momentous but intricate question is possibly the only reward which its talented author can hope or expect to receive.

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.*

We are glad to see in this issue a reprint of the second annual report of Lady Dufferin's Fund, the contributions to which fall lamentably short of the urgency of the need for the female medical attendance in Zenanas, which it is the object of the Fund to supply. It is well remarked, that many persons, "interested in the success of the movement, and who are ready and willing to give from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5, forget that how valuable their small donation would be, and omit to send it." Yet a steady inflow of subscriptions—we may call them "middle-class subscriptions"—would, if once assured, be the very backbone of the undertaking.

The latest correspondence on the anxiously-debated case of Rukhmabai had not been published when this number was sent to press. Most fully convinced of the justice of the lady's contention, we should think it more than doubtful whether the Privy Council will decide that she must comply with a statute now abolished in England, and which was, during its existence here, extended to India by judge-made law alone. By this the Privy Council are no wise bound. In these circumstances, they should have free hand. But, if a precedent be needed, let them make one; if, in default of doing so, and contrary to humanity and to common-sense, they reject Rukhmabai's appeal, and subject her to even the possible risk of imprisonment, people will be sorely tempted to ask, *A quoi bon*, the Privy Council as a Court of Final Appeal?

Dr. Francis, continuing his interesting paper on Social Life in India, rightly refers to Zenana life as a chief barrier against social intercourse between Europeans and Hindus, and to the visits to England of Native gentlemen as a means of promoting such intercourse; which, as he justly remarks, almost using the language which we, not long ago felt compelled to employ, "is for the most part on the surface; there is little heart in it."

Mr. St. A. St. John concludes with a very neat rendering of some Burmese poetry, his intelligent version of the Burmese *Hitopadesa*; and the way is made easier to Native students intending to enter at Oxford by a clear statement of the special advantages offered to them as to the length of residence required in order to take the degree of B.A.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

"The Century Illustrated Magazine" is not, perhaps, quite so interesting as usual; but all the articles are worthy of perusal, and if the readers are extra fastidious, it is mainly owing to the high standard of criticism which the invariable excellence of this magazine has created.

WALFORD'S ANTIQUARIAN.

"Walford's Antiquarian" is specially good this month. "Book-selling in Little Britain" draws attention to a part of London "now best remembered as a bygone home and haunt of book-sellers and authors." But one person in a hundred, we make bold to assert, knows the origin of the name, and not many habits of the metropolis could say where the locality is situate; so Mr. Roberts' article should find many readers. The "Kabahal" imparts interest to a subject but little studied; while a very appreciative review of Mr. Payne's translation of Boccaccio sings the praises alike of the great Italian "Storyist," and of the translator who has introduced him to the English public.

The *Army and Navy Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for the current month contains a "Short Chapter on very early Anglo-Indian History," by Colonel S. Rivett-Carnac, which may furnish some readers with historical information regarding the first discoveries of European voyagers to the East which is new to them. A paper on "Ancient Telegraphy," by Andrew T. Sibbald, is interesting and instructive. Captain A. B. Williams gives suggestions for a very simple and seemingly effective plan for supplying cartridges for the fighting line—an ever-recurring difficulty in action. He is evidently not in favour of repeating rifles for all the army, holding that the Martini-Henry can be loaded and

* "The Indian Magazine." May, 1887. London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. Bristol: Arrowsmith.

fired rapidly enough; and he questions, as do many others, whether a repeating rifle might not inspire "false confidence, wild firing, and increased unsteadiness." Mr. R. O'Byrne continues his very useful compilation concerning the interior economy of the Royal Navy from the accession of Her Majesty. Mr. Colquhoun's story, "Every inch a Soldier," progresses well, and the chatty paragraphs of "Furlough" wind up the contents of a very readable number of this well-edited and deservedly-popular Service magazine.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for May continues to hold the good position which it has won for itself in the Services. Amongst the professional papers is a continuation of Captain Gall's carefully thought out views on "Modern Tactics," and some "Rough Notes on a New Form of Attack," by Lieut.-Colonel Babington—both papers having explanatory illustrations. A continuation of General Mitford's journey, profusely illustrated by himself, is still pleasant reading. The story of the "Old 90th Light Infantry and its Heroes" is a welcome addition to an excellent number, and if followed by similar reminiscences of other corps, the magazine ought to be in demand amongst many retired officers as well as it is now in all mess-rooms. "Our Land Transport at Home" is a very instructive paper, which will well repay perusal. Besides the continuation of his illustrated notes on "The Early English Army," the Editor contributes an exceedingly appreciative notice of the philanthropic career of that excellent lady the late Viscountess Strangford, whom he justly styles "the friend of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors."

NEW MUSIC.

"The Crew," words by T. Murray Ford, music by Charles Vincent (National Music Company).—"The Crew" is a thoroughly nautical song as regards the words of the song and the music to which they are set. It reminds us in places of some of Dibdin's compositions.

"Erin, Arouse Thee," words by T. Murray Ford, music by H. Lawrence Harris (Music Hall Artistes Publishing Company).—A patriotic song, which we commend to the notice of Mr. Parnell. The music is dignified, simple, and well adapted for loyal entertainments.

"Golden Hair Waltz," by C. E. Kettle (National Music Company).—This is a most effective waltz; the two variations in the minor key are particularly sweet and delicate, and everywhere the music is danceable.

"Our Soldiers," by S. W. Carlyle (Music Hall Artistes Publishing Company).—The music of this song is particularly attractive, but the words savour somewhat of clap-trap, since in these days the private does get his meed of praise after the battle.

"The Foemen's Flags Were Flying," words by T. Murray Ford, music by George Parker (Harris and Co., 2, Broad-street Buildings).—A thoroughly martial song, with a good chorus. It is sure to be popular.

"The Wreck of Mary Jane," by Frank Butler (Harris and Co.).—Well conceived, and in parts pathetic. We have yet fault to find, inasmuch as pages four and five are printed upside down!

"Polly the Slavey," words by Carrol Clyde, music by John Millard (Music Hall Artistes Publishing Company).—This is a first-rate comic song, which is sure to bring down the house. The chorus is smart, rattling, and funny.

"The Creation," words by Wynne Britton, music by Frederick Croft (Harris and Co.).—A simple, unpretentious song, easy and fairly attractive. Its name is, perhaps, unfortunate, as suggesting a comparison in which Haydn would not appear to disadvantage.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Australian Defences and New Guinea," by Sir Peter Scratchley (Macmillan and Co.); "Our Sovereign Lady," by L. E. O'R. (Nisbet and Co.); "Shooting and Yachting in the Mediterranean," by A. G. Bagot (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Indian Magazine;" "The Buchholz Family" (Part 2), (George Bell and Sons); "Geography of the Malay Peninsula," by Professor A. H. Kean (Stanford).

RUMOURS AND THEIR RESULTS.—The *Dainik*, a native paper of Bengal, says:—"It is rumoured that the Russians will soon demand the countries on the border of the Oxus. It is said that Russia has made a secret alliance with China, but for what purpose is not yet known. We heartily wish that the English may get rid of this danger. But it is a matter for deep regret that by their action they are bringing dangers on themselves. If they strengthen India by introducing a better policy, and thereby securing the heart of the people, this fear may easily be removed. But they are acting in a manner which will put them in difficulties. God alone knows what the result will be. We are apprehensive of the future."

SIR EDWARD BRADFORD.—Among the various departures of the season that of Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, who recently left Bombay, deserves notice. It has been deeply felt in Rajputana, whose chiefs and clans and old border frays have been compared with those of ancient Highland story, and where—to complete the resemblance—superstition and alcohol by turns depress and reanimate the energies of the lords of the soil. In such a country the Government have always felt that the Agent to the Governor-General should have, if not local experience, or least a personality strong in knowledge of men, and sympathy with diverse feelings rather than in lessons of administration, and the lore acquired from blue-books. When Major Bradford was appointed to this high office nine years ago, those who had only heard of him as a good cavalry and political officer were a little surprised, considering the usual course of promotion and the competition for such a prize; but the men who knew felt that the Viceroy's selection would be justified. They were aware that for some years, special opportunities of seeing and hearing about the affairs of the Foreign Office had been enjoyed by the officer then at the head of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, and that more than one Viceroy had a high opinion of his judgment and discretion, apart from the admiration his personal character commanded. No doubt gifts of nature brought many a breeze to swell the sails of fortune; a manner of singular charm and a surpassing courtesy to all are not less agreeable in high places than to society at large, but the qualities which keep friends and bind regard lie deeper, and there are now few persons in Rajputana, or indeed in a wider sphere, who do not recognise that manliness, courage, honour, unfailing sympathy and unselfishness have really endeared to them as a friend the man who has ruled and advised so well in the position once adorned by Sir Henry Lawrence. He leaves his Province loyal and contented; with many a difficulty removed during his tenure of office which less skilful hands would have aggravated; with a reputation for general ability and knowledge which is sure to be of weight at the India Office, where as Political Secretary he will be of great value to India; with friends of all creeds and colours, and in numbers such as are given to few, regretting his departure. The drop of comfort in the local cup is that Colonel Walter who succeeds Sir Edward Bradford as Agent to the Governor-General, having on two previous occasions officiated in that capacity for some time, knows Rajputana thoroughly, is penetrated with the *genius loci*, and commands much influence and respect among all classes.—*Pioneer*.

THE directors of the Hyderabad—Deccan—Company, Limited, have published a most interesting report, which is conclusive of the exceptional value of the report on the Singareni Coalfield. Dr. King, of the Geological Survey of India, was the original discoverer of the field, and a thorough survey and examination was instituted by the Nizam's Government. The coal measures are well defined, and occupy a narrow band of ground which may be roughly expressed at eight miles in length and nearly two miles in breadth. The most permanent of the beds of coal is the upper one, known as "King's Seam." It is 7ft. in thickness. The bottom seam is also persistent, and it is roughly taken at 20ft. in thickness. The productive area, on the lowest computation, is six square miles, and the estimate is that the total deposit is at least 150,000,000 tons, from which, if two-fifths be deducted for waste, there will remain 94,000,000 tons available for sale. This quantity, at the anticipated rate of consumption of 200,000 tons per annum, implies a life of nearly 500 years for the coalfield. The entire series of coal measures is within easy reach of the surface. The field is beyond the reach of detrimental competition, and it can claim the advantage of an assured consumption of 180,000 tons per annum.

THE seat in the Court of Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Ludwig Wiese, will be filled by Mr. John Howard Gwyther, who retains his position as manager of the bank.

INDIAN GOLD FIELDS.—Nine Reefs, Goldfields of Mysore, Colar Centralis, Balaghat, and Indian Consolidated have been strong under the influence of favourable reports from the mines. In a new winze, which is being sunk at the 205 ft. level in the Balaghat, the lode assays over 3 oz. to the ton, and in the old workings patches of quartz are being discovered which run from 5 dwts. to over an ounce per ton. In the Goldfields of Mysore prospecting shafts are being sunk with great energy, and as the ground is known to be intersected with lodes, which are being actually worked in adjoining properties, valuable discoveries may be made any day. It is only a question of time when this great extent of auriferous ground will have several important mines located on it. For a speculative purchase, all Indian gold shares are more tempting now than at any previous period in their history, because not only have they several years substantial progress at their back, but they are considerably under their average level of price. Any good discovery among them would now have twice as much effect as when prices were high. There would be a sharper rush into them, and a bigger profit for early buyers.—*Financial News*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1887.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

THE old story, which it is said once thrilled the British public with horror and indignation, of the "ferocious Dhoolies" coming upon the field of battle and carrying off the wounded, seems likely to have some imitable successors. The story, whether true or not, was a good one, as illustrating the profundity of the ignorance of the British public regarding India at a time (that of the Mutiny) when India was supposed to be in every Englishman's thoughts. To-day a better knowledge of Indian affairs apparently prevails; journalists and writers of all sorts discuss with the equanimity of self-enlightenment all questions political, economical, social, or military concerning our Eastern Empire. To slightly misquote, "they talk as familiarly of Indian lions as maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs." The canine knowledge possessed by the young ladies to whom Shakespeare refers was, perhaps, somewhat superficial, but this did not limit their conversation. So with regard to the gentlemen of the Press who so glibly write and comment upon Indian affairs and Afghan politics. Ignorance of names, places, or events do not stand in the way of their telling the British public what ought to be done in order to protect India from immediate invasion, or to save Afghanistan from impending anarchy. One journalist, after mentioning the distressing intelligence that the "Talmuds" had rebelled, and had taken arms against the Ameer, proceeds to discourse most earnestly upon the gravity of the situation. The tribe referred to,

unknown to any traveller outside of the editorial sanctum, is declared to be a very powerful one, and the consequences of its success are pointed out. Of course, the only disturbance which ought to follow upon the perusal of such a discourse is a disturbance of the gravity of every reader who knows anything of Afghanistan and its peoples; but, unfortunately, the mischief is greater. Other journalists take up the parable, and write of other tribes equally unknown combining to overthrow the Ameer's authority. In confusion of names and things the "ferocious Dhoolies" are nowhere in the new light of Oriental knowledge. Of course the original inspiration comes itself from the East, generally in the shape of a Press telegram, which mentions that the news has arrived at Peshawur or Simla—the telegraph, perhaps, being responsible for the spelling of Native names when the message reaches London. But even when one of such names is correctly given, be it that of a place or a tribe, the ignorance remains, but it does not hinder the commentator's pen. For instance, nearly every London newspaper last week gave its readers to understand that the "Shinwaris" had taken the Khyber Pass and defeated the Ameer's troops. It is not, of course, to be expected that all the gentlemen of the Press here should know that that the *Shainwaris* are merely one of the *Khaibari* tribes who inhabit the mountainous district in the vicinity of the Pass, and that they are, so far as numbers and arms go, utterly incapable of standing before any regular force of the Ameer's army, but it is strange that the *Saturday Review*, which sometimes shows very correct knowledge of Indian matters, should write last Saturday that "the occupation of the Khyber Pass by the Shinwarris and their alleged victory over the Ameer's troops may be mere passing incidents in the struggle, but they show that Abdur Rahman is at the best fighting on equal terms with his enemies." That there may have been a row between some of the tribe and some of the Ameer's irregulars is likely enough, but the idea of the Ameer being only able to hold his own against such foes is ridiculous in the extreme. But the persistency with which this story of the taking of the Khyber Pass and the overthrow of the Ameer's army was repeated throughout the Press caused the question to be asked in Parliament if there were any confirmation of the news by the Viceroy of India. Of course the answer was in the negative. "Viscount Cross stated that all reports concerning disturbances in Afghanistan were to be distrusted unless authenticated by the Viceroy. Many mischievous reports had been circulated, and many of them had turned out to be absolutely untrue. The Viceroy was in constant communication by telegraph with the India Office, and whenever anything important took place he invariably sent word the moment he heard of it." It might be thought that this very clear and explicit assurance would allay Stock Exchange and other anxieties regarding disturbances in Afghanistan, but not so. The panic-mongers will have their way, and so the alarms continue to disturb and distract the attention of the nervous. All officers who have served on the North-West Frontier of India know well how Afghanistan news is manufactured for the English Press, both in India and at home. It is done chiefly in the Peshawar bazaars, in which are always congregated a motley and filthy horde of Afridis, Afghans, Cabulees, and itinerant merchants from Central Asia. These gentlemen are ever ready to give information to the Native newswriters employed by the Anglo-Indian Press at a few rupees a month, and whose valuable collection of bazaar *gup* appears as "Latest intelligence from

Afghanistan. From our special correspondents." These "specials" long ago came to understand that Englishmen like sensational news, and especially that which tells of Russian intrigues or Russian encroachments. We have educated the people of India into the belief that we are in hourly dread of Russia. News that will add to this effect the gentlemen of the Press in the Peshawur bazaars know will always be acceptable to their employers. They therefore ask the Afghan marauder or Cabul grape and date seller to supply them with it, and these amiable folk do so willingly and without stint. This is how two-thirds of the "news from Afghanistan" used to be manufactured for the Indian Press, from which Kenter took it and telegraphed it to England. We are writing of our own experience of some years ago, but the Afghan "news" now is very like what it used to be then. Even the Viceroy at the time we are writing of had no little difficulty in obtaining correct information, notwithstanding that the Government had a trusted and confidential Native agent in Cabul. He did not always, for he dared not, write the truth. Matters are, of course, on a much more satisfactory footing now, but only so far as the news received by the Government of India is concerned. The intelligence which the Press tries to get honestly and directly for itself, and which is telegraphed immediately to England, is still most untrustworthy and unreliable. But as the British public likes sensational news of an alarming character, while the demand exists the supply will no doubt continue.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 16.)

ATCHISON, Hon. Sir C. U., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., D.C.L., and ordinary member of the council of the Governor-General of India, reported his departure from Bombay by the s.s. *Ganges*, on the 8th inst., on the leave granted to him, dated the 7th idem.

BAYLEY, Hon. Sir S. C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., received charge of the office of Lieut.-Governor of the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William from the Hon. Sir A. R. Thompson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., on the 2nd inst.

WALKER, Deputy Surgeon-General W., M.D., inspector-general of civil hospitals, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as surgeon-general and sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-General Sir B. Simpson.

RICE, Brigade-Surgeon W. L., M.D., is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of civil hospitals, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the deputation of Deputy Surgeon-General Walker.

ROE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. A. Roe, B.A., C.S., to officiate as a judge of the Punjab Chief Court, vice Mr. T. W. Smyth, M.A., C.S., proceeding on furlough.

The following appointments are made to the Burma police :—

MAYNE, Mr. A. G., officiating superintendent of police, 1st class, 3rd grade, Punjab, to be a supernumerary district superintendent of police, 5th grade.

FLOWDEN, Mr. G. T. C., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 3rd grade (sub pro tem.), Punjab, to be a supernumerary district superintendent of police, 5th grade.

GREENSTREET, Mr. R. H., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Punjab, to be a supernumerary district superintendent of police, 5th grade.

CUNNINGHAM—Consequent on the return to duty of Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., C.S., secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Bombay C.S., officiating secretary, is reappointed to be under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, sub pro tem., from March 30.

WILLIAMS—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. H. Williams as consular agent for Italy at Bassein has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

MORTON—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. T. E. F. Morton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mhow, to be a marriage registrar in respect of all places under the Central India Agency.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank Establishment :—

DICKENSON, Mr. E., to be acting agent at Delhi, vice Mr. Russel, who has been granted leave to Europe.

KER, Mr. R. L., to act as agent at Dacca during Mr. Fraser's absence on short leave.

FURLOUGHS.

SIMPSON, Sir B., K.C.I.E., M.D., surgeon-general and sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-one days, from the 15th inst.

WILSON, Hon. A., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months from June 22.

PINHEY, Mr. H. T., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, from March 14.

RICKIE, Mr. J., district locomotive superintendent in Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted eighteen months' leave on medical certificate together with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY.

JEFFREYS, Major P. D., Connaught Rangers (brigade-major), is appointed to be an assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Colonel A. B. Morgan, C.B., whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated April 4.

The following appointment to the 2nd Brigade, Burmah Field Force, is sanctioned :—

POYNTER, Captain C. E., wing officer 5th Madras Infantry, to be brigade-major, vice Captain A. B. Fenton, who has resigned that appointment.

GOUGH, Major-General Sir H. H., K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, to the divisional staff of the army, vice Lieut.-General J. I. Murray, C.B., who has vacated the appointment on promotion, dated April 1.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. C. R., Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, Hyderabad Contingent, on probation, from March 31.

FRYER, Lieut. G. W. S., Bombay Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 22nd Bombay Infantry, to be assistant military accountant, on probation, from March 25.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-Gen. Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., commanding the Allahabad Division :—

DUCANE, Capt. H. J., Royal Artillery, to be aide-de-camp, dated Feb. 24.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. L., R.A., officiating squadron officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Aug. 17, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

MELVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel in the Army H., Bengal Cavalry, to be colonel, dated April 12.

BUCKLEY, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel in the Army F. A., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel, dated April 12.

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors in the Ordnance Department, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

DAVEY, T., from May 21, 1886.

DOWLEY, G., from June 20, 1886.

FORD, F., from July 21, 1886.

BUTTER, Colonel A. D., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service from April 4, subject to H.M.'s approval.

YOUNG, Captain C. W., Bengal S.C., has been placed on temporary half-pay from Feb. 17, subject to H.M.'s approval.

DAVIES, Hon. Captain and Deputy Commissary, R. G., Military Works Department, has been transferred to the Pension Establishment, from April 10.

CLARKE, Captain J., H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been temporarily transferred to the Retired List by the Secretary of State, from Dec. 10, 1886.

The following promotion is made in H.M.'s Indian Marine from April 1, in succession to Captain J. Clarke, placed temporarily on the Retired List :—

SHOPLAND, First Grade Officer E. R., to be commissioner, 3rd grade.

FURLOUGHS.

FITZGERALD, Colonel J., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts (m.c.), for one year.

NUTHALL, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., Bengal S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, engineer-in-chief, Ajmere-Bhawulpore Railway Survey, Public Works Department (p.a.), for two years.

BEAVAN, Lieut.-Colonel R., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy superintendent, 4th grade, officiating 3rd grade, Survey of India, officiating assistant surveyor-general (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

REID, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., principal medical storekeeper (m.c.), for 245 days.

SIMPSON, Sub-Conductor J., supervisor, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Bengal (m.c.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

CARRUTHERS, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. T., General List, Infantry, 21st

Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 29th year, commenced Dec. 6, 1886.
GASTRELL, Captain G. D. C., Bengal Staff Corps, 8th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 17th year, commencing Sept. 3, 1886.
STRACHEY, Lieut. J., Bengal Staff Corps, 11th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced July 2, 1886.
 The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—
EVANS, Colonel H. M., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for 183 days.
TEMPLE, Lieut.-Colonel J. A., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for six months.
MACGREGOR, Captain and Brevet-Major C. R., Bengal S.C. (u.p.a.), for two months.
VANRENEN, Major J. P. D., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), till Oct. 12, 1887.
BUSTON, Captain P. T., R.E. (p.a.), for six months.
NEWELL, Lieut. W. J., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months.
MACKENZIE, Surgeon A. W. (u.p.a.), for five months.
CHALMERS, Honorary Lieut. R. A., Military Works Department (m.c.), for six months.
KIRK, Sub-Conductor D., permanent way inspector, Sind-Sagar State Railway, P.W. Department, is granted leave within Indian limits (m.c.) for 61 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 7.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HAWKINS, Lieut. G. A., Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 4th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated March 9.
MAY, Col. J., 2nd in command and officiating commandant, to be commandant 5th Bengal Light Infantry, vice Venour, vacated, dated March 25.
HOME, Lieut.-Col. S. B., General List, Infantry, officiating 2nd in command, is confirmed in the appointment, vice May, dated March 25.
CHATTERTON, Lieut. J. B., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Angelo, vacated on appointment to the 2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkhas.
OBARD, Lieut. O. J., Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated March 22.
KERR, Lieut. M. A., 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkhas, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Powell, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Feb. 15.
CROMMELIN, Lieut. C. Y., wing officer 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkhas, to be quartermaster, vice Kerr, dated Feb. 15.
BOISRAGON, Lieut. G. H., supernumerary on the establishment, 29th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 1st Battalion, 5th Goorkhas, on probation, vice Lieut. Phillips, seconded for appointment to the Burma police.
MONEY—With the sanction of Government, Captain E. E. Money, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is appointed to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general, from Sept. 28 to Nov. 4, vice Major Young, appointed officiating secretary to the Mobilisation Committee, and from Nov. 5, 1886, vice Major Elles, appointed secretary to the Mobilisation Committee.
TATTERSALL, Captain J. C. De V., 2nd Dragoon Guards, will attend the garrison class at Kasauli.
TATE, Captain H. R., Bengal Staff Corps, will attend the garrison class at Kasauli.
DRURY, Captain F. M., Bengal Staff Corps, will attend the class at Kasauli instead of that at Dalhousie.
MARSHALL, Captain W. S., Bengal Staff Corps, will attend the class at Dalhousie instead of that at Kurpa Tal.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain G. W., Bengal Staff Corps, will attend the class at Dalhousie instead of that at Kasauli.
GRAY, Captain W. Du G., Madras Staff Corps, is removed from the details for the class at Kurpa Tal.
ELLIS, Captain C. C., R.E., on return from furlough, is posted to the Agra division, Military Works.
 On transfer from the Madras Establishment, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are posted as attached officers as under:—
SWAINSON, Lieutenant A. L., to Beluchistan command, Military Works.
SHERWOOD, Lieutenant H. J., to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.
NANTON, Lieutenant H. C., to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.
 The undermentioned, specially examined, has passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani:—
COMBE, Lieut. L., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

(April 13.)

CHANNER, Brigade-General G. N., V.C., is transferred from the command of the Rawul Pindi brigade to that of the Sialkot brigade.
VENOUR, Colonel E., Bengal Infantry, late commandant 5th Bengal Light Infantry, is posted to Almora for general duty.
 The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following postings:—
LANDALE, Deputy Surgeon-General J., M.D., to the administrative medical charge of the Sirhind division.
GRIERSON—With the sanction of Government, Captain J. M. Grierson, Royal Artillery, is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Oudh division, vice Captain Ridgeway, on furlough, dated March 24.
SIEVWRIGHT—With the sanction of Government, Captain C. F. Siev-

wright, 30th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Quetta district, vice Captain Walker, on furlough, dated March 28.

THOMSON, Lieut. M. T., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, has qualified for employment in the transport branch of the Commissariat Department.

WHITE, Lieut. H. A. P., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Jhans to Nowgong, and rejoin P battery 4th brigade.

The undermentioned passed in Pushtu, by the Higher and Lower Standards respectively, at the examination held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on Oct. 26, 1886:—

NICHOLSON, Lieut.-Colonel M. H., General List, Infantry (Bombay), Higher Standard.

DEANE, Captain H. A., Bengal S.C., Higher Standard.

ARCHER, Lieut. C., Bengal S.C., Higher Standard.

EALIS, Lieut. C. M., Madras S.C., Higher Standard.

BRADSHAW, Captain L. J. E., Bengal S.C., Lower Standard.

ERSKINE, Lieut. K. D., Gloucester Regiment, probationer Bengal S.C., Lower Standard.

HIGHT, Lieut. E. L., Bengal S.C., Lower Standard.

SMART, Lieut. E. de S., Bengal S.C., Lower Standard.

QUIN, Lieut. T., Madras S.C., Lower Standard.

MACONCHY, Lieut. E. W. S. K., Madras S.C., Lower Standard.

With the sanction of Government, the following orders are confirmed:—

Burma Field Force Order, dated Nov. 6, appointing the following officers of R.E. attached to sappers and miners with the Burma Field Force, field and assistant engineers, provisionally, from the dates specified against their names:—

DORWARD, Captain A. R. F., field engineer, from Nov. 16, 1885.

BARNET, Captain H. H., field engineer, from Jan. 28, 1886.

LUTYENS, Captain J. G., field engineer, from May 5, 1886.

BARNET, Lieut. H. H., assistant field engineer, from Nov. 16, 1885.

LEAROYD, Lieut. C. D., assistant field engineer, from Nov. 16, 1885.

KELLY, Lieut. F. H., assistant field engineer, from Nov. 16, 1885.

STEWART, Lieut. J., assistant field engineer, from Nov. 16, 1885.

MORTON, Lieut. W. R., assistant field engineer, from Nov. 16, 1885.

WADE, Lieut. J. M., assistant field engineer, from Nov. 16, 1885.

PRINGLE, Lieut. J. W., assistant field engineer, from Nov. 16, 1885.

RENNY-TAILYOUR, Lieut. T. F. B., assistant field engineer, from Nov. 16, 1885.

BEAVOR, Lieut. C. N., assistant field engineer, from Dec. 15, 1885.

LAURENCE, Lieut. R. T. R., assistant field engineer, from June 10, 1886.

RIMINGTON, Lieut. J. C., assistant field engineer, from June 10, 1886.

HUNTER, Lieut. W. S., assistant field engineer, from June 10, 1886.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BERKLEY, Lieut. J., Royal Artillery, No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

FIRMAN, Captain R. B., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

WELMAN, Lieut. H. B., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

HODDER, Surgeon-Major F. W. L., for six months, on medical certificate.

ASH, Surgeon-Major R. V., for six months, on medical certificate.

ELLIOT, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

POOLE, Lieut. C. E., for six months, on medical certificate.

COWPER, Lieut. M., 10th Bengal Lancers, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

WESTERN, Lieut. J. S. E., 1st Punjab Cavalry (Madras Staff Corps), to Kurrachee, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

COURT, Lieut.-Col. M. H., General List, Cavalry, to Kashmir, Himalayas, Bombay, and Madras, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BAYNES, Lieut. D. D., Highland Light Infantry (officiating squadron officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

BELLI-BIVAB, Lieut. H. S., Royal Munster Fusiliers (officiating squadron officer, on probation, 11th Bengal Lancers) to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

RICHARDS—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major S. L. Richards, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is extended to Nov. 5.

GOSSET—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt. E. A. G. Gosset, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, is extended to Nov. 25.

KEITH, Lieut. C. S., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to England and Algiers, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

ST. QUINTIN, Lieut.-Col. T. A., 2nd Dragoon Guards, to Australia and England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 13.)

LARMINIE, Mr. W. R., commissioner of the Dacca Division, is allowed leave for three months.

TOYNBEE, Mr. G., magistrate, Hooghly, is appointed to act in the first grade of magistrates, vice Mr. J. A. Hopkins, on leave.

TUTE, Mr. A. C., officiating magistrate, Balasore, is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrates, vice Mr. G. Toynbee.

DUTT, Mr. R. C., officiating magistrate, Pubna, is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrates, vice Mr. C. H. Vowell, on leave.

FASSON, Mr. H. J. H., officiating magistrate, Backergunge, is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrates, vice Mr. H. J. Newbery.
 HALLETT, Mr. J. R., district judge, Rungpore, is appointed to act in the first grade of district judges, vice Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, confirmed.
 GORDON, Mr. H. W., district judge, Sarun, is appointed to act in the first grade of district judges, vice Mr. T. Smith, on furlough.
 COLVIN, Mr. E. G., C.S., is appointed to be private secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, from the 2nd inst.
 HDNRY, Mr. E. R., joint magistrate, Chumparun, is appointed to act as magistrate, Cuttack, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G. M. Currie.
 ODLING, Mr. C. W., superintending engineer, class III. (temporary rank), in charge of the Some Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 12.)

PEARSON, Rev. A. C., chaplain of Lucknow Cantonments, privilege leave for three months, from April 18, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
 WARD, Mr. G. E., commissioner, Jhansi division, privilege leave for three months, from May 1, or subsequent date.
 EVANS, Mr. L. G., city magistrate, Lucknow, to hold charge of the Wasika Office, in addition to his other duties, from March 22, until further orders.
 PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., depmty superintendent, family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade, from April 7.
 PUNNETT, Mr. H. B., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Dehra Dun, to be deputy superintendent, family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, from April 7.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 15.)

WOMACK, Mr. A. S., C.S., assumed charge of his duties as deputy commissioner, Seoni, from Colonel C. H. Plowden, on the 2nd inst.
 FRANKLIN, Surgeon-Major B., whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Administration by Government of India, Home Department, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Jubbulpore, vice Brigade-Surgeon W. R. Rice, M.D., on deputation.
 DELANGE, Mr. W. N., superintendent, commissioner's office, Nagpur Division, is appointed to be extra assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., and is posted to Nagpur.
 LAURIE, Mr. K., C.S., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, on being relieved by Mr. S. H. Hennessy, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of Excise, inspector-general of Registration, and superintendent of Stamps, Central Provinces.
 ANDERSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., commissioner of Excise, &c., on being relieved by Mr. Laurie, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, and is posted to Jubbulpore.
 HAMILTON, Mr. R. H., district superintendent of police, Nimar, is granted two months and fifteen days' privilege leave, from the 4th proximo or subsequent date.
 MCIVER, Mr. C. W., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Nimar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hamilton, or until further orders.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 15.)

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BYTHELL, Colonel R., S.C., general duty Malegaon, to be commandant at the Fortress of Asirgarh, vice Colonel A. T. Moore, V.C., proceeding on furlough pending retirement.
 DYSON, Surgeon T. E., 2nd Bombay Infantry, Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Lowdell.
 GRAYFOOT, Surgeon B. B., 2nd Bombay Infantry, Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon Quicke, appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 14th Bombay Infantry.
 THATCHER, Captain J. F. C., 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry or Rifle Corps, wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, is attached for duty as officiating wing officer.
 QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., 14th Bombay Infantry, Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon Sarkies, ordered on field service, Burma.
 BARRY, Lieut. J. E., 19th Bombay Infantry, Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 26th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.
 TALBOT, Lieut. H. L., 24th Bombay Infantry, Staff Corps, wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

GRAHAM, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general with army headquarters during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Dundas, on furlough.

The undermentioned medical officer has been ordered on field service to Burma:—

SARKIES, Surgeon C. J., M.B., Indian Medical Service, officiating 14th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

NELSON, Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary G. H., Commissariat Department, April 10.

CAVE-BROWN CAVE—Regimental order, dated March 8, appointing Captain J. S. Cave-Brown-Cave to be interpreter to the South Yorkshire Regiment (2nd Battalion) from the 9th inst., there being no qualified subaltern available.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

APPLETON, Veterinary-Surgeon A. F., for six months, on medical certificate.

KOYAJI, Surgeon B. N. (in medical charge 27th Bombay Infantry), to India, from date of departure for 182 days, on medical certificate.

CHANCE—The date of the leave granted to Lieut. H. Chance, A Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, March 4, reckons from April 15 to July 14, instead of the dates therein stated.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 21.)

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

FRANCIS, Captain G. F., Staff Corps.

WALTER, Lieut. G. E., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain, from April 15, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer and non-commissioned officers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps have obtained certificates of proficiency:—

LIDDLEDALE, Lieut. H.

THOMAS, Colour-Sergeant M. R.

HENRY, Sergeant J. M.

MAJOR, Sergeant W.

HARGRAVE, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. B.

LUARD, Major E. S.

GARTHWAITE, Sergeant H.

WHITBY, Sergeant J.

STANLEY, Sergeant W. E.

FAULKNER, Lieut. A. A. M., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer 23rd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Dec. 12, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

STEVENSON, Captain F., Staff Corps.

STRONG, Colonel T. E., Staff Corps.

GRANT, Major J. Staff Corps.

WILLIS, Surgeon C. F., M.B., in medical charge, 9th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to act as port surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Surgeon-Major G. W. R. Hay, M.D.

FURLOUGHS.

GORDON, Major J. E., Infantry, till Nov. 1, on m.c.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. R. W., S.C., six months, on m.c.

FERGUSON, Surgeon J. E., Indian Medical Service, three months, on m.c.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the periods specified:—

HENNEL, Major R., 183 days, on m.c.

STRONG, Colonel T. E., seven days, on urgent private affairs.

VINCENT, Major H. A., S.C., till Sept. 2, on private affairs.

REYNOLDS, Colonel E. S., S.C., political agent, South-East Beluchistan, is allowed furlough to Europe for ten months and ten days, on with the necessary subsidiary leave.

BARRY, Lieut. J. E., S.C., wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 7th year, commenced Feb. 21.

ASHFIELD, Major W., S.C., fort adjutant, Asirgarh, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for 12 months, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 27th year, commenced June 18, 1886.

KEMBALL, Lieut. C. A., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs.

HORE, Major W. S., General List, second in command, 20th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 26th year, commenced Oct. 10, 1886.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj.-Gen. J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., S.C., Capt. R. Gordon, S.C., Col. C. Hunter, R.A., Maj. W. W. H. Scott, S.C., Lieut. A. Hamilton, S.C., Lieut. W. P. Anderson, S.C., Lieut. A. H. Wilmer,

S.C., Lieut. J. S. Melville, S.C., Col. H. E. Ryves, S.C., Col. E. Beddy, S.C., Col. M. A. D. Orchard, S.C., Capt. H. L. Dawson, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. G. A. Arbutnot, Cav., Col. A. T. Rolland, S.C., Col. T. K. Guthrie, S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. G. D. Walker, Cav., Maj. A. C. Smith, R.E., Maj. A. W. H. Hornsby, S.C., Lieut. H. Wharry, S.C., Lieut. B. Holloway, S.C., Lieut. G. N. Caulfeild, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Maj.-Gen. J. Le Mesurier, R.E., Lieut. Col. H. L. Dundas, E. York Regt., Col. E. S. Walcott, C.B., Inf., Lieut.-Col. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., Col. E. S. Ostrehan, S.C., Lieut. C. H. U. Price, S.C., Lieut. G. F. Chenevix-Trench, S.C., Lieut. C. G. Nurse, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—B. Parkes, C. H. Vowell (Cov.), G. D. Graham, W. Fiddian (Cov.), J. Rickie, J. Kennedy (Cov.), J. F. Bradbury (Cov.), H. T. Pinhey, Surgeon G. F. Nicholson, A. H. Mason, A. R. Sutherland, J. E. Gill (Cov.), F. Baker (Cov.), E. S. Byrne, H. J. Reynolds (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—Major A. C. Smith.

Bombay Estab.—C. B. Winchester (Cov.), J. Griffiths, H. M. Gibbs.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. T. B. M. Glascock, S.C., till Oct. 4; Surg.-Maj. J. J. Monteath, M.D., six months; Lieut. W. H. Simpson, S.C., one month.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. M. Dickinson, S.C., till July 3.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Sandwith, S.C., 183 days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. G. Macleod, two months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—G. Druitt (Cov.), six months' extraordinary leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. D. Welchman, S.C., Capt. C. E. W. MacDonald, S.C., Lieut. R. C. Broome, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. A. D. Phillips (Cov.), Col. K. A. Jopp (R.E.).

MAY 3.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:—

Col. Arthur Donald Butter, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. Alan Murray, Bengal Staff Corps; Major the Hon. George Campbell Napier, C.I.E., Bengal Infantry; Brig.-Surg. Henry Cayley, Bengal Medical Establishment; Brig.-Surg. Cameron Joseph Francis MacDowall, Bombay Medical Establishment; Brig.-Surg. Henri Jules Blanc, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment; Surgeon-Major Warwick Jackson, Bengal Medical Establishment; Surgeon-Major Robert Reid, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals—Col. Arthur Donald Butter, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. Alan Murray, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major the Hon. George Campbell Napier, C.I.E., Bengal Infantry.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General—Brig.-Surg. Cameron Joseph Francis MacDowall, Bombay Medical Establishment; Brig.-Surg. Henri Jules Blanc, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—

Lieut. J. R. P. Gordon, 15th Hussars, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. B. L. Gordon, C.B., commanding a division in the Madras Army; Lieut. H. V. Benett, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp to Maj.-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., commanding a division of the Bombay Army.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of the Army in India:—

Capt. P. A. Buckland, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Brigade-Major, Bengal Establishment, vice Major J. G. Kelly, who has resigned that appointment; Capt. A. B. Mein, Bombay Staff Corps, to be a Brigade-Major, Bombay Establishment, vice Capt. C. S. Shephard, who has completed his tour of service on the Staff.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—April 28, at Tornaveon, the wife of Captain F. Fraser, 3rd Battalion East York Regiment, of a son.

SWAYNE—April 59, at Haslemere, West Marlands, Southampton, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Swayne, 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COXHEAD—BUTLER—April 28, at St. George's, Hanover-square, James Alfred Coxhead, Captain Royal Artillery, to Mabel Howard, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. Paget Butler.

FAGAN—FAGAN—April 28, at St. Phillip's, West Kensington, Robert

Sidney Feltrim, second son of the late Captain R. Fagan, B.A., to Norah Fanny, eldest daughter of the late Major H. C. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, and of Mrs. H. C. Fagan, No. 104, Philbeach-gardens, South Kensington.

HOGAN—WHITE—April 30, at Holy Trinity, Wandsworth, John Anthony Hogan, Esq., of Dublin, to Lisette, widow of Colonel C. H. White, of Gladwyn, Denbighshire.

JEPSON—TILLY—April 27, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, William Frederick Jepson, M.A., Vicar of Newton Solney, near Burton-on-Trent, to Rosamond, daughter of Major-General Tilly, R.E.

O'CONNOR—LUSH—April 23, at the Catholic Church, Bognor, Lieut.-Colonel Valentine O'Connor, late 47th and 80th Regiments, to Frances, widow of the late Francis Joseph Lush.

ROBERTSON—April 30, at St. Clement's Danes Church, Strand, William Wybrow Robertson, late Bombay Civil Service, to Maria, third daughter of J. St. John, Esq.

THOMAS—OPPENHEIM—April 30, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Captain Sir Godfrey Vignolles Thomas, Bart., R.H.A., to Mary Frances Isabelle Oppenheim, elder daughter of the late Charles Oppenheim, of 40, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park.

DEATHS.

COOK—April 28, at Timbercombe, Somerset, Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of Colonel John Cook, 28th Light Dragoons, aged 76.

DUNLOP—May 3, at Welbeck-street, Clara Helena (Lena), beloved wife of Captain W. H. Dunlop, C. and T. Staff, and Lieutenant Royal Irish Rifles, aged 24.

HEDGES—April 27, Henry Egan Hedges, elder son of the late Frederick Hedges, late H.E.I.C.S.

HEAD—April 28, at 24, Sillwood-road, Brighton, Captain Henry Bond Head, late of the Queen's Bays, aged 68.

HOUGHEN—May 1, at The Fern, Beddington-lane, Mitcham, Surrey, Major C. A. F. Houghen, late of Her Majesty's Bengal Staff Corps, aged 65.

LATIMER—April 30, at Merton, Surrey, Mary, widow of Williams D. Latimer, C.E., Bengal, India, aged 59.

LIGHTFOOT—April 30, at Hemel Hempstead, Cornelia, the widow of Lieut.-General Thomas Lightfoot, C.B.

NUGENT—April 30, at 14, Lowndes-square, Charles Henry Nugent, Lieutenant Scots Guards, aged 21.

STEWART—May 2, killed in action by slaver's crew, at Mersa-Ha'ih, near Suakin, Lieutenant William Greenwood Stewart, H.M.S. *Gannet*, aged 27.

TORRENS—April 25, Robert William, eldest son of the late Major-General Robert Torrens, C.B., aged 60.

VIVIAN—April 29, at Brighton, Emma Charlotte, wife of General Sir J. H. Vivian, G.C.B.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—April 15, at Calcutta, the wife of E. D. Andrews, of a daughter.

BAKER—April 12, at Satara, the wife of Lieut. W. W. Baker, R.E., of a son.

BEAVER—April 4, at S. Wynaad, the wife of P. L. D. Beaver, of a daughter.

CARGILL—April 10, at Assam, the wife of T. U. Cargill, of a daughter.

DONALD—April 21, at Malabar Hill, the wife of James Donald, of a daughter.

DUNLOP—April 15, at Secunderabad, the wife of C. B. Dunlop, C.E., of a daughter.

GOULD—April 17, at Bandora, Mrs. A. P. Gould, of a son.

LANE—April 11, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain A. L. Lane, R.A., of a daughter.

LAWRIE—April 14, at Bankipore, the wife of F. C. Lawrie, of Daurg-hat Factory, Chupra, of a daughter.

LEISHMAN—April 16, at Ootacamund, the wife of T. Leishman, of a daughter.

RUSSELL—April 14, at Mysore, the wife of C. E. M. Russell, M.R.A.C., Forest Department, of a daughter.

SHARPLES—April 16, at Bareilly, the wife of A. G. Sharples, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—April 17, at Mahabeshwur, the wife of Sir Thomas R. Thompson, Bart., of a daughter.

WARNOCK—April 14, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Warnock, of a daughter.

WIGGINS—April 15, at Agra, the wife of G. C. Wiggins, Pleader, Civil Lines, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CUMMINGS—MCGILL—April 11, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Bombay, James Cummings, Health Department, Municipality, Bombay, to Adeline Beatrice, eldest daughter of Mr. George McGill, of Kolhapur.

DILLON—CHESTER—April 13, at Simla, Lieut. G. F. Dillon, 26th Punjab Infantry, to Edith Mary Chester, daughter of Colonel C. W. R. Chester, Bengal Staff Corps.

HANDLEY—EAMES—April 13, at Betul, Central Provinces, J. H. Handley, C.E., to Constance Mary, eldest daughter of R. Comyns Eames, Esq., L.H.B., Barrister-at-Law, London.

MILNER—WATERHOUSE—April 11, at Christ Church, Nowshera, Punjab, Ferdinand H. W. Milner, Major Royal Artillery, to Edith Mary, third daughter of the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Bengal (Retired).

MONTGOMERIE-THOMPSON—MOORE-LANE—April 11, at Kasauli, Lieut. D. Montgomerie-Thompson, B.S.C., to Edith, daughter of Colonel W. Moore-Lane, Postmaster-General, Punjab.

RINGWOOD—LAWRELL—April 12, H. Ringwood, Captain, 1st East

Surrey Regiment, son of the Rev. F. H. Ringwood, D.D., of Dunganon Co., Tyrone, to Constance Marion, daughter of the late H. J. Lawrell, late Captain, 6th Royal Regiment.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—April 13, at Calcutta, Captain R. J. Baldwin, late Bengal Ordnance Department, aged 64.
FOX—April 7, at Bangalore, Margaret, widow of Lieut. J. Fox, Ordnance Department, aged 67.
MACDOUGALL—March 24, at Edinburgh, from the effects of scarlet fever, Ronald Somerled, third son of Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Macdougall, Deputy Commissioner, C.P., aged 5 years.
MCCHESNEY—April 11, at Madras, Louisa Jane, wife of Brigade Sergeant-Major J. McChesney.
PINTO—April 11, at Meerut, G. W. Pinto, Military Works Department, aged 50.
WALKER—April 16, at Bombay, William Walker, aged 81.
WILLIAMSON—April 10, at Asansol, C. Williamson, of Seetarampore, aged 42.

THE TASMANIA.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LONDON.

The undermentioned passengers of the *s.s. Tasmania*, wishing to place on record their appreciation of the conduct and services of the chief officer, Mr. W. J. Watkins, under the trying circumstances attending the wreck of the *Tasmania* on the 17th April, 1887, have the honour to request that the directors of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company will do them the favour of communicating the contents of this memorial to the officer in question.

The undersigned will ever bear in mind the coolness Mr. Watkins displayed in the time of danger, and the undeviating courtesy he showed throughout to all.

Signed on board the *s.s. Chusan*, at sea, 20th April, 1887.

Signatures:—Geo. W. Allen, Charles Bill, H. W. Bliss, W. A. Browne, Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, Buckinghamshire, Major Hillyard A. Cameron (Bedford Regiment), James Bradford, W. J. Cunningham, Herbert Easton, Eug. Gallois, T. W. Grant, R. Hadenfeldt, G. E. Hale, J. H. Mackay, Colonel E. Osirehan, James Phillips, Lieut.-General W. W. Gool-fellow (R.L.), W. Duff Bruce, Surgeon-Major W. F. Bennett (Medical Staff), Surgeon-Major Lindsay Carte (Medical Staff), H. I. Chope, Alexr. Campbell, Major N. Cooper, John Griffiths, E. B. Harris, H. N. Harris, Andrew F. Ker, Lieut. W. Ledsham, Herbert B. Montefiore, Oscar Oertel, A. Poole, M. Bernhardt, W. Pigott, L. E. D. Rose, G. W. Roughton, J. H. D. Ryder, R. H. Story, G. S. Sutherland, James Walker, James White (B.C.S.), Bradford Leslie, A. F. Barry, V. Pont, H. A. Richardson, Rev. J. Robertson, T. H. Stewart, R. H. Strand, and C. Vowell.

Replying to a letter Mr. Bethune, secretary to the P. and O. Company, writes:—There are two observations which I think it necessary to make. First—The commander of the vessel, Capt. Perrins, of whom the writer speaks as a man apparently incapable of performing his duty on account of long service and infirmity, was fifty-three years of age, and was at the moment of this disaster one of the most trusted captains in the service. He had held that position for twenty years, and throughout the whole period had not once incurred the disapproval of the Board for any act or omission in the performance of his duty. Secondly—That the Company, being exclusively their own underwriters, have the foremost interest in providing the most skilled commanders and officers, and the best crews (for the particular work which their ships have to do), and that the commanders and officers in the Company's service are more liberally paid than in any other employ throughout the mercantile marine of this or any other country. The loss of this fine vessel is a disaster to the Company of serious magnitude, and there is only one consolatory circumstance in the affair—that while the captain and an officer and many of the crew have lost their lives, the passengers have all happily been saved.

A letter has been addressed to Lord Salisbury as Foreign Secretary, signed by 101 passengers of the *Tasmania*, in which they make a special appeal to the Government. The following are extracts:—A large number of the crew and passengers, including all the women and children on board except two, to the total number of above ninety, were landed at Roccapini Cove and on the adjacent coast; many were but scantily clothed and without shoes; all were drenched to the skin, cold, and in misery. The people of the neighbourhood were poor, but out of their poverty they gave what they could, both of food and clothing, and gave willingly and without seeking for payment. It is quite impossible for us individually to convey to the officials and people of Corsica, to whom our thanks are due, our sense of their courtesy and kindness; nor if we could do so could we do so adequately, for their kindness was not to us alone, but to the British nation, whom they befriended in our persons. We venture, therefore, respectfully to approach your lordship with the request that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to accord such official recognition as they may deem fit to the exceptional courtesy and kindness with which we were treated by all the Corsicans, officials and private persons, with whom we were brought into contact.

Salvage operations are being actively prosecuted at the wreck of the *Tasmania*, and it is expected that a considerable portion of the cargo, as well as the passengers' belongings, will be recovered.

"THE GREATEST TEA MERCHANT."

Under this heading our Parisian contemporary, the *Gaulois*, has the following delicious morsel, which is really too exquisite for its fragrance not to be wafted abroad. It requires no comment from us. We only pity M. Molchanoff for the position the reporter puts him into:—

"M. J. M. Molchanoff has been in Paris for some days. And first, who is M. Molchanoff? Simply the richest tea merchant there is in the world; his fortune may be valued at thirty millions of roubles. A nice figure. At Hankoi, in China, M. Molchanoff tastes, from morning to evening, the innumerable quantities which are brought to him from all the provinces of the Celestial Empire. He steeps a handful of the plant in boiling water and carries it to his lips. The result is that at the end of several hours of this exercise the tongue becomes entirely tanned, and it becomes necessary to restore the natural sensitiveness by scraping it with a knife. Shortly, when one has tasted tea during several years, the nerves of the eye become fatigued, and a partial blindness follows. This is the case with M. Molchanoff, who is being treated at this moment in Paris by M. Galezowski, the celebrated oculist, and by Dr. Charcot. We yesterday saw M. Molchanoff at the Grand Hotel, where he has descended. He is a man of about fifty years, with a vigorous aspect. His brusque frankness, and the *laissezaller* of his manner, are those of an enterprising man. In spite of all, he has lost nothing during his long stay in China of European manners. He lives as a lord, in an omnipotence which recalls the best times of feudalism, at Hankoi, this village of two millions and a half of inhabitants. A strange town, where every evening about nine o'clock there is no one any longer in the streets besides the dogs, who act as police. Woe to the stranger who ventures in the town after the curfew; he would be devoured. His neighbour, a Chinese merchant, has six millions of bonds; often he invites to his table the hundred and twenty Europeans of Hankoi, and serves them with a feast which costs thirty louis a-head. At these dinners from a hundred to a hundred and twenty courses are served, of which several are composed of moss gathered in Mongolia or on the Himalayas, costing very dear (*les yeux de la tête*). This Lucullus has a grade in Mandarin which is superior to that of the Governor of the Province, but he is careful not to carry each day the insignia, because his fellow citizens look with a jealous eye on a merchant to whom should be rendered greater honours than those reserved for their Governor. There, at Hankoi, is complete liberty, M. Molchanoff tells us; liberty of the Press, liberty of commerce, security for strangers.

It is nearly twenty-five years since M. Molchanoff disembarked at Hankoi for the first time. Possessor of several millions of roubles, he looked out to see how he could employ his peculium and utilise his commercial intelligence. The hesitation was of short duration; the tea merchant seemed to present chances of success: he consecrated himself to it entirely. The house of Piatkoff, Molchanoff and Co. was founded. Five years afterwards M. Menetino, a young engineer, came to study in China the customs which were unknown to him; chance brought him to the presence of M. Molchanoff, who engaged him. The rich tea merchant told us the manifestations which were produced when the news of the commencement of hostilities in Tong-King was known. There were troubles in the street, noisy promenades in the towns, threats of death proffered to Europeans, and as the trouble advanced, triumphantly, M. Molchanoff walked out, tranquil, in the midst of the disturbers, applying himself to protect our nationals. What he would value would be to be nominated, later on, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. How are we to explain the sympathy of the Celestials for the tea merchant? The reason is simple. A law in the Middle Kingdom prohibits the cultivation of tea by Europeans. On the contrary, the Chinese, ignorant of commercial transactions, cannot be the intermediaries between the consumer and the producer. Therefore they venerate men like M. Molchanoff, who have representatives in all the towns of Europe, and who thus cause tea to be produced in all the provinces of China. They cause to live, on all the large extents of territory, innumerable quantities of Chinese, who are careful *de se mettre en grève*. However, secret societies are numerous in China. Under different names they propagate the doctrines of socialism, anarchy, and collectivism. And Basly, Joffrin, who believe themselves to be discoverers! Nothing new under the sun.

The English—extraordinary thing—buy the teas of inferior quality, and they only rarely taste the famous caravan tea. In the United Kingdom, this country of all comforts, one wishes, before all, not to pay too dearly. Central Asia and Siberia consume the tea in bricks and tablets, (which are) more easily transportable for the nomad populations. In France we have the tea in powder, the *conyou-thé*. An anecdote to finish. The Chinese have a sort of communal autonomy. The governor of a town, of a canton, buys his post from the sovereign, provided that he has the right to impose on his subordinates. It is a means to regain his money. But, by a just alternative, the Chinese have the right, in a popular assembly, to depose the governor whose authority seems despotic. The mandarin has thus every interest not to press the people too much.

Captain A. S. W. Colville, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Jersey. Captain Colville served in the Afghan War of 1878-9 with the Peshawur Valley Field Force, receiving the medal awarded. Colonel J. Duncan, now Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Dublin District, has been selected for the post of Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland, in succession to Colonel B. L. Forster, half-pay, Royal Artillery. Colonel Duncan served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58 (medal with two clasps, and a year's service for Lucknow). He also served with the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-85 as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the base and lines of communication.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT J. HUSSEY VIVIAN, G.C.B.

General Sir Robert J. Hussey Vivian, G.C.B., died on Tuesday at his residence at Brighton, having outlived his wife only four days. The venerable general was born in 1802, and was educated at Burney's Ecole Militaire, Gosport, and entered the East India Company's military service in 1818. He saw much active service in his early career. He was actively engaged throughout the Burmese war of 1824-26, and was present at the fall and occupation of Rangoon, the assault of the stockades of Yelgeo, Jor-zong, and Kemmending, the repulse of the attack on the lines at Rangoon, affairs in the Panglang River, the attack and capture of the stockades of Thantaba'in, the attacks on the lines at Rangoon, under Bunda Ola, where he was wounded, the action of Kokein, the assault and capture of Zimbike, affairs near Prome and and Patnagah, the Storming of Malown, and the battle of Pagamew. He commanded the force which captured the fort of Nepaunee, held by a body of insurgent Arabs, in 1841, for which service he received the thanks of the Government Board and the Commander-in-Chief. In 1855, during the Russian War, he organized and commanded the Turkish contingent of 20,000 men, and occupied the position of Kertch during the winter. For his services on that occasion he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He was Adjutant-General of the Madras Army from 1849 to 1854. In 1856 he was appointed a director of the East India Company, a member of the Council of India in September, 1858, and chairman of the Military Committee in 1860. The late general was made colonel in September, 1851; major-general, November, 1854; lieutenant general, October, 1862; and general in November, 1870, but was placed on the retired list in October, 1877. He had been colonel of the 102nd (Royal Dublin Fusiliers) Regiment since September 1862; and was nominated a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in 1871. The late Sir Robert married in 1846, Mrs. Gordon, widow of Captain Gordon, of the Madras Army.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN DAWSON.

Major-General John Dawson, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on the 24th ult. at his residence in Apsley-terrace, Acton, aged 62 years. He entered the military service of the East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, in December, 1841, and was posted to the 43rd Regiment of Native Light Infantry, then just returned from service in Afghanistan under General Sir William Nott, the successful defender of Candahar. As a subaltern he took part in the battle of Maharajpore, fought in the State of Gwalior under Sir Hugh Gough, for which he received the decoration of the bronze star, and during the campaign on the Sutlej, in 1846, he was engaged in the battle of Subraon. In 1849 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and in May, 1850, was appointed assistant engineer in the Public Works Department at Simla. He was transferred to Oude in 1856, and appointed executive engineer at Fyzabad; in the same year he was promoted to the brevet rank of captain, but did not attain that rank in his regiment till 1859. In 1857, during the Indian Mutiny, he was actively engaged in the operations against the rebels in Bengal, and received a medal for his services. He joined the Bengal Staff Corps, in the rank of major, in 1861, and was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in 1867. In March, 1870, he was appointed an executive engineer of the first grade in the Department of Public Works, with which branch of the service he continued to be connected during the rest of his Indian career. He became colonel in the Army in 1872, and finally retired from the service, with the honorary rank of major-general, on June 12, 1879. Among those who followed his remains to the grave were Captain H. L. Dawson, Mr. Arnold Dawson, Major-General Watts, Sir G. Birdwood, Lieut.-General Dawson, and Surgeon-General Francis.

RAJAH RAJENDRO MULLICK.

The death is announced of Rajah Rajendro Mullick, Rai Bahadur, the head of the great Mullick family, and president of the Shooburno Bonick Shova. After a long illness and gradual decay, the venerable gentleman quietly passed away on the 14th ult., at the age of seventy-six. The Rajah (the *Indian Daily News* says), was an adopted son. The widow of Baboo Nilmani Mullick, a lady of very charitable disposition, bestowed great care upon him, and he seems to have inherited her charitable and benevolent disposition. He was the twentieth in descent from the founder of the family. He was always of a very humble and retiring disposition. But it was impossible that he should be unnoticed during the terrible Orissa famine, where he was quietly and unostentatiously engaged in administering relief to thousands of the poor who flocked to the city. He fed 5,000 daily at his own house, besides contributing liberally to the general funds. He has always been ready to minister to the poor, and has daily fed 500 people for many years—in this following the practice of his charitable mother. His liberality in this way led the Government in 1867 to bestow upon him the title of Rai Bahadur. On the proclamation of

the Empire, he received a certificate on the *maidan* at Calcutta, a most inadequate recognition of his deserts, and, as we pointed out at the time, almost a cruel kindness. This, however, was compensated the following year, when Lord Lytton conferred upon him the more suitable title of Rajah Bahadur, with a *sunnud* and *khilut*. The Rajah has always been a student of natural history, and has medals and diplomas from several European Societies. When the present Earl of Derby as Lord Stanley visited India, he called on the Rajah as a brother-naturalist, the Derby Menagerie at Knowsley leading to community of tastes, and we believe they frequently exchanged specimens. The liberality of the Rajah has been shown in always throwing open his grounds and collection to visitors at all times, and he has conferred great advantage upon the neighbourhood by buying up the land and making a very large open space as a place of recreation. Increasing years and infirmities have prevented his activity of late; but have never diminished his interest in the welfare of the poor. He has never been a public man in the sense of taking part in public life; but in the unostentatious exercise of benevolence he has been most exemplary. He is succeeded by his son, Kumar Devendro Mullick, who possesses many of the characteristics of his father, and is a man of varied accomplishments, and well fitted for the position to which he has attained.

LIAISON OFFICIALS.—The Salaries Commission indites some sarcastic remarks for the delectation of those district officers who do not open their official letters themselves. In one district the Commissioners found that the daily dak was received and opened by a Deputy Collector, and the Collector did not see any of the letters on the day of their arrival. This, they observe, is an exceedingly bad system, and they wonder how any Collector who takes an interest in his work can endure to run the risk of being kept in ignorance of Government orders for days together. In another district the Collector was found to employ his head clerk to open his letters in his presence. "If the Collector," says the Commissioner, "is afraid of soiling his fingers by tearing open the covers, he can employ his *chapprassi* to do this, but to take the head clerk away from his work to open letters, merely for the Collector to put dates and initials to them, is an absurd waste of time." No less pungent is the notice taken of the sins of some officers in the drafting of official letters. Some of them, we are told, never write a single letter themselves. Others, who also it appears prefer to be told by their sariatdars what orders they ought to pass in cases like to be told by their head clerks what answers they ought to give to letters; for "we find in some districts that even though the Collector opens his letters himself, he merely puts the date and his initials on them, and sends them into the office. When he next sees these letters they come before him with a draft reply prepared in his office, and ready for his signature." The solemn oburgation is appended that "such a procedure requires no comment."

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.—The Prince of Wales presided over the final meeting of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, at Marlborough House, on the 30th ult., when the balance-sheet was presented. This shows a surplus of £35,235. The Inventions Exhibition showed a deficit of £5,964. There are yet a few unadjusted claims on the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to settle. The surplus is therefore to be drawn on to clear off the loss on the "Inventories," and a sum of £4,270 is to be invested in the hands of trustees as a reserve fund to meet "unforeseen contingencies." The free disposable balance of the "Coloneries" then will be reduced to £25,000, and that is to be handed over to the Imperial Institute. Among the receipts, the largest item is for "admissions." This is set down at £205,840, upwards of five million persons having passed the turnstiles whilst the exhibition was open. Royalties from refreshment contractors and others yielded £22,250. The sale of screens and Indian exhibits returned £4,437. Realisation of buildings and plant brought in £7,223. The concession for publishing catalogues of the official publications returned £2,000. Advertisements yielded £1,387, and cloak-room receipts £1,269. The receipts from the dining-room are set down at £888, and the sale of programmes at the opening ceremony brought in £324. When we come to the payments we find the outlay on buildings taken over from the "Inventories" to have been £36,228, of which £973 has been paid in salaries to the surveyor and his staff. Then £17,978 is put down for rent of other premises, such as the City offices, the exhibition buildings of 1851, the Royal Albert Hall, and the like. The parochial rates for fifteen months came to £4,430. But the cost of electric lighting furnishes a much heavier item of expense. Excluding the gardens (which cost £10,000 to light up), it came to £19,335. The gas bill is £2,222, and the item for "salaries and honoraria" stands at £14,070. Here we find among other entries that £3,986 went to the assistant secretary, accountants, and general staff. The assistant secretary and general staff for India got £3,936; the general superintendents, £675; the Indian superintendents and assistants, £964; the officials of the admission department, £348; the City and official agent's (Sir Somers Vine's) department, £1,680; the secretary to the Royal Commission an honorarium of £500. This suggests a question. The secretary to the Royal Commission was "lent" by the Science and Art Department. But he was allowed to retain his official salary, £950 a year, in that department all the time he was away from his duty. Therefore, whilst he was drawing £950 for doing no work in the Kensington Museum, he also got £500 for doing work at the exhibition.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 30, Empress of India (s), Calcutta.—May 1, Ganges (s), Bombay.—2, City of Venice (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—April 30, Peshawur (s), Colombo.—May 2, Sutlej (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—April 30, Brindisi (s), London.
MADRAS.—May 2, Manora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 1, Clan Drummond (s), Calcutta.—4, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—5, Australia (s), Bombay; Thames (s), Calcutta; City of Venice (s), Bombay; Vega (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—May 3, Malwa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, May 12; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, May 19; from Brindisi, May 23.

For Bombay: Capt. F. Beaufort, Mr. H. Henrichs, Col. Prideaux, Mr. N. Hall, Veterinary Surgeon Mitchell, Lieut. Stewart. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Spalding. From Brindisi: Col. Collett, Mr. J. Jardine, Mr. Shubrick, Col. A. M. Phillips, Mr. A. S. Tyndall Biscoe, Mr. and Miss Whitcombe.

For Malta: Fleet Paymaster Shanks, R.N.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, May 19; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, May 26; from Brindisi, May 30.

For Madras: Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and two infants.

For Bombay: Mr. G. Garnett, Mr. W. H. Simpson. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Pleydell Bouverie. From Brindisi: Mr. Lewis Moore.

For Malta: Rev. W. Ponsford.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Wilder, Mr. T. Hunter, Mr. Millar.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, May 26; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 2; from Brindisi, June 6.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. H. O. Walling, Mr. W. Woodward, Capt. Barlow, Major Fell.

For Malta: Rear-Admiral Gordon Douglas.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, June 2; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 9; from Brindisi, June 13.

For Bombay: Mr. J. W. Moulton. From Brindisi: Mr. E. A. Neville, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Mr. A. F. Brown.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, June 9; s.s. *Siam*, from Venice, June 16; from Brindisi, June 20.

For Bombay: Mr. H. H. Gahan, Mr. F. Gahan. From Trieste: Mr. and Mrs. Nice, Capt. F. W. Watkins, Mr. J. G. Russell.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, June 16; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, June 23; from Brindisi, June 27.

For Bombay: Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Stuart. From Brindisi: Colonel W. H. Wilson, Mr. C. W. Birch, Mr. R. D. Proudfoot.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, June 23; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 30; from Brindisi, July 4.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Colonel K. A. Jopp.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail May 18.

For Malta: Mr. Dean.

For Colombo: Mr. James McLaren, Mr. E. Derck.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major Archdale.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail May 12.

For Bombay: Mr. H. C. Peters, Mrs. Dempster and infant, Mrs. E. Smyth, child, infant and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fagan, Mrs. Borradaile, Miss Borradaile.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, sailed April 30.

For Port Said: Mr. Alex. Jack.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Croome.

For Calcutta: Mr. Jebb.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail May 14.

For Colombo: Mr. A. H. Roe.

For Calcutta: Mr. James H. Ferguson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, April 18.
From London: Lieut. Donne, Mrs. Sangster, Mr. R. Stainton, Mrs. Nugent, Major Nugent Mr. Young, Lieut. Hume.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. L. A. Hutcan, Major Hildebrand, Mr. Arriss, Mr. J. Hay Grant.

From Venice: Mr. P. Bonvillian.

From Suez: Capt. E. J. Lamb, Mr. J. C. D. Jones, Mr. A. S. Ralli.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Wyatt, April 28.

From Calcutta: Mr. J. Kneller.

From Colombo: Colonel Egerton, Mr. J. Medlin.

From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Deerhurst, Miss Ray, Lady Milton, Mr. Sapwell.

From Suez: Capt. J. Purvis.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. Stewart, April 30.

From Bombay: Mr. Baker, Mr. Carter, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson and infant, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sands and child, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Gill, Mrs. Willoughby, Lieut. Wyld, Miss Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Moncrieffe and two infants, Capt. Hay, Mrs. Hill, Colonel and Mrs. Biddy and two children, H.H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar and family, Mrs. Kent and two infants, Mr. Lanbury, Mrs. Sterne and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Mayne and infant, Mrs. Davidson and infant, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Chapman and infant, Mrs. Sutherland, Colonel Walker, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Busford, Mrs. Read and two children, Mr. Evans, Mr. Hodgkinson, Corporal Hockley, Sergeant Chambers, Sergeant Lavers, Mr. Vaishman, Mr. Raeside, Mrs. Ellis and two infants, Mr. Colville, Mrs. Travers, Mrs. Francis, Mr. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Foulding, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. D. N. Reid, Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. Rutledge and infant Capt. Pipon, Capt. Rainer, Colonel Jenkins, Mr. Sier, Mr. A. H. J. Reid Mrs. Bignell and five children.

From Suez: Mr. Sturrock, Mrs. Hopkinson and child, Mr. Birch, Mr. Thomas.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, left Bombay, April 22.

For London: Mr. Robinson, C.S., and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. R. Cornish, Mrs. Chisholm and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser, Mrs. Watts and four children, Mrs. R. Harvey, Capt. Mack, Mr. H. Melladen, Mrs. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Jopp, Major McGeorge, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jeffrey, Mr. R. J. Young, Mrs. Hudson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. J. A. Maughan, Colonel Prendergast, Mrs. Shapoorjee, Mrs. Hutton and child, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Fooz, Colonel A. H. Paget, Mrs. Bateson, Mr. E. G. Barton, Mrs. N. Shepherd and two children, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Fitzgerald Church, Mrs. Eddie and two infants, Mr. Warwick, Mr. Mustapha Ali, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson and child, Mr. R. W. Cox, Mr. F. C. Jones, Colonel Simpson, Capt. Hon. F. E. Alsopp, Mrs. Ridsdale, Mrs. Goodwin, Dr. Center, Capt. Gubbins, Mr. J. Sizer, Mr. J. Tindall, Mr. F. Bayliss, Mr. Beale.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. C. Bayley, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Sawyer, Mr. H. J. Stokes, Mr. C. H. D'Mello, Mr. Cornelius Walton, Mr. E. R. Parsons, Mr. H. F. Palin, Mr. J. R. Ward, Mr. J. P. Goodridge, Rev. C. R. Thorburn, Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. Kleinjung, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Girdlestone, Mr. Gerli, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sethna.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmid and infant, Master Goldsmid, Mr. W. R. Tucker, Mr. M. N. Macdonald, Mr. A. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Fiennes-Thomson, Mr. F. L. C. Grimwood, Miss Harrison, Dr. Jackson, Mr. Pope, Mr. Keell, Mr. G. Hughes, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Decy Spedding.

For Suez: Mr. Macdonnell.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. Seaton, from London, May 5.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Rolfe.

For Colombo: Mr. Barnard.

For Port Said: Mr. E. L. Mocatta, Rev. H. Blyth, Mr. A. B. Cobb.

For Malta: Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. W. Pollington, R.N., Mr. Alcock.

For Aden: Capt. J. W. Brinkley.

For Madras: Mrs. Beer and son.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Capt. Nantes, from London, May 5.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Kensington, Miss Waddington, Lieuts. Herbert, Maitland, Curtis, Buchanan, Grant, Bell, Batten, Lowry, Miss Reed, Mrs. Bradstreet, Colonel Bradstreet, Mrs. Crimper, Mrs. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Kerasjee, Mr. Holt, Mr. Barlow, Mr. J. Seville, Lieut. Creagh, Lieut. Baker, Capt. Macdonald, Mr. Buskh, Sister Ethel, Sister Mary Dorothea, Mr. Blackburn.

For Malta: Major Trotter.

For Suez: Bandmaster and Mrs. Guyton, Surgeon-General Murray.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, sailing on April 29.

For London: Colonel and Mrs. Moore and child, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Benn and two children, Mr. Tileman, Colonel and Mrs. Low, Mrs. V. Smith and infant, Major Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Capt. Graves, Lieut. Colonel J. G. F. Carruthers, Mr. F. F. Sheaf.

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Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	107	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	207	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr.ct.	Rs. 742½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	108

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrahee) ...	1,100	100	800
Apollo ...	2,300	nil.	225
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	400
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	100
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	140
Colaba ...	1,880	50	560
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	110
East India ...	1,000	150	1,810
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,675
French ...	all	80	607
Harvey & S. S. Sapaty ...	500	25	400
Khangium ...	450	45	360
Morantile ...	125	7½	90
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	405
Mummar M. ...	all	40	225
New Barar ...	500	60	510
New Indian ...	125	0	102½
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	375
S. S. Sapaty (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,210
Sind ...	750	75	490
Volkart ...	500	45	575

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	325
Alliance Spinning ...	100	17½ p.ct.	575
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	415
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	815
Central India ...	500	85	750
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	510
D. S. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,010
Empress Co. ...	all	25	685
Farjee Petit ...	1,000	25	525
Gottam Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	155
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	690
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	00	650
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	780
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	410
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,200
James Greaves ...	500	25	565
Jaffar Ali ...	500	40	200
Jowraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,000
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	810
Khatano Mackungee ...	1,000	20	715
Leopold ...	100	5	180
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,625
Mahabulnnee ...	1,000	—	485
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,185
Mazagon ...	250	9	170
Morari Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,300
Nagim ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	350
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	775
Oriental ...	625	15	505
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	6½	125
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	75
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,180
Sunderdas ...	1,000	50	600
Southern India ...	500	20	280
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	—	235
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	475
Western India ...	1,000	50	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	930
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	225
Bombay Ice Co. ...	600	112
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,525
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	40
Karachee Lining and Shipping ...	500	240

Kemp & Co. ...	175	336
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	103
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,203
Thacker and Co. ...	all	185

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazoon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—April 18.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 95 7 to 95 8	
4½ of 1870 (1835) ...	90 4 to	
4½ of 1878-79 (1835) ...	99 12 to 99 14	
4½ of 1879 (1833) (New Loan) ...	99 12 to 99 14	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Rs. Paid off	
6 of 1863 (1835) ...	—	—
6 of 1863 (1836) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1837) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1839) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1898) ...	99 13 to	—
5 of 1881-5 (1905) ...	90 12 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94 4 to 94 12	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	83½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	150 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	107 to —
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.	
Alipore Coal ...	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	68 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,550 to 1,550
B. Baragunda Copper (proface A. shares) ...	7s. 6½	9½ to —
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	7 to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	83 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	280 to 285
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	53 to 54
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	50 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	60 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	102 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	100 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	23 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	120 to —
Fort Glesior Jute Manufactory ...	100	10 to —
Goswore Cotton Mills ...	200	205 to —
Goswore ...	100	85 to 80
Great Eastern Hotel ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Docking ...	100	65 to 66
Howrah Mills ...	100	96 to 97
India General Steam Navigation ...	50	0½ to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	100	105 to 110
Landing and Shipping ...	200	205 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100	130 to —
Murrey Brewery ...	100	110 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	60 to 65
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	97 to 100
New Bechbhora Coal ...	100	45 to —
Rampkote Press ...	100	43 to —
Raneesingh Coal Association ...	90	30 to —
Riverside Press ...	500	245 to —
R. Scott Thompson and Co. ...	100	33 to 39
Seabpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	30 to 31
Strand Bank Press ...	100	61 to 62
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	— to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.	
Adulphore Terni (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amulckie ...	100	6½ to —
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100	85 to —
Assam ...	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Bongal (Cachar) ...	100	24 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	24 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	40 to —
Burkholi (Cachar) ...	100	21 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	99 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	11 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	19 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	40 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	29 to —
Darjiling ...	100	100 to —
Delhing (Assam) ...	90	25 to 26
Dohra Doon ...	100	45 to —
Dossai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	24 to 25
Eastern Cachar ...	100	21 to 23
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	19 to 20
Endogram ...	10	100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	150 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	10 to 11

Holta (Kangra) ...	103	60 to —
Hoolmree (Assam) ...	100	95 to —
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	35 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	455 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	14 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafali (Chittagong) ...	100	35 to 36
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	13 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	70 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	193 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	30 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	39 to —
Loobah ...	100	101 to 102
Lower Assam ...	£7½	20 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	16 to 12
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	5 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falldhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	25 to —
Pankabares (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Puttarab (Syhet) ...	100	4½ to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	58	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	66 to 63
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	40 to 41
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	59 to 60
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to 17
Tuadarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	00 to —
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	101 to 102
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	99 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	107 to 103
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—May 9.

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	Price.	
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89½	to 90½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	99½	to 100½
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4 India Enforced Paper ...	—	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	—	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	105	to 107
4 Do. 1888-8 ...	103	to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	107	to 109
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	109	to 114
4 Do. ...	101	to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	108	to 105

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East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	118 to 120
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Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	8	7½ to 8
Bongal Central, Lim. Shs. ...	5	4½ to 4½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	103	105 to 107
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23 to 23½
Do. Ann. B 1 per ann (less i) ...	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	143 to 150
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
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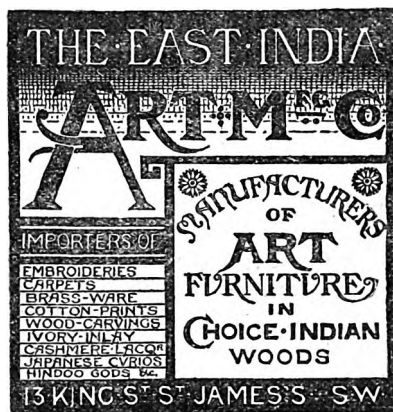
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 29th April; from Allahabad and Madras to the 27th April; and from Calcutta to the 26th April.

THE Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, and also Sir Frederick Roberts, have arrived at Simla.

THE Ameer's troops are reported to have defeated the insurgents with heavy loss at Ataghar, some forty miles south-east of Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

THE Ameer's Commander-in-Chief is also reported to have defeated the Jughari, Huzaras, and Ghilzais near Mukar with heavy loss.

THE news that the Ghilzais have been defeated with a loss of 500 killed, whilst the Ameer's troops have lost only fifty, is discredited in Calcutta. But there is no doubt that the Khandahar troops have at least gained a decisive victory at Marug. The relief of the garrison at Kelat-i-Ghilzai is therefore regarded as a question of but a few days.

THE latest rumours from the frontier state that the Ghilzais are preparing for a great effort to shake off the Ameer's dominions about the middle of next month.

THE report of the death of Hla Oo, the notorious dacoit chief, has been confirmed by his wife, who was present when he was killed.

A FIRE in Mandalay has destroyed 250 houses. The Bombay-Burma Trading Company's offices narrowly escaped.

THE investigation and settlement of claims against the late Burmese Government commenced on the 27th inst. at Mandalay.

H.H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA will shortly proceed to England.

H.H. THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR OF INDORE, accompanied by Sir Lepel Griffin, has arrived in Bombay, *en route* to Europe.

THE NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG will proceed to Europe by the mail steamer next week.

THE sower who shot Major Neill, of the Central India Horse at Agra, has been found guilty of murder. The sentence of death has to be confirmed by the High Court.

M. BOUTELLIER, French Consul at Mandalay, will succeed the late M. Follet in the French Consulate at Bombay.

THE Nagpore-Bergal Railway operations are to be renewed at once, so that the completed earthworks may be consolidated by this season's rains.

In commemoration of the Jubilee the Lient.-Governor of the Punjab has sanctioned the foundation of a number of scholarships for Mahomedans.

A GENERAL committee has been formed in Madras to make arrangements for the celebration of the Jubilee of the Pope.

ATTEMPTS are being made in Madras to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee on the 20th June.

CAPTAIN R. W. E. CARNEGIE, R.A., Aide-de-Camp to his uncle, Lieutenant-General Carnegie, Commanding the Northern Division, has died of typhoid fever at Mableshe-war.

MRS. SULLIVAN, wife of Lieutenant Sullivan, has been

killed in a carriage accident at Madras. The horses became restive and bolted, and Mrs. Sullivan, in attempting to alight, was thrown on her head.

It has been decided to establish a corps of Artillery Volunteers, to take the form of garrison artillery, in Bombay.

A NEW Catholic Chapel has been opened at Baroda by Archbishop Porter of Bombay.

THE proposal to form an Indian Sandhurst receives the cordial approval of the Native Press.

AN English lady in Canada is reported to have left a legacy of £50,000 to Mr. C. S. Nazir, Manager of the Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company, whose acquaintance she made during his recent professional visit to England.

THE Jhelum bridge works are making satisfactory progress, and sixteen out of the eighteen piers have already been erected.

THE annual "Mahmal-e-Sharif" (caravan of pilgrims) will set out this year from Damascus for the Holy City of Mecca on the 5th of Shawal next, corresponding to June 28.

THE Turkish telegraphic route has been interrupted beyond Bagdad, and the Moulmeiu route to Siam beyond the Indian frontier has also been blocked.

MR. CROSTHWAITE, Chief Commissioner of Burma, has left Mandalay for Rangoon.

A STRONG protest is being made, and a largely signed memorial is to be sent to the Punjab Government against the appointment of a Native Assistant Commissioner to Simla.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHURTPUR sends a deputation to England to represent his State at the Jubilee celebration.

THE hot weather has set in very suddenly during the past few days in Upper India, though the temperature in Lower Bengal is still below the average. The climax so far was reached at Jhansi on Monday last, when a maximum of 120 degrees was registered.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AND NATIVE PASSENGERS.—The new Governor of Madras seems to be determined to achieve popularity. He is putting himself into close and sympathetic communication with the people, and no detail that affects their condition is too insignificant for his personal attention. In this he is in striking contrast with his too dignified predecessor, who assumed the god, with so much self-complacence, on the lofty heights of the Nilgherries. The other day his Excellency paid an unexpected visit to the Central Railway Station, where he had an opportunity of seeing how Native passengers are treated. A correspondent of the *Madras Times* describes what occurred on that occasion in the following terms:—Many of the Native third-class passengers happened to be standing in groups outside the carriages, and not attempting to enter any of them. His Excellency noticed this, and, seeing several empty carriages at the lower end of the train, called the attention of one of the railway employés to the circumstance, and inquired why the passengers were not allowed to enter those carriages. The reply was that these vehicles were intended for passengers at road-side stations, and that other carriages would presently be attached for the passengers now waiting on the platform. Hearing this, his Excellency exclaimed: "Shame! shame! shame!" His Excellency afterwards inspected some of the carriages which passengers had already entered, and, counting the number huddled together in one carriage, inquired how many passengers the carriage was supposed to seat. The reply was that the carriage generally carried from fifty to sixty passengers. Another "Shame! shame!" burst from his Excellency as he heard the reply. Passing on, his Excellency saw a whole carriage without a single passenger in it, and inquired for whom that empty carriage was intended. His Excellency was told that it was intended for one of the railway officials. This drew forth another exclamation of "Shame!" His Excellency then asked for a list of officials who travelled alone and in similar carriages, and was informed that such carriages were set apart for the Agent and Manager, the Traffic Manager, the Chief Engineer, the Locomotive Superintendent and the Telegraph Engineer. His Excellency took a note of this and left the station.

Notes of the Week.

A TELEGRAM, dated "St. Petersburg, Sunday night," is published this morning in the London papers, and contains the following refreshing and highly interesting intelligence:—"It is incorrect and misleading to say that the Afghan Frontier negotiations are broken off. The meetings of the Commission have been suspended, and may or may not be resumed; but there is no reason to suppose that all hopes of arriving at a settlement have been finally abandoned."

Who can have inspired this cheering intelligence, and for what purpose has it been telegraphed? Does any sane Englishman imagine that Russian designs upon India, which Englishmen have made up their minds *do* exist, will be checked or diverted by imaginary boundary lines? Would it not be better and more dignified upon our part to recall Sir West Ridgway, and thus show to Russia that we are not going to be fooled any longer? We can no more stop the advance of Russia in Central Asia than could Dame Partington's broom push back the Atlantic Ocean. But if Russia intends to dispute the possession of India with us our policy is to be prepared *in India* for the coming event—not to be fighting with shadows outside of our own territory.

BUT this is what the Russophobists will not acknowledge, and so we shall have schemes for advancing British troops beyond the frontier, and giving battle to Russia on the Helmund or at Herat. It is to be hoped, however, that our statesmen have learnt some wisdom from past experience of interference in Afghanistan affairs. Russia may be stirring up intrigues at Cabul and Candahar, but the key to India is not yet in her hands. If, however, we are foolish enough to go in for another Afghan campaign by advancing our standards, we shall be playing the very game she wishes us to do, and so court disaster.

THE GWALIOR ZENANA appears to have been a real Indian mine of wealth, five millions sterling of silver having been found buried there. The investment of part of this treasure in English Government Securities is a wise step, whether official pressure was brought to bear upon the Gwalior Durbar or not. The example set by the Regency of that State ought to be encouraged. If the Native Chiefs and Princes were persuaded to invest part of their savings with the Government of India, it would be a better guarantee for our hold upon that country than many battalions.

AGAINST this view the *Times* Calcutta correspondent thinks it worth while to telegraph to his journal the opinions of certain obscure vernacular papers, who protest that had the Maharaja of Gwalior, who hid the money, been alive, he would not have entrusted his coin to British hands. Very likely not. The British Government had (wrongly we believe) their suspicions of him, and until he got back his fort of Gwalior, he had his suspicions of the British Government. But the step which has now been taken of investing a portion of the Gwalior hoardings in English Securities is a very wise one, and ought to be followed up.

THE "distinguished Russian official" who communicated to the *Times* correspondent yesterday the extraordinary intelligence that the Afghans were "not likely to understand or appreciate such refinements of modern civilisation as arbitration," must surely have been laughing in his sleeve at the gentlemen of the Press. The *Times*, however, considers it of such importance that it gives it the honour of a conspicuous position and big type. It gives equal prominence to another piece of gratifying intelligence—viz., that before a Russian army can march through Badakshan upon India it will have to make arrangements to provide itself with rations. We live and learn.

REGARDING the discussion in the House of Commons

about the leave of absence asked for the Duke of Connaught, the *Broad Arrow* remarks that "the Radical gentlemen who evinced such good taste in opposing the Bill seem to have forgotten that when his Royal Highness accepted the Bombay command, he did so consenting to vacate the same whenever it was determined to abolish the Presidency commands, as recommended, it is believed, by the Finance Commission. Were any other officer in this post the suggested reform could not be carried out until the five years' tenure of office had expired. The Radical objectors to the Duke should therefore rather rejoice that the post is held by one who is quite ready to immediately acquiesce in a scheme of retrenchment should the same be decided upon."

THE same journal contains also the following sensible remarks regarding the sensational telegrams which are daily appearing concerning the reported disturbances in Afghanistan:—"In discussing the news from Afghanistan as conveyed in the latest telegrams it should be borne in mind that the Ghilzai tribes, which are reported to have risen against the Ameer and given battle to his troops are not altogether united or of one mind. The Southern Ghilzais are in rebellion, and they can muster a considerable force, but the Northern Ghilzais are the more powerful, and no information has yet been received of their revolt. Again, it should be remembered that Ghuzni, Ghelat-i-Ghilzai, and Candahar are now strong fortresses, defended by artillery, and that neither Southern nor Northern Ghilzais have even a field gun. The Ameer's Army is fairly equipped in this respect, and his infantry, to a considerable extent, is armed with breechloading rifles. Any serious battle is, therefore, likely to be with the strong, although the Ghilzais, who are daring enough, may score a victory here and there over some of the Ameer's detached irregulars. The real danger which Abdur Rahman runs is from treachery amongst his own soldiers or in any of his garrisons; but so long as he continues to pay his troops within reasonable time—not keeping them, say, more than three months in arrears—they will probably continue to fight for him. Besides, they know that he has no bowels of compassion towards those who offend him, and fear, therefore, may keep them loyal."

THE rupee has tumbled down in value to 1s. 4½d., and it may go lower still. A question is being asked as to when the value was above par, and there appears to be some uncertainty in replying to the query. It was certainly at or above par just before the Mutiny of 1857, and in Lord Auckland's Governor-Generalship its exchange value, if we mistake not, was 2s. 6d., at which figure it was said that that anything but eminent statesman remitted to England nearly all his salary—keeping merely his sumptuary allowances for entertainments in India.

A LIBEL case which has created some sensation in Ceylon was heard the other day in the court of the District Judge at Colombo. The action was brought by Mr. W. H. Moor, of the Ceylon Civil Service, against the editors and proprietors of the *Ceylon Observer*, and the statements complained of were contained in a letter sent to the paper by two missionaries, Messrs. Picken and Rees. In this letter Mr. Moor was, a local paper states, "charged with conduct which, if proved against him, should undoubtedly secure his dismissal from the service. Mr. Moor demanded an apology from the *Observer* editors, who refused this until they had communicated with their correspondents in India; and hence the action. Great interest was naturally taken in the trial, it being expected that Mr. Moor would get into the box and deny the charges of fraud and discourtesy brought against him by the missionaries, and that the missionaries would at least endeavour to prove their statements. But this is just what did not occur. Counsel for the plaintiff contended that it was the duty of the defendants to prove the charges they had made against Mr. Moor, while counsel for the defendants replied in effect, 'if Mr. Moor has not the moral courage to go into the witness-box and deny on oath the charges we made, we will not do him the injustice of weighing the balance too heavily against him by proving our charges.' The trial, therefore, consisted of mere legal argument, neither side leading evidence to substantiate or deny the charges, a fact which—the district judge remarked—might lead to a very unsatisfactory result." The decision in the case had not been given when the last mail left Colombo.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Mr. Westland, acting Secretary of the Financial Department, lately visited Gwalior to make arrangements for taking over three and a half crores of rupees, which the Regency is lending to the Indian Government. He found that treasure to the extent of over £5,000,000 sterling had been accumulated in pits and wells sunk in the floors of vaults in the Palace Zenana. The vaults are situated partially underground, daylight being admitted through narrow openings in the walls. After removing earth to a depth of 6ft. the workman uncovered a smooth, level pavement, of large flagstones. When these were lifted they came upon a square pit, filled to the brim with glittering silver. There were several such pits, two or three of them containing jewels; but the majority contained each about 15 lakhs of Gwalior rupees. In each pit was a copper plate, on which was engraved the amount of the contents and the name of the official who placed it there. As a rule only freshly coined rupees had been buried, and the secret had been entrusted to a few confidential servants. The money was dug up in Mr. Westland's presence, and shovelled into bags which were sent to the Calcutta Mint, in instalments of 80 lakhs each.

To unprejudiced observers it would seem obvious that the Regency has acted wisely in turning a portion of this buried treasure to remunerative use, while the Indian Government is certainly to be congratulated on having obtained a material guarantee of the fidelity of a great feudatory. The Native Press, however, seems to view the transaction with suspicion. The *Sind Times*, of Kurrachee, says it exposes the greedy impecuniosity of the Government, and adds that had the Maharajah been an adult he would never have invested his wealth in Indian securities. The *Benqalee*, of Calcutta, has no objection to the investment, but thinks that as Gwalior is now practically under the direction of the Indian Government the action of the Regency is liable to misrepresentation, for which the Government should not have afforded a pretext. The *Subodha Prakash*, of Bombay, considers it petty statesmanship, which is reduced to straits like these to obtain money. The *Shivai*, a Marathi newspaper, asks, "Why should the Government direct longing eyes to the hoardings of the Native States?" The *Yezden Perast*, a Gujarati weekly journal, says, "The Government has gone astray from the path of duty, attracted by a tempting offer." Comments to a similar effect might be multiplied.

The Government has published the details of the arrangement with Messrs. Cook and Sons, tourists' agent, for the conveyance of Indian pilgrims to Jeddah. First, second, and third-class tickets from Bombay to Jeddah, costing respectively 60, 40, and 30 rupees, can be purchased from any district officer in India, the return fares being half as much again. Messrs. Cook's agents will receive the pilgrims at Bombay and ship them. A Mahomedan doctor will accompany each steamer, and special arrangements will be made for ladies. Pilgrims may deposit cash and valuables with an agent at Bombay and draw them at Jeddah. The price of the return ticket will be repaid if a pilgrim determines to remain in Arabia to himself, or, if one should die *en route*, to his heirs. The arrangement is to last three years. The Government will guarantee the firm against actual loss up to £2,000 for the first year, and £1,000 in the following years. This scheme should be an immense boon to Indian Mahomedans, especially the poorer classes, many of whom now ship without sufficient money, trusting to charity to obtain food at Mecca and the means of returning.

Mazar Ali, the trooper of the Central India Horse who shot Major Neill on parade on March 14, has been convicted and sentenced to death. Sir Lepel Griffin, in confirming the sentence, reviewed at some length the evidence in support of the defence of insanity, which was founded mainly on a statement made by the prisoner after the crime, that he had acted in obedience to a Divine command. The general evidence of insanity was weak, and, as regards the particular delusion, Sir L. Griffin remarked that India is full of cruel, crime-inspiring delusions, held by large numbers of people who must be called sane, which delusions when carried into action should be treated as criminal. It was clear that Mazar Ali knew his act was contrary to law, and, therefore, his delusion could not be held to extenuate his atrocious crime. Sir L. Griffin accordingly confirmed the sentence.

It is announced that the Indian Government is actively taking up the cause of the decaying silk industry. A collection of Indian cocoons is being made, which will be sent to Manchester, where it will be open for inspection. Infected cocoons are to be sent to France for examination by M. Pasteur's pupils, who, it is hoped, will be able to suggest means for checking the disease which has nearly ruined the industry. The mercantile community has promised to co-operate.

The opium revenue for the current financial year is at present

Rs.9,97,000 below the estimate, there being a deficiency both in the Bengal opium sales and in the pass duty on the drug exported from Bombay.

The Government has confirmed the Nizam's nomination of Bushir-ed-Dowlah as Prime Minister of Hyderabad in succession to Salar Jung. The appointment is generally approved, as Bushir is not only one of the first two nobles of the State, but is also a man of fair ability, and is in sympathy with the Nizam. He is now in England, but will probably be recalled at once.

The announcement that Mr. Barbour, Financial Secretary to the Government, will succeed Sir A. Colvin as Finance Minister, has been received with satisfaction by the Indian Press and public.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Little trustworthy news has been received regarding the Ghilzai rebellion during the past week, but it is beyond doubt that the situation is critical, and that the reports of victories gained by the Ameer's troops, sent here about three weeks ago, were, to say the least, greatly exaggerated. It now appears that the Ghilzais, far from admitting that they were defeated by Gholam Hyder and Sikundar Khan, claim to have inflicted a severe check on both those officers. The fact that neither of them has again ventured to engage the rebels would seem to bear out this account. Further corroboration is supplied by the news that the Governor of Ghuzni has thought it advisable to send his family to Cabul, while their safe arrival at the capital would tend to show that the revolt has not extended northwards. The Governor of Candahar is said to be preparing against an attack on that city, but this report is not well authenticated. Another and more probable report is that he has lately been more successful in raising Durani recruits, and that reinforcements have been sent to Sikundar Khan. All was quiet at Cabul on the 29th of April, the date of the latest news. The Ameer had been suffering from gout, but was convalescent. Troops were being sent against the rebels, but the rumour that all his available force has been despatched is denied.

Fuller information has been received about the disturbances among the Shinwarri tribe. Towards the end of April the Ameer's officials attempted to collect the revenue in a manner which the tribesmen considered arbitrary and oppressive. Resistance was offered, whereupon the Jellalabad garrison was sent out to coerce them. Some fighting took place in the Shinwarri country, about 30 miles to the south of Jellalabad, and both sides claim the victory. General Gholam Hyder, the Ameer's commander-in-chief, is said to be trying to settle the difficulty. It should be noted that this Gholam Hyder is not the officer of the same name who commands one of the Ameer's forces operating against the Ghilzais. The trouble with the Shanwarris does not appear to be connected with the Ghilzai movement, but their simultaneous occurrence is most unfortunate. The cause in each case is the same—namely, oppressive taxation.

The *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* states that some travellers who left Badakshan three weeks ago report that 500 Russian soldiers are encamped at Kolub, on the frontiers of Badakshan, and that these are engaged in buying supplies. They also say that Isbak Khan and Abdulla Jan, Governor of Badakshan, are intriguing for a Russian occupation of that province, and that Abdulla has sent word to Aman-ul-Mulk, ruler of Chitral, that a Russian army is about to march through his country to India, and that he must collect rations for it. These reports are, of course, very doubtful; but, as the newspaper which publishes them remarks, they show at least a dangerous confidence of the people of North-eastern Afghanistan in the power and activity of Russia.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MAY 15.

The Meiktila and Kyankse districts of Upper Burma, lying east of the Irrawaddy, have for some time past been greatly disturbed by the ravages of dacoit bands. Intelligence has been received that Myat-Hmon, Maung-Gyi, Boh-Nga Lat and Min-Po, four noted dacoit leaders in those districts, with their followers, amounting to about two hundred men, have brought in their arms and surrendered. This surrender, which is mainly due to the exertions of Mr. Joseph, the Deputy-Commissioner, is very important, as it practically assures the peace of a very large tract of country. Employment of various kinds has been found for the four dacoit chiefs and their followers who have surrendered.

The liberal way in which the Government has dealt with these bands will probably induce other leaders who are now hesitating to come in.

A BOARD of Medical Officers has assembled at Mandalay to report on the nature and extent of the wound received at Hmawaing by Captain H. P. Airey, New South Wales Artillery. Captain Airey has had but a short stay on service, and will return to Australia almost immediately for recovery. He received a gunshot wound in the left arm.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

FRENCH CONCESSIONS IN BURMA.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

Amongst recent visitors to Rangoon is the ex Kyouk-myoun-Atwin Woon, one of the former Burmese Ministers, and son-in-law of the Tinedah Mingyee, and who since the dethronement of Theebaw has resided in Mandalay. He was educated in France, resided there for many years, and speaks French fluently. During Theebaw's reign he was well known as the leader of the anti-British party at the Burmese Court, and as the most prominent sympathiser with the French party in Mandalay, who regarded him as their special patron. He supported the various intrigues for securing the monopoly of Upper Burma for the French; which immediately preceded the invasion and conquest of the country. The ex-Minister's visit to Rangoon is in connection with an application he has made to Government for a concession to construct a steam tramway from Kyouk-myoun on the Irrawaddy to Shwebo, which will henceforward be one of our most important military stations. The distance is some twenty miles. The ex-Kyouk-myoun-Atwin Woon has visited the workshops of Mr. Darwood, who explained to him all matters in connection with the working of the Rangoon tramways. Although it may be desirable to encourage private enterprise in Upper Burma, it appears to us unadvisable to grant to private individuals concessions to construct railroads or tramways in Upper Burma, especially lines communicating with our military stations. Such lines ought to be constructed by the Government on some general plan. Their control and management should be retained by the Government, as they might be of great strategical importance, in case of war, or of an insurrectionary movement. The indignation which has been excited in England by the attempt to lease the Ruby Mines without offering them to public competition, will, we feel sure, prevent the Government from attempting to dispose of any concession in Upper Burma, to construct railways or tramways, without offering them fully and fairly to public competition. The past history of the Kyouk-myoun-Atwin Woon certainly gives him no claim for any unusual favour at the hands of the Government. Since the capture of Mandalay, his attitude has been one of tacit but unconcealed hostility to the Government, although he has condescended to receive a pension.

NATIVE PRINCES OUGHT TO EDUCATE THEMSELVES.

(Liberal.)

There must be something wrong in the management of Jodhpore in Rajpootana, as the petition of Munwat Chand Mull, Vakil of the Anwat State, abundantly discloses. The Political Agent, Colonel Powlett, is an official very well spoken of everywhere; but it seems that like many a brother officer of his he favours particular individuals who exercise arbitrary powers to the detriment of those against whom he is prepossessed. The Maharajah is without any power, and he is completely under a spell of terror of the official name. His affairs are governed by Maharajah Pertab Singh, his brother, who is a general favourite among the Europeans, whom he pleases by his taste for the turf, and whom he cannot displease in any way. Then, again, the State is managed by a durbar, which is virtually managed by Lala Hardayal Singh, a Punjabi, who is in the confidence of the Political Agent, though he is extremely unpopular among the Sirdars and Thakoor. The Maharajah had an assembly of the notables called together to protest against the high-handedness of the said Lala; resolutions were passed; the Prince and the Prime Minister backed them; but as soon as the political smelt of the affair, the combination vanished, and Maharajah collapsed altogether. That is nice, indeed! The papers before us disclose a state of things which passes belief. But we shall say once for all that it is something for which our Princes are wholly to blame. It is the result of ignorance and absence of progress. British India advances at a marvellous rate; the subjects of the Empress have come to understand their rights, and they know how to clamour for them. They have begun to set their own house in order, trying to introduce reforms social, moral, religious and political. It will take another decade to set up a higher standard of civilisation in their modes of thinking and living. While all this goes on in British India, our Native princes are exactly in the same position which they occupied under the Mogul. With the general progress of ideas they maintain a backward position all along. Education they dislike, and if some of them do take to it they learn to shoot, play at lawn-tennis and billiards, without cultivating even a decent acquaintance with Saraswati. Their palaces are the abodes of the same superstition which led to their collapse before the Mogul. Their zenanas are guarded with the same jealousy, and their notions about women have not improved. No wonder that they cannot sympathise with educated Natives; no wonder that it is getting so hard for them to govern their States; no wonder that the politicals have monopolised power and patronage. If this state of things continues, we may be sure the day will come when it will be impossible for Natives to manage their territories, when for the safety and happiness of their subjects it will

be necessary to have English prime ministers. There can be no doubt that under an Englishman a State will be far better managed than under Indians whose only recommendation is their ignorance. That is the condition to which things are tending. It may be averted if Native princes begin from now to imbibe civilized notions and educate themselves to the best of their power. Education is the only remedy for this hopeless state of affairs. It is education that is wanted to lift Indian society—education that is wanted by prince and peasant alike. The masses want education in order that they may be industrious and law-abiding subjects, and the princes want education in order that they may govern well. The nobles' colleges that have been established here and there are a pure mockery. They should be put under efficient Native management. Politics should be entirely banished from their scope, and an intellectual education, supplemented by moral training of a high order, should be aimed at. Unless this be done we predict for all our Native States a slow and gradual downfall and—annexation. Is there no Prince enlightened enough and statesmanlike enough to understand these things? There is no time to be lost, and (the reform) ought to be begun at once.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

The news from Afghanistan is serious enough, but as compared with the rumours afloat on the frontier it is of the mildest kind. Taking the latter first: at Bannu, the correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs, it is currently reported that the Ghilzais have advanced in force against Cabul itself, and that the Amir has fled! At Peshawur a report of the actual death of Abdur Rahman has, in the usual course of thing, been circulated in the local bazaar. At Quetta rumour speaks of the fall of Kelat-i-Ghilzai and hostile demonstrations against Kandahar. The actual facts show how misleading these rumours are. News from Cabul, dated so late as the 5th instant, has reached Peshawur, according to which all was quiet at the capital, though the Amir had begun to show marked signs of uneasiness at the gatherings of the Ghilzais. Regarding the progress of the insurrection about Kelat-i-Ghilzai the Allahabad paper learns by telegraph from Quetta that the Hotak Ghilzais have scored another success, having attacked and killed the Governor of Maruf, who was on his way to assist the Kandahar troops in dispersing the insurgents. Nothing is said of Kelat having been attacked. It seems beyond doubt that the Southern Ghilzais have gathered in large numbers, but we still have not heard that the powerful Northern clans have revolted, no hostile gatherings being reported in Laghman, Tezin, or the Shutar-gardan districts. The Amir may have hesitated to march in any force to Ghazni from fear of a revolt in these districts, but unless his own well-armed troops prove treacherous, he can still afford to be confident of the result. Ghazni, Kelat-i-Ghilzai, and Kandahar are all strong fortresses; and the Ghilzais, without even the smallest field guns, can scarcely hope to capture them by storm. What the Amir has most to fear is treachery on the part of the garrisons; but he has shown himself so strong and stern a ruler that but few men will care to run the risk of playing the part of traitors now. The Ghilzais, for their credit's sake, will probably meet the Cabul troops in action soon; but unless the revolt is very widespread, indeed, they can scarcely hope to be successful. They may cut up detachments, as they have done in the case of the Governor of Maruf, but in any regular action they will be sorely handicapped against the Amir's artillery and breech-loaders.

A telegram from Bannu to an up-country paper states that there has been some fighting in the Ghazni district, but no details are given. The Ghilzais, who seem to have plenty of confidence, are said to have offered the throne to a local Mullah. The man refused on religious grounds, but advised them to make Mir Alam Khan (son of the late Mushk-i-Alam) the Ghilzai Amir. Mir Alam headed the rebellion last year, and is known to have great influence about Ghazni, owing to the prominent part played by his father at Cabul in December, 1879. If the insurrection takes a fanatical turn, the son of Mushk-i-Alam may be able to gather a respectable force wherewith to try his fortune.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(Englishman.)

The thought has struck a good many people who had given their attention to the subject that a considerable impulse might be given to the promotion of art in India if the authorities would completely overturn their way of encouraging it. One effect of the caste system has been to preserve the genius for art in certain groups of families, and to extinguish all tastes for it in the rest of the population. Hence have been handed down for generations the secrets of those marvellous productions in clay, wood, metal, and cotton, which are the wonder of Europe, but which are fast dying out under the levelling influence of modern civilisation. Now our "Departments" go to work to develop art by taking a youth whose forefathers have been accountants since the Aryan invasion, and offering him a grand prize to take lessons in modelling. He can give the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter in decimals, but the exact difference in shape between a cube and a globe does not strike his eye. However, he is in-

finely encouraged, and at length produces a shape which is submitted to a distinguished architect or engineer. A year or two afterwards this official, rendered amiable by a notice in the *Gazette*, reports that the specimen is better than the average work of beginners in some art schools in England, but not as good as that in others. The boy gets his prize and is promoted. Meanwhile another boy presents himself and asks for *bakhshish*, showing a curious thing he has made of mud under a tree in his village. He is persuaded with offers of *bakhshish* to stay in the art-school and study. He stays, but soon gives it up, and is pronounced incapable. He can do wonders in spherical geometry and conic sections with a lump of clay, but cannot take in the simplest idea of straight lines and angles. He has begun with curved lines. He also prefers using his eyes on the lump in his hands to taking lessons in measurement, so he is offered good wages for the work he does, but is told he cannot be advanced in his art unless he qualifies for the Entrance examination. He lives to an old age, drawing ten rupees a month to the last, and blessing the Government for setting up art schools in his country. The attempt has been made time without number to induce Indian artizan to impart their secrets to a class of students, but they will not do so. They are as proud of their caste as a Brahman is of his, and money cannot tempt them to make it common. But if a plan were devised for stealing an intellectual march on the sons of these geniuses in art, so as to expand their minds without taking them away from the hut which comprises their father's studio, it seems to us that more than one valuable secret, which are in danger of dying with the next generation, might be secured to civilisation. The plan would be expensive, but by no means too expensive, and it would, of course, have to be entirely irregular. All thought of departmental examinations, educational codes, and inspectors' visits would have to be abandoned. The boy should be quietly beguiled into learning to read his own vernacular, without either himself or his parent dreaming that he was ever to be anything else than a maker of figures. It might be impracticable to go any further with that boy, but he would beget a son, and ours is a persistent Government. So the son might be led on from reading to thinking as he sat toiling away in his grandfather's mud hut with the thermometer at 120° and no shade. Now once get an Indian artizan to think, and the game is won.

THE HALF-WAY HOUSE.

I know them of old—I've been here before—
And seen the procession pass,
And I've joined the crowd that was rolling up
But then I was young—and an ass!
They have not changed much, since the years ago;
But I've often read in books,
That a man is as old as he feels—you know—
And a woman—as old as she looks!
The subaltern jostles the grey "Qui-hye"
(Of Council he may be a Member),
And *la vieille coquette* goes hurrying by,
Like June disguising December;
All hurrying—some for promotion or place—
And some, over-burdened with leisure—
These last will not be behind in the race,
Though only pursuing their pleasure.
And my Lady Disdain will condescend
To a mild six months' flirtation
For her husband's sake—he is left in the plains
The last white man in the station:
But he knows his work is worth less than her wiles.
(There's really no harm to the heart meant),
So she'll gain his step by bestowing her smiles
On the Head of his Department!
Tis noon, and I came here at five in the morn,
The curtain I soon must drop,
Tho' I still hear the sound of the tonga horn
And still hear the wheels; but stop!
That youth over there his attention gives
To the girl? no, it must be to the other;
For in these days, you know, the young blood who *lives*
Finds it safer—to flirt with the mother!
L'ENVOI.
So the tongas take up what the gharris disgorge,
All is grist that can come to this mill;
And none give a thought—why should they, by George?—
To the Man at the Foot of the Hill.
Kalka, April. X.

WHEAT ADULTERATION.

(Times of India.)

The subject of wheat adulteration in India is attracting a large measure of public attention, the vexed questions in connection therewith having been reopened by a long and exhaustive note

penned by Mr. Donald Smeaton on the occasion of his vacating the post of Director of Agriculture in the North-West Provinces and Oudh for an appointment in Burma. This document makes some direct charges against certain merchant-exporters at Bombay and Calcutta, and several gentlemen engaged in the trade in the latter city have already essayed to break a lance with Mr. Smeaton, whose imputations they warmly repudiate. The matter stands thus. That Indian wheat contains a large and preventible admixture of impurities is universally admitted; that this is in considerable measure due to wilful adulteration seems conclusively proved. Now, there are four classes of men who have to do with the wheat produce—the cultivators, the Native merchants who act as intermediaries, the European shippers, and the London buyers; and the controversy is at present being waged on the lines that each one of these groups is endeavouring to shift the blame to the shoulders of their neighbours. First it is the ignorant ryot with bad seed and imperfect methods that is pointed out as the delinquent; next we hear the astute up-country Native trader accused of doctoring the wheat up to the standard of impurity recognized in the trade and very often a little over; then we find the English exporter charged with being ever on the alert to obtain an unfair percentage of clean wheat to impurities, the "rectification" of which will give him an extra profit; and lastly, the whole wrong-doing is laid at the door of the London buyer, who is represented as stolidly persisting in knocking off five per cent. for "dirt," however pure the shipment may be. All this shows that the Indian wheat trade is, to call a spade a spade, in a thoroughly demoralised state. It seems very much as if cultivators, dealers, exporters, and buyers are all playing a game at which each one is perfectly aware that his neighbours are trying to sharp him while he is avowedly and unblushingly doing his utmost to sharp them. But the evil is even of wider bearing. Indian wheat is liable to be discredited in European markets, its impurities become spoken of as ineradicable, and though despite this drawback great progress has been made in the past we cannot but be in some measure handicapped as compared with our American competitors. To everyone, therefore, interested in the progress of India the wilful adulteration of such an important article of export becomes a question of burning interest, and the charges brought forward by Mr. Smeaton deserve the most careful investigation.

In the first place, the system under which the trade is at present conducted calls for a few words of explanation. Prices are invariably struck on the basis of a five per cent. refraction, and the fact is known to all who engage in the business. If the wheat when delivered to the merchant-exporter shows impurities greater than five per cent., the excess up to seven per cent. is deducted from the seller's invoice, while if the impurities are over seven per cent. the buyer has the option of refusing the consignment. Thus, when an up-country trader strikes a bargain with a Bombay merchant for delivery of 500 maunds of wheat at a certain price, this price it is understood by both parties, is really for 475 maunds of pure wheat and 25 maunds of "dirt." This interesting fact needs no amplification. It is on the face of it a direct incentive to the country dealer to adulterate the wheat, and according to Mr. Smeaton he does so probably in nine cases out of ten. He knows that if he does not supply an admixture of "dirt" and inferior grain up to the five per cent. limit, the Bombay shipper will, and thereby the latter will get for nothing so many maunds that will pass with judicious mixing for Indian wheat in London. This is a serious charge, but Mr. Smeaton brings book and text to prove it. In June, 1886, three bags of old wheat belonging to a Native agent of a well-known Bombay firm were seized in Muzaffarnagar by order of the magistrate. Samples were sent to the local medical officer, and by him the wheat was pronounced to be *quite unfit for human food*. "The agent," writes Mr. Smeaton, "on examination by the magistrate, stated that he had bought 54 maunds of the condemned grain, and had used it for mixing with other wheat in the proportion of about one to ten. He added that before doing so he had reported to his employers that he was unable to buy wheat for them at the rate which they had allowed unless he was permitted to mix old wheat with new; and that he sent a sample of the mixture for approval. The agent produced copies of correspondence before the magistrate, which showed that the Bombay firm had approved of the sample and ordered their up-country branch to purchase accordingly. The agent further stated that the wheat he used for mixing was purchased by him at 33 seers per rupee, at a time when good wheat was selling at from 16 to 18 seers per rupee." Comment on such a flagrant case is superfluous, and Mr. Smeaton may well ask "if a large European export firm gave its sanction to an admixture of ten per cent. of rotten grain pronounced by medical authority to be unfit for human food with good wheat for the Bombay market, what wonder is it that Native dealers in the interior follow the example?" Moreover, the evil comes to have extensive ramifications. Mr. Smeaton holds it as "confirmed by undoubted testimony" that the country dealers bribe underlings at the shipping ports to certify as coming up to the prescribed standard consignments of wheat considerably more heavily adulterated than to the 5 per cent. limit; and that shippers, particularly when the market is falling, resort to similar dishonest means to get bargains taken off their hands on the plea that the

seven per cent. proportion of impurities is exceeded. These statements are not our own, but Mr. Smeaton's. Some of the Calcutta merchants have come forward to defend themselves; their Bombay brethren may follow suit. However, apart from the question whether or not Mr. Smeaton's case is completely made out, it is abundantly clear that there is great mutual distrust between the up-country dealers and the shippers, and that constant efforts are being put forward on both sides to over-reach each other. To the general public the all-important consideration is that the wheat of India leaves the country in a most discreditable state of impurity. In this connection, we may supplement Mr. Smeaton's arguments by a fact recently brought to light by an expert in Bombay in regard to the very fine wheat known as white *peasi* grown in the Nerbudda Valley and Chattisgarh. When this wheat leaves the cultivator it is pure to the extent of 96 per cent., and, if shipped in this condition, it would undoubtedly take a foremost place at home. But the European export houses in Bombay contract with the Native dealers for something other than the pure article, with the result that this wheat leaves for England pure only to the extent of 80 per cent., with 16 per cent. of inferior qualities of grain, straw, peas, and chaff, and four per cent. of pure mud *deliberately* mixed with it. Such a system of trade must be rotten to the core.

BENGAL.

THE Municipal Corporation of Calcutta have sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 25,000 to their Engineering staff, as bonuses in connection with the completion of the new main of the water supply. Mr. Kimber, the Engineer, gets Rs. 10,000; the heirs of the late Mr. Fenwick, Assistant Engineer, a similar amount; and the balance Rs. 5,000, is to be divided between the other employees concerned.

A Calcutta paper is of opinion that there is likely to be a great run of temporary promotion in the Civil Service of Lower Bengal this year:—"When every available furlough has been taken, the charge of districts will be held during the hot weather by officers who had not aspired to fill such posts for two or three years to come. If anything like the usual proportion of men take privilege leave, we shall have acting Collectors of eight and nine years' service, quite a reminiscence of the 'good old times.' The Commissioners of Dacca, Burdwan and Orissa are all reported to be going on short leave; so the grey beards as well as the beardless should get their chance."

The *Englishman* says:—"It is our firm belief that if the Government looked properly into the sale and consumption of salt in Calcutta and its environs, the revenue would receive such an accession that the income-tax might be abolished. Formerly the storage and sale of salt in Calcutta was supervised by a special department under the Commissioner of Police. This department was abolished in 1865, the duties performed by it devolving on the regular police; and it was, we presume, left on record that after the lapse of a few years an inquiry should be made as to whether the change had been attended with good or evil results. If the Government would take the trouble to inquire how much salt was sold and consumed in Calcutta in 1864, and compare it with the quantity now known to be sold or consumed therein, it would at once understand the real state of affairs. As the population of Calcutta has considerably increased since 1865, it is certain that the quantity of salt consumed must be much larger now than then."

BOMBAY.

THE subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the Rukhmibai, Defence Fund now amounts to Rs. 2,680.

MAJEN BISCOE, the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, owing to ill-health, is compelled to proceed on six months' leave to England.

THE Government of India have just made a very acceptable present to the Nizam of Hyderabad of ten pairs of magnificent mules. These mules were purchased at the recent Rawal Pindi Horse Fair for Rs. 1,000 per pair.

THE Thakores of Morvi, Limbdi and Wadhwan leave for England by the mail steamer of the 6th proximo, with the object of being present at the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. Colonel Wodehouse, Political Agent in Kathiawar, accompanies them on special duty.

In addition to his duties as a member of the Nizam's deputation to Her Majesty, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, says the Secunderabad paper, is to settle with the Board of Directors the question regarding the rate at which the debentures taken from the Railway Company by his Highness's Government are to be given. The Government claims to be allowed to purchase them at fifteen or twenty per cent. discount, the rates at which they were originally placed in the market at home, though they are now at par or above it. The Directors, however, want their full pound of flesh, and as it has been found impossible to settle the question by correspondence, the Sirdar is being deputed to England to obtain fair terms for the Government.

THE *Times of India* says:—"There is an astonishing rumour abroad, i.e., that Government actually propose to appoint a

member of the Covenanted Civil Service to be Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. Such an appointment would be a grave injustice. It would stop one step all through the Bombay Public Works Department, in which promotion is already incredibly bad and the pay out of all proportion poor in comparison with the intellectual and educational attainments of the men. It would, further, take away the only prize in the department. It would still further enforce the retirement of every single colonel who happens to become a major-general: in fact, it is such an extraordinary proposal that we could hardly believe that Government really contemplate it, were it not for what we know the Government propose to do with the Chief Presidency magistracy."

ONE of the Native papers gave currency a few days ago to a report that Mr. Shamrao Laud had resigned the appointment of Dewan of Cambay. The report is untrue; there is nothing in the Dewan's relations with his Nawab on the one hand, or with the Bombay Government on the other, which gives ground for any such statement.

SOME TIME ago Krishna, wife of Luxmon Gungajee, was convicted by Mr. H. J. Parsons, Sessions Judge of Dhana, of the murder of her own child, and was sentenced to death. There were extenuating circumstances in the case. She was turned out of her husband's house, and was starving with the child when she murdered it. The High Court, when the sentence came up before it for confirmation, commuted it to transportation for life. On the recommendation of the Judges of the Court, the Bombay Government have now reduced the sentence to one of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A TREASURE chest in charge of two soldiers was being sent from Pangim to Ponda. The clerk who accompanied it was detained on some business, and when he arrived at the bunder where he expected to meet the party he found, to his utter surprise, that the guard and the money had disappeared altogether. The police are in search of the thieves.

It is reported that the owners of the Hall Line of steamers have offered to construct new steamers on most modern principles, and to alter and improve the steamers now running, provided the agreement with the North-Western Railway, under which two of the steamers leave Kurrachee, is extended to a term of five years. There is every reason to believe the Government will sanction the arrangement.

MR. HARI NARAYAN SOMNEY, late translator to his Highness the Gaekwar, is the author of an acrostic ode, "Victoria," composed in honour of the Jubilee. We append its opening verse:—

"Vast is thy might and power, Oh! thou Verified
Personification of Virtue and all the Vested rights of Honour,
and immaculate Truth!

For, thou standest on the vantage ground of Humanity;
And Vanquishest all that approach the Venue of thy Virtuous
influence,

And Inspirest them with an aversion for their deeds of Vice
and Vanity, as fraught with Vexation of spirit."

MADRAS.

THE Salvationists in Madras are having a lively time of it. The other night, while they were holding a service in barracks, Popham's Broadway, three rotten eggs were thrown into the barracks. The service terminated abruptly. On Tuesday night, during service, a brickbat was thrown in, and the mussalchee, who was set to watch, seized a young Chinaman. Handed over to the police he was called upon to pay Rs. 2 as the price of his frolic.

THE case of *Morgan v. Morgan* and Chas. Palmer came up again for hearing at Madras on the 19th inst. before the Hon. Mr. Justice Trevelyan. The Court asked Mr. Pugh to reply. He stated that he had no doubt whatever that adultery had been committed by the respondent and co-respondent, and that he could not find that there was any proof of adultery having been committed by the petitioner, and on these lines Mr. Pugh would shape his reply. His lordship said he would have to deal with the case on the evidence of the petitioner, and accepting the whole of it. Mr. Pugh then proceeded to recapitulate the facts of the case, as brought out by the petitioner's evidence. He contended that throughout the petitioner's conduct had always been such as a kind and considerate husband would have shown towards his wife. He evinced every desire to contribute to her comfort when he left her in England. Mr. Pugh submitted that his leaving her in England did not constitute desertion, a point in which the Court concurred. Mr. Pugh laid great stress on the fact of the respondent having, after her arrival in Calcutta, written a letter to the petitioner, saying she was quite capable of earning her own living, and required no further assistance from him. It would be for his Lordship to decide whether, under the circumstances, petitioner was not justified in subsequently refusing to live with her. There was nothing to show upon what terms they were living at this time, as all the letters in the possession of petitioner disappeared after her visit to his steamer, and the

other side produced no letters either. There was no evidence to show that she had ever written to him, asking to be received back. It was in evidence that she kept copies of other letters she had written to petitioner, and it was therefore highly improbable that she had not kept copies of any letters of such importance. The evidence tended to prove conclusively that she went down to Rangoon with the object of intimidating the petitioner, who was very much in her power, having twice been suspended on her account. Upon the evidence Mr. Pugh submitted to his lordship that the deed having been signed, and they were living separate by mutual consent, the respondent had no grounds whatever for her plea of desertion. Mr. Pugh held that the separation being mutual, and the fact of her receiving a subsequent allowance was a sufficient bar to her plea of desertion. After their interview at Rangoon, respondent continued to receive an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem, until the petitioner was informed of her manner of living in Calcutta, when the allowance was stopped. Though the deed in question might not be quite in form, he paid the money under the deed, and she received it under the deed, although no doubt living for a considerable time in open adultery with the co-respondent, himself a married man. With regard to the question of damages, Mr. Pugh considered his learned friend's, Mr. Hill's, arguments in this connection were fallacious, as they rested on decisions in cases dating many years back. This was hardly a case for heavy damages, but he thought if the fact of the husband and wife living apart was considered sufficient to justify a co-respondent stepping in under this plea, and debauching the wife, it would be creating a very dangerous precedent. He would leave it with the Court to decide the damages, but in passing judgment, he would ask his Lordship to settle the question of the custody of the child as he thought it would be to the last degree disastrous to leave a young child in the custody of such a mother. His Lordship said that if he granted the petition for dissolution of marriage the custody of the child would naturally be given to the petitioner. The Court took time to consider this case before passing judgment.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, AND PUNJAB.

The Sub-Committee of the Public Commission continues its sittings at Lahore. The police department and accounts departments have been gone into, evidence having been given by Mr. J. M. Andrew, Deputy Inspector-General, and Mr. Thurton Smith for the police, and Messrs. Egerton, Monrowd, Bessly, and Aldford for the accounts.

ALL the girders of the Jhelum Bridge up to pier sixteen are in position. Two only remain to be erected. The span between piers sixteen and seventeen is giving some trouble, on account of the rising of the river, and the deep scour which has set in towards that shore, to resist which large quantities of stone were being thrown in.

NATIVE PRESS.

LAW VERSUS NATURAL INSTINCTS AND HUMAN CONSCIENCE.

Rukhmabai's case is an illustration how heavily a girl may be punished for what, after all, is only very natural in the case of a young girl, a dislike to live with a person she does not care for. We cannot say that the punishment has not been too severe, and that Rukhmabai's case is not a hard one. Our instincts must necessarily revolt against a contract under such circumstances as came to light in her case. But we suppose law must be held supreme, and natural instincts and human conscience stifled for its sake, and that anomalies, however outrageous, must be for a time tolerated, if only for the sake of social traditions, which are, after all, the backbone of a nation. What we have said to-day is only to direct the attention of our readers to the rule, as regards *impuberes*, laid down by the Romans, whether the same rule may or may not be applied to child-marriage in this country. If, however, we proceeded on the basis that marriage was only a contract, and nothing more, it would be difficult to persuade our people that the religious element was not the most important one. The result of discussion on any other basis would inevitably be nothing. We must walk slowly if we want to make headway. A rush often means a fall. We fully appreciate the sentiment of Bentham when he says that "to live under the perpetual authority of a man whom one detests is slavery, and to be obliged to receive his caresses is too great an evil to be tolerated even in slavery. It has often been said that the yoke is reciprocal; but reciprocity only doubles the misfortune." But Hindu society is not in a state now to go so far as to say that marriage is only a contract voidable at all, although, at times, we see that cruel injustice is the natural consequence of a strict application of law to old customs, and that life-long misery may be the penalty for a technical crime.—*Indian Mirror*.

VILLAGE MAMLATDAR.

The *Guzerat Mitra*.—The Mamlatdar can do anything he likes in the region assigned to him, for he thinks himself monarch of that region. If he encamps at a village with his retinue, the poor, the illiterate, ignorant, and frank villagers flock to him to

pay homage. He gets milk, mutton, spice, rice, ghee, butter, and, in fact, everything from them, even men to shampoo him. He orders his men to bring milk from the villagers, and if he is not pleased to find it good, he at once sends for a buffalo or a cow of a villager and gets it milked before his presence. Do you know why villagers give away their property to the Mamlatdar? It is simply because they fear that they are sure to be visited by his anger. They do not know where to lodge their complaint of grievances, and they have not the means to do it. Again the Mamlatdar's servants have got this idea into their heads, that villagers are bound to supply them also with every necessary article of food. We have described above the grievances of the villages. Now we propose to describe a much more serious grievance. The combination of the Judicial and Magisterial duties is a sort of long standing nuisance. It is an evil that has reached its highest pitch. It is the cause of many grievances; most of the forest grievances result from it. To it also can be assigned the reason of Abkhari woes; and, what is more, it is the greatest stumbling-block in the way of the progress of the local self-government.

PARSEES AND HINDUS.

One of the worst forms of misdirected energy was exemplified last week in the complaint that there are too many Parsees in Government employ at Surat. This estimate has been effectively contradicted. But even if it were correct, either for Surat or elsewhere, we fail to see how our Hindu friends could make a grievance over it. If there are too many Parsees in one place there are too many Hindus in more places than one. In this matter we rather feel for the Mahomedans, whose foolish pride has so long stood in the way of their adapting themselves to the needs of modern citizenship. We think there are only two ways of looking at this question of employment in the public service. First, that the Government, as such, ought to take up the very best hands out of the best that are available, departing from the standard only in exceptional cases. We may remark here, in passing, that the intellectual test is by no means the only test for this purpose. And, secondly, that though Hindus ought to have a large proportion of the employments, as we believe they have, they cannot fairly claim a monopoly of the loaves and fishes of office, nor even demand that they should be employed exactly in proportion to their numbers. With number the State has to take into account educated intelligence and moral and physical fitness. The first requisite for a Government servant is to be able to inspire respect and confidence amongst the people. No amount of college education in itself can give this, nor can birth or wealth or bodily strength alone. Now a monopoly of all these best qualities will not be claimed for any particular class. Hindus excel Parsees in some matters, as in others Parsees excel Hindus. In the aggregate we should think a given number of Hindu servants show about the same result as a similar number of Parsi servants.—*Indian Spectator*.

MATRIMONIAL MARKETS IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

A correspondent signing himself "Brahma" says:—Permit me to say a few words in connection with the dower system of Bombay and Calcutta. The Bengalis cry in their newspaper columns that the matters about marriages are going from bad to worse. I must say for Bombay that here they are becoming worst. A correspondent in Calcutta writes:—"Bridegrooms are now quite as marketable a commodity as the necessities of life." I thoroughly sympathise with the writer in his remarks. In Bengal a Matriculate is worth Rs. 400, in Bombay he is worth 1,000; in Bengal an F.A. is worth 1,000 and B.A. 4,000. I do not know the exact quotations at which the Bombay market of bridegrooms will dispose of its undergraduates and graduates. The days are hard with the poor people. They are unable, under the circumstances, to secure husbands for their girls, unless they sacrifice all their means of living. Is this the 19th century civilisation of India? What for is your political agitation, what for your lectures and addresses and social reforms? Let all these go to the dogs, if you cannot improve your homes—homes where alone you can find consolation for awhile. All this mischief would never have occurred if the marriageable age would not have been limited. Girls must be married between eight and ten! This is the evil—a deplorable circumstance. The matters will be all right if girls will be allowed to marry at an advanced age. Parents would thereby not be compelled to get the daughters married at so enormous an expenditure." The facts mentioned in this letter are latent, and bespeak the bitter experience of many a Hindu parent cursed with daughters in this accursed age. The only source of relief must come from a deliberate change in the existing customs; but the present temper of even "educated" society is against such change, and, indeed, against giving any serious thought to the subject.—*Subodha Patrika*.

THE memorial to the late Sir Arthur Phayre is to take the shape of a bronze statue, with a handsome pedestal, the figure not to be less than 7 feet high, and to be executed by one of the most eminent sculptors of the day. This will give to Rangoon a work of artistic merit, besides being a very suitable memorial of Sir Arthur Phayre. Several of the original subscribers having this object in view have offered to double their donations, and the Phayre Memorial Committee hope that this example will be followed by others.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

LADY BURTON'S "ARABIAN NIGHTS."*

Lady Burton has now completed the fourth instalment of her expurgated edition of the "Arabian Nights." The present volume is very similar to its predecessors as regards the style of the tales of which it is composed, save that it deals largely with proselytism. "There is no God but the God" is the burden of many an act of heroism. Especially is this the case in the story of Gharil and his brother Ajib, depicting "the rollicking, violent brigand-like life" of a warrior, who in childhood fell into the hands of the Arabs, and being instructed by them in the faith of the Prophet, became an ardent enthusiast in the matter of religion, and, like the Saracens of old, carried "Al Islam" at the point of the sword amidst the many climes and regions which fell beneath his conquering sway.

This further instalment is also remarkable, in so far that there is a solitary instance of a woman who is free from the taint of perfidy and guile, so general in all works of fiction which emanate from the East. In the instance in question, a choice is set before a daughter of Eve whether she would select "the Commander of the Faithful, with his honour and glory and dominions, and palaces and treasures, and all else thou seest at his command," or one of the Khalif's high officers "with his violence and tyranny," or her husband "with his hunger and poverty?" The answer is worthy of her sex in its proudest and most heroic moments. "By Allah, O Commander of the Faithful!"—such were the glowing words of a devoted spouse—"I will not forsake him for the shifts of Fortune or the perfidies of Fate, there being between us old companionship we may not forget, and love beyond stay and let; and, indeed, 'tis but just that I bear with him in his adversity even as I shared with him in prosperity." What a noble character to find in the midst of the low, cunning, intriguing representatives of the weaker sex which disfigure the pages of the "Arabian Nights!"

As to the Notes by Sir Richard Burton, it is only necessary to say that the high standard of excellence reached in the previous volumes is in every way maintained on the present occasion. Praise exhausts itself in futile efforts to do justice to their merits.

WOODLAND TALES†

There is a wonderful charm in Dr. Stinde's tales. Even when translated, as in this instance, into a foreign tongue, they have a freshness and simplicity which in these days of sensational novels, of "She's," and the such-like, are gratifying tokens that there are at least some readers who have not bent the knee in adoration of the brazen image of unreality—not infrequently with a touch of indelicacy to impart additional continued attraction and zest. The author of the "Buchholz Family" possesses the art of lending to the everyday scenes of life an air of attractiveness and a charm of interest. The simplest action, the commonest scene, the lowliest flower, each and all afford him an opportunity of appealing to the better instincts of mankind. His tales breathe an air of tenderness always effective, at times most touching; they hold the place in Germany which was for many years filled by Miss Edgeworth's stories in this country; and yet, withal, there is but little, if any, of the "goody-goody" about them. Their strength and worth are derived from the insight into human nature revealed at every turn. There are no dogmatic moral preachings, but the veil is drawn aside which conceals man's sight from his motives. This done, the lesson seems to stand forth to the eye naturally and without pretension.

What, then, is this lesson of life which Dr. Stinde desires to impress upon a selfish, thoughtless, giddy world, enwrapped in a shroud of personal gratification and individual self-indulgence. It is just this—that the pivot upon which human happiness revolves is love—love for others, love which can concentrate all its efforts in an attempt to soften the hardships of life and assuage the bruises of time; love which finds experience in a gentle word, love which delights to do a kind action; love which can speak peace to the outcast, and fill the widow's heart with joy; love which breaks through the conventionalities of society, and stands forth pure, unsullied, and without blemish; love which imparts to man the attributes of his Creator. These most charming tales are all founded on homely scenes of everyday life; and to the reader we would say, cast aside for an hour the cloak of unrest, which is the heritage of this nineteenth-century existence, and bask awhile in the sunshine of genuine unalloyed pleasure—chit-chat with the creation of Dr. Stinde's imagination—and be happy.

THE ROSE GARDEN OF PERSIA‡

Few persons qualified to speak on the subject will question the soundness of Mrs. Costello's assertion that "the softest and the richest language in the world is the Persian;" fewer still will

* "Lady Burton's Edition of her Husband's Arabian Nights." (Waterlow and Sons.)

† "Woodland Tales." By Dr. Stinde. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

‡ "The Rose Garden of Persia." By Louisa Stuart Costello. (George Bell and Sons.)

dispute that "it is so peculiarly adapted to the purposes of poetry." But it might have been added that it is the most untranslatable tongue which it is possible to conceive. This circumstance arises principally from the difficulty of finding suitable equivalents for the compound words in which the speech of the people of Iran abounds. Hence an epithet, which in the original is superbly sweet and effective, falls flat and dull upon the ears of those who are compelled to trust to an intermediary rendering. Further, there is the absolute hopelessness of reproducing the balanced and rhythmical sentences which are so largely the attraction of Persian poetry, and which, indeed, even as regards prose, lend a charm quite beyond the conception of the prosaic West. Readers of Lady Burton's new edition of her husband's edition of the "Arabian Nights" can form their own opinion as to the utter impossibility of conveying in English any idea of the beauty of a mellifluous and harmonised language such as enchants the Arab of the desert or the wanderer in Shiraz.

That Mrs. Costello should seek to open to the public this mine so rich in wealth, and transport to the West the pleasures of the East, is natural and commendable. That from a critical point of view she should fail to attain a full measure of success is only another way of saying that she has not learnt the art of accomplishing the impossible. But if truth compels this ungallant severity, it equally forces an acknowledgment that, viewed merely as a volume of English poetic effusions, inspired by a perusal of the *chef d'œuvres* of Persian song, it has much to commend it. The "Profession of Faith," in imitation of "Omar Khayyam," and the soliloquy of "Zulaika after Jarni"—especially the latter—are sweet, graceful, and replete with fire. The slight sketches of the lives of the various poets are also carefully prepared and popularly written, added to which—and we speak from personal experience in this matter—they possess the further merit of accuracy. As to the "illuminations" which grace the volume at every turn, praise must exhaust itself. They are beautifully executed, and while brilliant in effect and pleasing to the eye, they are faithful reproductions of Persian art. Taken as a whole Mrs. Costello must be congratulated upon her efforts to find a new pleasure for a world *blasé* in literature and wearied with sensationalism, and if she has succeeded in affording merely a glimpse at the beauty of the originals which have won her admiration the "Rose Garden of Persia" will not have appeared in vain.

THE EMINENT WOMEN SERIES—"MRS. SIDDONS"*

Mrs. Kennard, still adhering to the biographies of actresses, has followed up her excellent "Life of Rachel" in this popular Series by that, now before us, of "the great" Siddons. The renowned Sarah is, in truth, a character well worthy of study, whether as actress or as woman. In the former capacity, the theatrical career of a lady, well styled the "Queen of Tragedy," who was, at different times, a member of David Garrick's company, and of one comprising the elder Kean and Macready, and who at one period enjoyed almost a monopoly of the higher female rôles, cannot fail to command general interest; while, as filling what Mr. Micawber called "the tripartite capacity of woman, wife, and mother," she stands out as one of the very few actresses against whom not even stage gossip had a word to cast.

Born in 1755, at Brecon, Sarah Kemble, the child of a strolling player, Roger Kemble, shared the somewhat Bohemian life of her parents, and one of the earliest anecdotes preserved concerning her is that of her "standing, when a girl, at the wing of a country theatre, beating snuffers against a candlestick, to represent the sound of a windmill in some rude pantomime." Her mother's hauteur and sternness were, in Sarah, but little tempered by the *bonhomie* which was apparently the chief characteristic of her father, and seem to have been more or less of a stumbling-block to her through life.

That she eventually married a subordinate member of her father's little company is, perhaps, not surprising, though she had received offers from persons in a far higher rank of life; and her marriage, at the age of eighteen, undoubtedly contributed in a great degree to shield her from many of the temptations to which a beautiful and rising young actress is especially exposed.

Siddons herself seems to have been an actor of somewhat more than ordinary merit, but too inclined to grasp at the highest possible gain derivable from the marvellous abilities of the woman who had, perhaps too confidently, thrown herself away on him. At the same time, it is fair to admit that her surpassing talents were slow in reaching their full development. Mrs. Kennard, in the course of one of the comparisons which she institutes between Mrs. Siddons, the subject of her present, and Rachel, the subject of her last, contribution to this Series, points out that "Rachel reached the summit of her power at seventeen, Mrs. Siddons not until thirty."

From the date, 1775, when, in the last year of Garrick's management of Drury Lane, Mrs. Siddons, as a member of the great actor's company, made her first appearance on London boards, her career is open to the "fierce glare of publicity"; and we are

* "The Eminent Women Series." Edited by J. H. Ingram. "Mrs. Siddons," by Mrs. A. Kennard. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1887.

the less disposed to enlarge on it, because it is so readably set forth in this little work. That she complained of Garrick on account of a failure, in her first appearances, which was doubtless in the main attributable to her own inexperience, that she quitted London for provincial theatres, and returned to it only when, under Sheridan's brief but disastrous management, she undertook (and created for all time) the part of Lady Macbeth—a most interesting analysis of which, from her own pen, will be found at pp. 120-123—we are not only told, but told in such a manner as to show us the inward promptings which brought about her action in each case.

Not a few readers will reckon the peculiarities of Mrs. Siddons' character, as illustrated by her relations with her family and friends, among the most interesting and instructive passages in the work. She seems to have concealed, under a mask of hauteur, a real craving for human sympathy and affection; allowing this sometimes (and, in one case, that of the Galindos, mentioned at p. 211, most unfortunately) to thrust aside the mask, and to reveal a depth of feeling which she as a rule studiously concealed. Mrs. Kennard is to be commended for the clearness, and for the womanly sympathy, with which she has dealt with these contradictory tendencies in a character which cannot be called perfect, and which, in some respects, can hardly be considered a very amiable one. She has made excellent use of her materials, and has produced incomparably the best biography of the Queen of Tragedy which exists in anything like moderate compass.

EASTERN GEOGRAPHY.*

Professor Keane places before us, in this little volume, what, as we hope with him, may be but the first of a series on Eastern Geography. Of such a series no portion was more needed, and, therefore, none better could have been chosen for a beginning, than a treatise dealing with the—comparatively speaking—unfamiliar characteristics of the heterogeneous territories and islands whose names figure on the title-page. The Professor rightly remarks that "these regions, notwithstanding their growing political and commercial importance, continue to be handled in such a perfunctory manner in popular works at home," and "that English students may be glad to welcome a work which can at least claim to be the first exclusively devoted to these remote lands."

The author has, in the arrangement of his book, wisely followed the same plan throughout. In the pages (Part I.) referring to the Malay Peninsula, in those (Part II.) which relate to Indo-China, and in the interesting and instructive account of the "Eastern Archipelago" which forms Part III., we have, first, a general survey, dealing with the chief physical features, then the particulars of the climate, the fauna, and the flora next; a disquisition on the races, the religion, and the language of the various inhabitants, finally, all needful details concerning the political divisions and the form of government. And these mere facts—the "dry bones," so to speak, of geography—the Professor has arranged and clothed so as to make them really pleasant, as well as useful, reading for the learner. He does himself no more than justice in saying that he has followed the true scientific method, whereby "relation between cause and effect takes the place of a bald statement of facts." Thus, to take his own instance, "the slow decay of the marvellous Cambodian culture becomes intimately associated with the slow subsidence of the waters, or the upheaval of the land, which converted a former marine inlet into a mere fishing-pond." Such passages, too, as those in which the author deals with the questions of the vanished Lemurian continent (pp. 110, 121), and of the sudden contrast between the forms of life (vegetable, animal, and even human) prevailing in the Asiatic, and in the Australian divisions of the Archipelago, divided as they are by "a narrow marine channel" (p. 115), are invaluable to the intelligent student. This is "teaching" in its best sense; and we can assure our readers that the Professor's performance fully equals his intentions. The references to authorities are in most cases given "chapter and verse;" but here and there this is not done. We would, too, suggest the insertion of a list of works consulted (among which, as regards the Eastern Archipelago, we should have expected to find the lately published work of Mr. Romilly, if not that of Baron Hubner). The plan, by means of which the table of contents is made to do duty also as an index, is in all respects to be commended.

THE ART JOURNAL.

The *Art Journal* for May is fully up to the normal standard of excellence. The large engraving of "Iona" is alone worth the cost of the entire number. We do not so much admire the French school of illustration as exemplified in a "foreign artist

* "Eastern Geography: A Geography of the Malay Peninsula, Indo-China, the Eastern Archipelago, the Philippines, and New Guinea." By Professor A. H. Keane, B.A., F.R.G.S., Vice-President of the Anthropological Institute; author of "Asia," in Stanford's Compendium Series, with a Map. London: E. Stanford, Charing-cross. 1887.

and author in England." There is admittedly a broad artistic effect, but there lacks the sharpness and refinement of the English system of reproducing pictures. The minor illustrations are numerous and effective.

OUR SOVEREIGN LADY: A BOOK FOR HER PEOPLE.*

Miss Marsh and her niece here present us with a pleasantly written account of Our Sovereign Lady, from childhood, through youth, wedded life, and bereavement, up to the present year of the Jubilee of Her reign. Full justice is done to Her many private virtues. It did not, of course, fall within the limited scope of a small book to point out the not less conspicuous self-control with which Her Majesty has performed, personal predilections or dislikes notwithstanding, Her duties as a constitutional Sovereign. Yet we should have wished to see some notice of the Empress-Queen's enlightened and womanly sympathy for Her Indian sister-subjects, as shown in the suggestion, originally hers, of the movement for providing female medical aid for Indian women.

In writing the last chapter the authoress has apparently forgotten the Biblical saying, that "to everything there is a season," and that the production of a Jubilee book is quite the wrong occasion on which to address people on the Last Judgment. It is recorded that a certain student, fresh from the perusal in Hebrew of the Book of Judges, was "instant in season and out of season" in asserting that Samson was the strongest man who ever had lived, or ever would live. "Not a bit of it," once said a comrade, when the subject had been brought up *à propos de bottles*, "you yourself are stronger than Samson; you have just lugged him in head and shoulders." Miss Marsh must blame herself if her singularly inopportune introduction of a very solemn topic should fail to increase the feeling of awed reverence with which it ought invariably to be approached, and should excite repugnance rather than veneration.

We have received from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a portrait of Her Majesty, printed in colours. The picture is both artistic and pleasing, and might with advantage find a niche in many a house where loyalty to the Queen is a tradition of the family.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Nation in Arms," translated from the German of Lieutenant-Colonel Baron von der Goltz, by Philip A. Ashworth (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Life of Monseigneur de Merope," by Monseigneur Besson, translated by Lady Herbert (W. H. Allen and Co.).

THE *Pioneer* newspaper publishes an interesting account of the travels of Mr. Carey, of the Bengal Civil Service, who started about two years ago on a journey of exploration to the north of the Himalayas. He arrived at Lake Lob in April, 1886, and, having got together a caravan to carry supplies, continued his journey. The same month he proceeded southward, and crossed the Altyn Tagh into Northern Tibet, a region described as most barren. For eighty-two days no human being was seen. He then met a caravan of Chinese pilgrims, who were unable to furnish supplies. At the end of July Mr. Carey left the caravan and went to seek food for his animals, and, having with difficulty obtained a stock of barley, rejoined the party in the Naichi Valley on Sept. 1. He then returned to Yarkand, where he wintered. He left Yarkand for India on March 7, crossed the Changla Pass, where deep snow was lying, and arrived safely at Leh. Mr. Carey has visited most places of importance in Eastern Turkistan and seen something of Mongolia, Tibet, and Western China. Everywhere he was well received by the officials and the people.

His Highness the Raja of Karpurthala has subscribed 1,000 rupees to the Aitchison Memorial.

THE *Pioneer*, writing of the situation in Afghanistan, says that the general feeling along the frontier, so far as it can learn, is that the Ghilzais cannot overturn the Ameer's Government, as they have no good arms and lack also leaders, to say nothing of money—the real sinews of war; but they seem to be desperate men playing a desperate game, and in all probability they will, for the credit of their once dominant tribe, try conclusions in the field with the Ameer's troops. The latter are now well armed and equipped, several regiments having breechloaders, and they will also have the advantage of artillery on their side. Even when Ayub Khan captured Kandahar, in 1881, the Ameer was equal not only to holding his own, but to beating his rival in a pitched battle, and he seems filled with far more confidence now, for he has consolidated his power during the last six years.

* "Our Sovereign Lady: A Book for Her People." By the author of "English Hearts and English Hands," &c., and by L. E. O'R., author of "Child of the Morning," &c. London: James Nisbet and Co. 1887.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1887.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE farce of the Boundary Commission is likely to come to an end sooner than the diplomatists expected. The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg writes gravely that "there is reason to suppose that Colonel Kuhlberg, who represents the military part of the Russian half of the Commission, and who, of course, takes his instructions from the Minister of War and the Asiatic section of the Grand Staff, is disposed to be obstinately exacting and unyielding in laying down the Russian point of view," which view, it is further stated, "is more likely to prevail in regard to Khoja Saleh than it did in reference to Penjdeh and Dash Kepri."

It must be difficult to any one who has given any attention to the study of Russian history during the past half century to read this kind of information with patience. The European Powers have exacted treaties from Russia much more solemn and binding than any Afghanistan Boundary arrangements; and Russia, when it has suited her convenience, has deliberately torn up such treaties and laughed their provisions to scorn. England and France went to war with her in 1854 for an idea. After the expenditure of millions of money and thousands of valuable lives, terms of peace were come to, which terms were supposed to cripple Russia's powers of aggression for years to come. Yet within twenty years after the formal signing

of the treaty which was to secure this great advantage Russia tore up the document and threw it in the face of the Powers who had made such sacrifices to coerce her. By the waters of the Alma, beside the caves of Inkerman, and on the heights of Sebastopol, there are French and English graves which bear witness to the intensity of a struggle which history has now shown to have been utterly futile and vain. Beaten back by force of arms for the moment, Russia has succeeded in winning her way by diplomacy in the end. Sebastopol is again a naval arsenal, and a Russian fleet commands the Black Sea. With this recent and very palpable experience of the value of Russian engagements in Europe before her, it is strange that England still holds to the belief that an engagement regarding certain boundary pillars on the frontier of Afghanistan will be respected by the Power who she is taught to believe intends to dispute the possession of her Indian Empire with her. The Afghan Boundary Commission was from its commencement a farce in politics, and a farce it still continues to be—only that the laughter is on the side of Russia. There the fun of the thing is thoroughly understood, but here we treat the matter with sober seriousness. We have hitherto been powerless to check the advance of Russia in Central Asia; she is still advancing, and we cherish the delusive idea that a line drawn on a map, and certain pillars erected on a frontier, will check her further progress. The idea is ridiculous. Whilst we are indulging in diplomatic ethics Russia is practically moving onwards. It suits her policy to play with us regarding Afghanistan Boundaries. Let the frontier line there be demarcated as clearly as it is possible to do—what then? Who is to guard its integrity? A clashing between the Russian and the Afghan outposts may be brought about in a moment by the judicious distribution of a few roubles, and what respect will then be paid to Boundary Commission deliberations, or to Boundary pillars? It may be asked, Would we then allow Russia to invade Afghanistan? We answer that it will be far better that she should do so than that we should repeat the folly which we have more than once perpetrated of doing so ourselves. A Russian invasion of Afghanistan, with the view of an attack upon British India, would be a movement which could be turned by England to the greatest advantage against her foe. Let Russia attempt the experiment, but let England wait and watch. Surely the history of the past should teach the lesson that another interference on our part in Afghanistan affairs with a view to check Russian progress would be worse than midsummer madness. Nearly twenty years ago, when John Lawrence was Viceroy and Governor-General of India, an official despatch from him in Council was written to the then Secretary of State for India, in which were these words:—"We object to any active interference in the affairs of Afghanistan or to the forcible or amicable occupation of any post or tract in that country beyond our own frontier. We think it impolitic and unwise to decrease any of the difficulties which would be entailed on Russia if that Power seriously thought of invading India, as we should certainly decrease them if we left our own frontier and met her half-way in a difficult country, and possibly in the midst of a hostile or exasperated population. Our true policy will be found to lie in abstinence from entanglements at either Cabul, Candahar, or any similar outpost; in full reliance on a compact, highly equipped, and disciplined army within our own territories or on our own border; in the contentment, if not in the attachment, of the masses, and in the sense of security of title and possession; in quiet preparation for all contingencies, and in a trust in the rectitude and

honesty of our intentions, coupled with the avoidance of all sources of complaint which either invite foreign aggression or stir up restless spirits to domestic revolt."

These are words of wisdom which even from the tomb ought not to fall upon listless ears of our statesmen to-day.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 23.)

- SMEATON**, Mr. D. M., Bengal Civil Service, director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the chief commissioner, Burma, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. E. S. Symes, C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service.
- LUKIS-EMERSON**—The services of the undermentioned medical officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh :—Surgeon C. P. Lukis and Surgeon G. A. Emerson.
- WEIR**, Surgeon R. R., civil surgeon, Sibi, is granted one year's furlough to Europe, on m.c.
- ELIOT**, Mr. J., professor in the Presidency College, Calcutta, and meteorological reporter to the Governor of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as meteorological reporter to the Government of India during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. F. Blanford.
- FORBES**, Mr. G. S., M.C.S., under-secretary, sub pro tem, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from March 30.
- MACIVER**, Captain, officiating political agent of the 3rd class and first assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Baluchistan, is posted as political agent at Thal-Chotiali, from the date of joining, during the absence on furlough of Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E.
- NEWMARCH**, Lieut. L. S., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, and assistant to the governor-general's agent in Central India, is posted as first assistant to the governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan, which effect from the date of joining, vice Captain I. MacIvor.
- KING**, Mr. L. W., C.S., temporarily employed on boundary duty in Rajputana, is appointed, vice Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S., on privilege leave, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant commissioner in Ajmere, from the date of joining.
- BRUCE**, Mr. R. I., C.I.E., political agent of the 1st class and political agent at Thal-Chotiali, is granted furlough for six months from May 4.
- BLANFORD**, Mr. H. F., meteorological reporter to the Government of India, is granted furlough for a period of ten months, from May 6.

MILITARY.

- MORGAN**, Colonel A. B., C.B., half pay, to be assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general, Burma Field Force, vice Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I., who has been appointed deputy adjutant-general, Madras Army, dated April 9.
- HOYSTED**, Deputy Surgeon-General T. N., Medical Staff, is brought on the administrative Medical Staff of the army, vice Deputy Surgeon-General R. Wolseley, deceased, dated March 31.
- MORTON**, Lieut. B. W., Norfolk Regiment, wing officer 12th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from June 12, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
- WHIFFIN**, Lieut. H. E., East Surrey Regiment, officiating squadron officer 13th Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from July 7, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
- Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List :—
- HARPUR**, Colonel J., Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General S. Chalmers, Bengal Infantry, to the rank of lieutenant-general, on March 4.
- NUTTALL**, Major-General T., Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant-generals.
- WEBSTER**, Colonel T. E., Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals.
- In consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieut-General H. A. Cockburn, Bengal Infantry, on March 6, the following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

- GRANT**, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, dated April 20.
- MAYNARD**, Lieut.-Colonel F. N. M., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, dated April 20.
- LAUGHTON**, Lieut.-Colonel A. F., C.B., Madras S.C., to be colonel, dated April 20.
- GORDON**, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., Madras S.C., to be colonel, dated April 20.
- VENOUR**, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel in the Bengal Army, to be colonel, from April 21.
- WILLIAMS**, Major-General E. C. S., C.I.E., R.E. (late Bengal), is admitted to the colonel's allowance, vice General H. Goodwyn, deceased, dated Nov. 8, 1886.
- JACKSON**, Brigade Surgeon C. J., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service from March 31, subject to Her Majesty's approval.
- DUKE**, Surgeon-Major O. T., M.B., has been permitted to retire from the service from Feb. 22, subject to Her Majesty's approval.
- The following appointments have been made to Her Majesty's Indian Marine by the Secretary of State for India from January 25 :—
- CAREY**, Third Grade Officer C. J. P.
- WATTS**, Third Grade Officer H. F.
- COLE**—The services of Major H. H. Cole, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Central India, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department from Jan. 20, the date on which he had joined the Gwalior State.
- DYSON**—The services of Mr. S. P. H. Dyson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., North-West Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment, on probation, in Burma.

FURLOUGHS.

- GORDON**, Major-General J. J. H., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for one year.
- STEWART**, Colonel J., C.I.E., R.A., superintendent of the Harness and Saddlery Factory Cawnpore (p.a.), for one year and 155 days.
- SPRATT**, Captain F. T. N., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department (u.p.a.), for 182 days.
- HATCHELL**, Surgeon-Major C. (m.c.), for one year.
- PATCH**, Major R., Bengal S.C., Commissariat Department, is granted leave out of India (p.a.), for one year, from Feb. 2; pension service, 24th year, commenced June 12.
- The undermentioned officers are permitted to reside out of India :—
- MURRAY**, Lieut.-General J. I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
- SHAW**, Colonel C. R., Bengal Staff Corps.
- DRUMMOND**, Lieut. E. J., West Yorkshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate.
- WARDEN**, Captain F., H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m.c.) for six months.
- ASHBURNER**, Mr. B., 3rd grade officer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been temporarily transferred by the Secretary of State for India to the Retired List, from May 1.
- HALLUM**, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, is granted furlough for twenty months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.
- TORRENS**, Mr. C. P., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, privilege leave for three months, from such date as his services can be spared.
- THOMPSON**, Mr. C. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted language leave for three months, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 14.)

- MORMAN**, Brigade-General Sir F. B., K.C.B., is transferred from the command of the Sialkot Brigade to that of the Eastern Frontier District, vice Major-General J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., vacated.
- The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—
- APTHORP**, Lieut. K. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to be interpreter, there being no fully qualified officer available, vice Lieut. H. J. Downing, proceeded on leave, dated March 1.
- HAIQ**, Lieut. T. W., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, who has passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. C. F. Ewart, dated Feb. 23.
- COAPE-SMITH**, Lieut. H., 9th Bengal Lancers, officiating wing officer, on probation, 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Dawson, on furlough.
- MARDALL**, Lieut. W. S., 17th Bengal Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Darrah, seconded on appointment, to the Burma Commission.
- BOUDIER**, Lieut. E. W., officiating wing officer, on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Burton, employed on special service in Burma.
- GRAINGER**, Surgeon T., M.D., 4th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major S. P. Mackenzie, M.B., transferred temporarily to civil employment.
- VAUGHAN**, Lieut. H. C., wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster, dated March 19.
- CROCKER**, Lieut. S. F., Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 11th Bengal Infantry, dated Feb. 15.
- BEADON**, Lieut. G. C., wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster, dated Dec. 15, last.
- MIDDLETON**, Colonel O. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment,

is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of being placed on half-pay on June 30, on completion of his term of regimental command.

The following officers are detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and directed to join at Simla:—

STONE, Major G. O., King's Own Borderers.
 DRUMMOND, Captain and Brevet-Major F. R. H., 11th, Bengal Lancers.
 MANFOLD, Captain J. F., Royal Artillery.
 MARTIN, Captain E. W. F., 1st Goorkhas.
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. R., 30th Bombay Infantry.
 HAYDEN, Lieut. F. A., West Riding Regiment.
 BLOOD, Lieut. W. P., Royal Irish Regiment.
 STANTON, Lieut. H. E., Royal Artillery.
 DUCANE, Captain H. J., Royal Artillery, is appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., commanding the Allahabad division, dated Feb. 24.
 JENOUR, Lieut. A. S., R.A., is directed to proceed from Rawul Pindi to Agra and rejoin No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division.
 UNIAKE, Lieut. H. C. C., R.A., is directed to proceed from Campbellpore to Peshawur, and rejoin M Battery, 3rd Brigade.
 HENDERSON—It is notified that Lieut. J. A. Henderson, 8th Hussars, and not Lieut. P. Langdale of that regiment, will attend the garrison class at Ranikhet.

MONEY—The leave to Naini Tal granted to Lieut. Colonel R. E. K. Money, commandant, Fort Chunar, dated March 8, is cancelled at his own request.

WALLER—The extension of leave granted to Major R. J. Waller, 45th Sikhs, dated Feb. 3, is cancelled.

NEWALL—The leave to Cashmere, on private affairs, granted to Captain W. P. Newall, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, dated March 2, is cancelled at his own request.

FURLOUGHS.

BEDDY, Lieut. F. L., 6th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on private affairs.

BENSON Lieut.-Colonel S. M., 17th Lancers, for eight months, on private affairs.

HARRISON, Captain S. H., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

THOMSON, Colonel W. B., Staff Corps, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to July 15.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. W., Bedfordshire Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry), in India, on medical certificate for six months.

COLOMB, Lieut. G. H. C. (officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas), to Bombay, from May 1 to October 15, to study the native languages.

RICHARDSON, Major G. L. R., 18th Bengal Lancers, in India, on private affairs, for one year.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 14.)

COLLIN, Mr. E. W., is appointed to perform the duties of a joint-magistrate and deputy-collector in the district of Mozufferpore, in addition to his special work connected with the survey and settlement in that district.

ANDERSON, Mr. R. H., officiating joint magistrate, Purneah, is appointed to act as district judge of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. F. Rampini.

BRIGHTON, Mr. T. D., district judge, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for six months.

RITCHIE, Mr. J. G., joint-magistrate, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to act as magistrate of Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. V. Westmacott.

WORSLEY, Mr. C. F., magistrate, Chumparun, is appointed to act as commissioner of the Dacca division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. R. Larmine.

MONTRION, Mr. W. F. C., deputy magistrate, Beerbhoom, is appointed to have charge of the Rampore Hat sub-division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. N. Warde-Jones.

COTTON, Mr. H. J. S., secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as commissioner of police, Calcutta, and chairman of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta during the absence, on leave, of the Hon. Sir H. L. Harrison, Kt.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., officiating junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

ULYAT, Rev. W., chaplain of Dacca, is allowed furlough for one year.

PEIDLER, Mr. A., Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as meteorological reporter to Government during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Eliot.

RUSSELL, Surgeon-Major E. G., civil surgeon of Nuddea, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Hooghly during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major W. H. Gregg.

RUSSELL, Dr. C. M., civil medical officer, Sarun, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on March 30.

LUARD, Colonel C. H., R.E., consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, is appointed to be a commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, vice Mr. C. H. Moore, whose term of office as a port commissioner has expired.

WESTMACOTT, Mr. E. V., C.S., is appointed to be a commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, vice Mr. W. H. Grimley.

WAY, Mr. R. A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., Tirhut State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 20.)

NICHOLLS, Major G. J., to officiate as commandant, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut.-Colonel H., C.I.E., commandant Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, six months' leave of absence from April 7, or subsequent date.

PICKFORD, Lieut. H. A., Ghazipur Light Horse, seven months' leave of absence from April 15, or subsequent date.

DUTHIE, Mr. J. F., superintendent Botanical Gardens, N.W.P., privilege leave for three months from May 7, or subsequent date.

HOLMES, Surgeon-Major R. A. K., superintendent Central Prison, Lucknow, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from 6th May, 1887, or subsequent date.

LEWIS, Rev. H., C.M.S., to officiate as chaplain of Lucknow Cantonments during the absence on private leave of Rev. A. C. Pearson, on until further orders.

EMERSON, Surgeon G. A., officiating surgeon, Mainpuri, to officiate as superintendent, Central Prison, Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major R. A. K. Holmes, or until further orders.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, April 6.)

JARDINE, Mr. A. J. A., who has been appointed to be a district superintendent of police in Burma, reported his arrival at Rangoon on April 4, and is posted, as a temporary measure, to Rangoon on special duty.

HARRIS, Mr. C. V., district superintendent of police, is placed on special duty in the Thayetmyo district as a temporary measure.

MORISON, Mr. W. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to Myinmu.

DOBBIE—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Lieut. Dobbie of his appointment as battalion commandant of military police.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 19.)

BARLOW, Hon. Mr. R. W., collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras district and protector of emigrants, Madras, is appointed to be also superintendent of stamps, from April 1.

MORRIS, Mr. R., is appointed to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. Twigg, on leave.

SYMONDS, Mr. W. A., is appointed to be superintendent of the district jail, Tanjore, but to act as superintendent of the Central Jail, Cannanore, during the employment of Mr. Gasden, on other duty.

MACCREADY, Mr. D. A., keeper of H.M.'s Penitentiary, Madras, to act as superintendent of the district jail, Tanjore, during Mr. Symond's employment on other duty.

HUTCHINS—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council accepts the resignation by the Hon. Mr. P. P. Hutchins of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras from Dec. 7, 1886.

PARKER—H.M. has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. H. C. Parker, M.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment in the room of the Rev. F. G. Lys, who will retire from the service on the 31st inst.

ORCHARD, Lieut.-Colonel A. F., to be a lay trustee of St. Mary's Church, Chingle.

STOKHORE, Major, pension paymaster, to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church, Rajahmundry.

PETERS, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, substantive pro tem., to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, from date of Colonel H. W. Burton's departure, on furlough, temporary rank.

TARGET, Mr. C. A. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Nilgiri division to the VI. Circle for charge of the Ramnad division, and to join at the public expense on Mr. W. B. De Winton's return from privilege leave.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers to be sub-assistant commissaries-general 2nd class, sub pro tem.:—

RYND, Lieut. F. C., Staff Corps.

LLOYD, Lieut. C. E., Staff Corps.

The undermentioned surgeons are admitted on the Madras Establishment, from March 22, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—G. C. Hall, R. H. Castor, F. G. Maidment, M. J. T. J. Blanchard, and I. P. Doyle.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance, from the dates specified:—

SWINNEY, Colonel J., Staff Corps, from April 12.

SLADEN, Colonel Sir E. B., Kt., Staff Corps, from April 14.
 STEVENS, Lieut. C. Frederick, to be captain, from April 19.
 HUGGINS, Lieut. P. G., to be captain, from April 19.
 STEPHENS, Colonel G.N., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from April 1, subject to Her Majesty's approval, on a pension of £783 5s. per annum.
 The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India :—
 POYNTER, Captain C. E., Staff Corps, wing officer 5th Madras Infantry.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, April 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HALL, Surgeon-Major H. G., 1st Madras Regiment, at present officiating in medical charge of 13th Madras Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice North, on furlough.
 JOHNSTON, Lieutenant H. W., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated April 14.
 PEARSE, Lieutenant L. W., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated March 27.
 WYNCH, Colonel H. St. M., Staff Corps, officiating commandant 22nd Madras Infantry, is confirmed in that appointment, dated May 13, 1885.
 STEVENSON, Lieut.-Colonel K. F., 2nd in command, to be commandant 31st Regiment Light Infantry, vice Stephens, who vacated, dated Feb. 25.
 HUTCHINS, Lieut.-Colonel A. G., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Stephenson, promoted.
 HILL, Major (Lieut.-Colonel) R. H. T., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Hutchins, promoted; remaining seconded for service on the staff.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. T. S., wing officer on probation, sub pro tem., to be wing officer on probation, vice Hill, promoted.
 The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—
 WHITE, Brig.-General Sir G. S., V.C., K.C.B. (at present commanding the Upper Burma Field Force, with the local rank of major-general), from the Nagpore force to the command of the district, vice Johnson, who vacates on promotion to major-general.
 JOHNSON, Major-General A. C., C.B., to continue to command the district temporarily, vice White, on field service.
 BENGGOUGH, Brigadier-General H. M., C.B., who has been appointed to command a brigade of the Madras Army, to the command of the force.
 CARNEGIE, Brigadier-General P. A., to the command of the Belgaum district, vice Gordon, who vacates on promotion to major-general.
 POWELL, Surgeon C. K., M.D., doing duty, Station Hospital, Bangalore, to do general duty, Eastern District.
 FAYLE, Surgeon R. J. doing duty, Station Hospital, Wellington, to do duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
 NEALON, Surgeon P., M.D., doing duty, Station Hospital, Rangoon, to do duty, Station Hospital, Wellington.
 CLEMENTS—Order confirmed, dated Oct. 26 last, by the general officer commanding Burma Division, appointing Major R. A. P. Clements, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, Station Staff Officer, Thayetmyo, temporarily, vice Captain Collings, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, vacated, there being no qualified officer available for the station staff duties alone.
 WILMOT—Order confirmed, dated March 18, by the general officer commanding Eastern District, directing Major F. Wilmot, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to act as commandant of the depôt, Poonamallee, during the absence of Major Goulter, on leave.
 PORTER—By the officer commanding Sumbulpore, appointing Lieut. H. E. Porter, 24th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, and the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, vice Major E. B. Anderson, relieved.
 DICKENS—By the general officer commanding Eastern district, appointing Colonel W. P. Dickens, 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, to assume command of the troops in Madras during the absence of the general officer commanding, on inspection duty at Vellore.

FURLONGHS.

SMYTH, Major S. G., Royal Artillery, S Battery, 1st Brigade, to the Nilgiris, for three months, from April 1, on private affairs.
 LUTTRELL—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Captain H. C. F. Luttrell, leave of absence, in extension, from March 23 to July 10, on medical certificate.
 ROBERTSON, Captain W. J., M Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., to England, for six months, on m.c.
 MARSH, Surgeon T. A. P., to England, for 182 days, on m.c.
 HOPE, Mr. J., district and sessions judge, South Arcot, furlough to Europe for 18 months from or after May 31.
 GLENNY, Mr. W. H., collector of North Arcot, privilege leave for three months.
 GORDON, Mr. H. P., collector of South Arcot, special leave for six months, on urgent private affairs, from or after May 2.
 LEE, Surgeon W. A., district surgeon, South Canara, privilege leave for two months.

THE annual Assam dinner will be held in the Venetian saloon of the Holborn Restaurant on May 26 at 7 P.M., when the chair will be taken by General R. K. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 22.)

CHAPMAN, Lieut. F. R. H., Staff Corps, to be wing officer 29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own Regiment) Bombay Infantry.
 EVEN, Captain G. E., wing officer (inspector and adjutant G.I.P. Railway Rifle Corps), to be wing commander 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Captain Mein, seconded for service on the staff.
 MOSS, Lieut. T., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 3rd Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated April 21.
 WILSON, Surgeon-Major W. J., medical staff, is appointed to the medical charge of the station hospital, Mhow, vice Surgeon-Major T. M. O'Brien, permitted to resign.
 MEIN, Captain A. B., S.C. (Brigade-Major, Aden), wing commander 21st Bombay Infantry, has been seconded for service on the Staff.
 REILLEY, Captain, S.C., wing officer 20th Regiment Bombay Infantry, returned to duty on April 19.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 28.)

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

WELCH, Capt. F. G. T., Staff Corps, April 20, 1887.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

EDWARDES, Lieut. S. M., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, Jan. 24, 1886.

MOSS, Lieut. T., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from April 21.

FURLONGHS.

NEWBY, Sub-Conductor E., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on m.c.
 SOUNDY, Quartermaster A. F., is appointed paymaster and quartermaster in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, with the honorary rank of captain.
 DICKIN, Major J. L., 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 CORBETT, Major R. H., 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
 The undermentioned officers have been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty :—
 CAULFIELD, Lieut. F. W. J., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 10th Bombay Infantry; pension service eighth year, commenced April 13.
 LIGHT, Lieut. R. H., S.C., wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry, for one year, on private affairs; pension service, 8th year, commenced Aug. 13, 1886.
 FORJETT, Major F. H., S.C., wing officer 4th Bombay Infantry, for six months, on urgent private affairs; pension service, 21st year, commenced March 26.
 PRICE, Lieut. C. H. U., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 27th Bombay Infantry, for one year, on m.c.; pension service, sixth year, commenced Oct. 22, 1886.
 BIRCH, Lieut.-Colonel V., S.C., commandant 9th Bombay Infantry, for one year, on private affairs; pension service, 30th year, commenced Sept. 19, 1886.
 MERRIMAN, Colonel W., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, executive engineer, Bombay Defences, for nine months, on private affairs.
 WATSON, Brevet-Major S., Worestershire Regiment, brigade-major, Poona, to Europe, for six months.
 DUCAT, Colonel W. M., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, superintending engineer, N.D., to Europe, for one year, on private affairs.
 WALKER, Lieut. A. L., R Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from June 1 to Aug. 31, to Goorkha, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. P. C. Rynd, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. L. Samuells, S.C., Capt. A. de V. Alexander, S.C., Col. H. V. Mathias, S.C., Capt. C. E. Gubbins, S.C., Col. H. C. Kemble, Cav., Capt. H. F. Stevens, S.C., Capt. A. R. Porter, S.C., Col. R. B. P. P. Campbell, S.C., Col. G. R. Hennessy, C.B., S.C., Lieut.-Col. L. H. E. Tucker, Inf., Lieut.-Gen. J. T. Murray, C.B., S.C., Capt. E. H. Rivett Carnac, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Major T. M. Jenkins, S.C., Col. H. L. Prendergast, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. B. Simpson, S.C., Capt. T. R. M. Macpherson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. Hopkins (Cov.), T. Smith (Cov.), R. L. F. McMullen, J. L. Wilkinson, A. Macmillan (Cov.), C. H. Serres, C. M. Russell, T. W. Grant, R. Ring, M. V. Portman, J. Frizelle (Cov.), A. Morse, F. D. Fowler, S. N. Wilson, W. F. Wells (Cov.), W. D. Bruce, A. Penny, H. B. J. Bateman (Cov.), E. G. H. Christie, H. F. J. T. Maguire (Cov.), F. Rawson, A. T. Goodfellow, Lieut.-Col. A. R. Wilkinson, F. R. J. Ward.

Madras Estab.—L. G. Arbuthnot, J. S. Gamble, G. W. Fawcett (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Surg. O. H. Channer.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. R. B. Atkinson, S.C., five months; Major C. R. Macgregor, S.C., one month; Capt. E. T. Paul, S.C., till 11 Oct., 1887; Capt. R. F. Trotter, S.C., three months; Surg.-Major J. W. Johnston, M.D., till 4 Dec., 1887; Lieut. B. R. Ward, R.E., six months; Capt. F. P. L. White, S.C., six months; Surg.-Major W. H. Gregg, four months; Lieut. C. E. Norton, R.E., five months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. S. FitzPatrick, S.C., four months; Col. J. M. Smith, S.C., 122 days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Lambert, C.I.E., furlough extended to 6 Sept., 1887; J. C. Thomas, three months' s.c.; H. L. Butcher, six months' special leave commuted to nine and a half months' m.c.; Surg. J. French Mullen, four months' s.c.; Lieut.-Col. T. H. Holdich, four months' furlough; J. G. Silcock (Cov.), four months' s.c.; A. Weekes (Cov.), four months' furlough; G. E. Coles, six months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; Surg. D. M. Mullen, four months' s.c.; A. S. Judge, three months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—J. L. P. Hogan, four months' s.c.; F. A. Dashwood, six months' s.c.; Surg. O. H. Channer, three months' privilege leave commuted to nine months on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. St. P. Maxwell, S.C.; Capt. R. F. Trotter, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg. R. H. Cama.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. F. L. Bean.

Bombay Estab.—S. B. Thakur (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

EVAN-THOMAS—May 8, at Pencerrig, Radnorshire, the wife of Commander Algernon Evan-Thomas, of a daughter.

HEWAT—May 9, at Berwick-on-Tweed, the wife of Captain G. T. W. Hewat, 1st Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a daughter.

LAWLEY—May 9, at 9, Petersham-terrace, the wife of the Hon. Arthur Lawley, 10th Royal Hussars, of a son.

POCKLINGTON—May 6, at Maiden Erlegh, Reading, the wife of Evelyn Pocklington, Esq., 15th Hussars, of a daughter.

REEVES—May 8, at Albany-road, Ealing, W., the wife of T. Reeves, Commander P. and O. Company's service, of a son.

TURNER—May 5, at Aldershot, the wife of Captain H. Turner, the Royal Dragoons, of a daughter.

YOUNG—May 6, at King's-road, Camden-road, the wife of J. Duncan Young (Leonora Braham), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRODIE—WOODRIF—May 4, at St. Michael's, Betchworth, Sir Benjamin Vincent Sellon Brodie, Bart., to Caroline Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Woodriff, R.N., sometime Sergeant-at-Arms to Her Majesty.

FLOYD—FAUSSET—May 10, at Sidmouth, William Murray, second son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, Bart., to Lucy Anne, second daughter of Robert Fausset, Esq.

LLOYD—HENRY—April 30, at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, Maurice B. Lloyd, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Colonel F. T. Lloyd, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Adelaide Mary (Ada), daughter of William Henry, Esq., Tivoli, Clontarf, and 1, Mespel-road, Dublin.

MORGAN—EVE—May 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Sibford Gower, William F. Morgan, of Honor Oak, to Charlotte Catharine, of Alleyne Park, Dulwich, younger daughter of the late George Eve, Esq., H.E.I.C.

MORLEY—NICOLL—May 11, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Colonel Morley, of Marrick Park and Hurst, North Riding, Yorkshire, late commanding 1st Battalion the Buffs, now commanding 63rd Regimental District, to Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. H. J. Nicoll, of 44, Hyde-park-gate.

PHILLIPS—ROBERTS—April 6, at Westbourne-park, H. A. D. Phillips, Bengal Civil Service, eldest surviving son of Lieut.-General G. R. Phillips, of the Madras Staff Corps of the Indian Army, to Alice Mary, only daughter of the late William Roberts, Esq.

DEATHS.

BRINKLEY—May 6, at Bath, John Carleton, infant son of Captain Brinkley, 2nd Battalion 98th North Stafford Regiment.

BUCKLEY—May 5, at 7, Landowne-crescent, W., Mary Honor the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Buckley, late of the 4th Battalion Essex Regiment and the 15th King's Hussars.

CLINTON—May 3, at 28, Sussex-street, Warwick-square, S.W., Mariadne, widow of Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, son of the fourth Duke of Newcastle, aged 69.

CHAPMAN—May 5, at 36, Stanhope-gardens, Francis Steuart Chapman, late of the Bombay Civil Service.

CROKER—May 6, at 9, Cambridge-road, Brighton, Emilia, widow of Colonel Richard Hare Croker, late 18th Hussars, aged 88.

DICK—May 5, at Sydenham-villas, Cheltenham, Emily Anne, widow of William Fleming Dick, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 83.

FORD—May 6, Elizabeth Frances, wife of Colonel John Randle Ford, 11, Lansdown-place east, Bath.

GRAHAM—May 8, at Castle Crine, county Clare, Sophia Mary, wife of Colonel J. H. Graham.

HARRISON—May 7, at The Cottage, Welshpool, Colonel Pryce Ilbert Harrison, aged 72.

HOPE—May 6, at 21, Devonport-road, Shepherd's-bush, Edwin Hope, aged 77.

LINDSAY—May 8, at Devonport, Mary S. A., wife of Commander Charles Lindsay, Royal Navy.

MACPHERSON—May 9, at Horney-rise, Clara Helen, daughter of Walter Gordon, Macpherson, Esq., Tundla, E.I.R., Agra, India, aged 20.

NARES—March 20, drowned, at Vallejo, California, Robert Nares, son of the late Rev. Robert Nares, B.A., of Melton Mowbray.

NICOLL—May 6, at 21, St. Stephen's-road, Bayswater, Agnes, wife of Lieut.-General H. Nicoll.

OSWIN—May 4, at Edmonton, Charlotte Eliza, widow of the late Thomas Oswin, Judge, Ceylon Civil Service, and mother of A. F. Oswin, of New Zealand.

THORNTON—May 2, at Roseneath Bassett, Southampton, Captain Reginald Heber Thornton, R.N., aged 41.

WALLER—May 5, Emily, fifth daughter of the late Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespeare, C.B., Colonel Bengal Artillery, and beloved wife of the Rev. Percy Waller, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Birmingham, aged 31.

WOOLCOMBE—May 6, at 111, Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, W., Harry Eden, only son of Rear-Admiral, H. H. and Mrs. Woolcombe, aged 6.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CALDER—April 1, at Marmugao, the wife of Captain A. S. Calder, of a daughter.

CANDY—April 15, at Kurrachee, the wife of Captain J. M. Candy, 14th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

DE LA HOYDE—April 21, at Nagpore, C.P., the wife of George de la Hoyde, Accountant, P.W.D., of a son.

FENTON—April 18, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Fenton, 4th Madras Cavalry, of a son.

HAMILTON—April 22, at Aurangabad (Deccan), the wife of Major H. C. Hamilton, 2nd Cavalry, H.C., of a son.

MITCHELL—April 19, at Lovedale, Ootacamund, the wife of Alex. F. Mitchell, P.W.D. (Railway) Accounts Branch, of a son.

POWER—April 22, at Arrah, the wife of A. W. B. Power, C.S., of a son.

STONEHEWER—April 21, at Ootacamund, the wife of E. H. Stonehewer Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

THOMAS—April 16, at Nagpur, C.P., the wife of W. P. Thomas, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hoshangabad, C.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOURCHIER—WHEELER—April 25, at Shahjahanpore, A. C. Francis Bouchier, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, son of Major-General Sir G. Bouchier, K.C.B., to Kathleen Margaret, daughter of Colonel F. Wheeler, B.S.C.

DILLON—CHESTER—April 13, at Simla, Lieut. G. F. Dillon, 26th Punjab Infantry, to Edith Mary Chester, daughter of Colonel C. W. R. Chester, Bengal Staff Corps.

GOUGH—PRENDERGAST—April 20, at Ootacamund, H. G. Gough, son of Major P. Gough, to Amy Louisa Caroline, daughter of General Sir H. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E.

RINGWOOD—LAWRELL—April 12, H. Ringwood, Captain 1st East Surrey Regiment, son of the Rev. F. H. Ringwood, D.D., of Dugannon Co., Tyrone, to Constance Marion, daughter of the late H. J. Lawrell, late Captain 6th Royal Regiment.

STRIP—BAPTIST—April 12, at Holy Trinity Church, Kurrachee, Arthur John Knox, eldest son of John Strip, Assistant Collector of Customs and Deputy Shippingmaster, Kurrachee, Sind, to Julia Ellen (Nellie), youngest daughter of the late John Baptist, Joint Magistrate and Collector, Rampore Haut, Bengal.

TICKELL—BUCK—April 16, at Dhariwal, Charles Tickell, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, son of the late Lieut.-General R. Tickell, C.B., to Ella Mary, daughter of Mr. H. J. Buck, M.D., London.

DEATHS.

BROWNING—April 13, at Nudrai, T. J. Browning, late of the Public Works Department, aged 46.

CARNEY—April 23, of typhoid fever, at Mahableschwur, Captain Robert William Elliott Carney, Royal Artillery, third and last surviving son of the late Patrick Carney, C.I.E., formerly Commissioner in Oudh, and A.D.C. to Major-General A. Carney, Commanding Northern Division, Bombay Army, aged 26.

SULLIVAN—April 22, at Madras, Amy Lucy, wife of Lieut. R. E. Sullivan, M.S.C., and daughter of Colonel G. H. Oakes, M.S.C., aged 23.

BENGAL DETECTIVES.

Mr. R. Reed, author of some rather curious stories of detective work in Calcutta, is publishing a new book on the art of detection. In his preface he asserts that the Bengalis would, with proper tuition, make superior detectives for small case work. He gives instances to prove this:—

A little child about two and-a-half years of age was picked up in the street, and could give no account of itself. When brought to my office for disposal, it had in its little hand some parched gram which some kind-hearted *moody* had given it on the way. Though apparently frightened of the constable who picked it up in the street, and its strange surroundings, it clung to the staff of life, and every now and then would slip a grain of the gram into its mouth. Seeing this, I sent out for some sweets, which the child eagerly and even ravenously devoured; evidently it had been some time without food. The little one was then placed in charge of a constable, and while seated in the verandah began to arrange the parched gram, though in a rude and rough way, as a compositor sets up a column of type.

When the grains of gram were all exhausted, the child would commence at the top of the column, and imitate the breaking up and distribution of type on the floor. The constable, seeing this, came into my office and drew my attention to the fact, remarking as he did, "*Sahib*, there is a printing-office on my beat, and I have watched the compositors through the window perform the same action as the child is doing in breaking and setting up the type. Its parents are therefore most probably compositors," and, such in fact, was found to be the case.

I suggested that the constable should be attached to the Detective Department. He was a young man, and had only been a few months in the police. But my recommendation was pooh-poohed, and the proverbial school-boy quoted, to show, I suppose, that any simpleton would have made the same remark as the constable. But I maintain that there is not one man in ten thousand who would have been able to read in the rude arrangement of a handful of parched gram a clue to the child's parents. This is how the detective instinct in individual police officers is nipped in the bud, and the Press and the public cry out that insufficiency is due to the absence of detective ability amongst the Natives of India. How are superior police officers to encourage and develop detective ability in their subordinate when they are themselves ignorant of its very principles? The root of the evil lies here.

Ingenuity, quick perception, and low cunning are qualities for which the Natives of Bengal especially are noted—the stuff which makes an admirable tool in the hands of a master of the detective profession, though they may be incapable of the more important undertakings where mind struggles with mind,—I mean where analytical ability is required in disentangling mystery.

It is not, however, in matters beyond the limits of mere rule that the skill of the detective is evinced. He makes in silence a host of observations and inferences; so perhaps do his opponents, and the difference in the extent of the information thus obtained lies not so much in the validity of the inferences as the quality of the observations.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

A dispute once arose between two Garos concerning a narrow strip of land that lay between their cultivations. Each man claimed it, and declared his intention of clearing and cultivating it. The quarrel grew more and more bitter, friends on each side were drawn into it, and a considerable amount of ill-will arose. At last one of the disputants carried the case into court. The dispute was one that should have been settled by the Village Panchayat, and it was therefore referred to that primitive tribunal. Village Panchayats were very simple affairs in those days. No evidence was called for, and no witnesses were required in this case. With the wisdom of serpents the village elders removed the responsibility of deciding between the two men from their own shoulders, by suggesting that the case should be settled by trial by ordeal. The two men, Bagrin and Rembo, were quite satisfied with this arrangement. On the appointed day they appeared before the Panchayat to go through the performance. The grave faces of the crowd who had assembled to see the trial showed that they considered the business a very serious one. Umpires were chosen, and the materials for the ordeal were brought and placed on the ground before them. These materials consisted of a small heap of stones, all as nearly as possible of one size; some small bundles of wood, also of one size; two earthen vessels, some cold water, and a smouldering wood fire. Bagrin and Rembo selected a certain number of stones and arranged them carefully on the ground in such a position as to form a rest for the earthen vessels. The sticks were then divided between them, and the water measured and poured into the vessels. The men were allowed to arrange the sticks, &c., to their liking. The preliminaries were settled without any disputing, and it was evident that

the men trusted implicitly to the honesty of the umpires who divided the materials. When all was ready, at a given signal Bagrin and Rembo each snatched a brand for the smouldering fire and proceeded to light the sticks they had arranged under the earthen vessels. Whoever succeeded in making the water boil first would be the rightful owner of the disputed piece of ground.

The interest taken in the proceedings by the lookers-on was intense. No one attempted to break the ring and push themselves forward, but every neck was craned towards the two earthen pots, and all eyes were anxiously fixed on the water they contained. Every now and again some one in the crowd called out a word of advice as to the better adjustment of the sticks. The water soon began to steam. The umpires stood gravely gazing into the water; the pots might begin boiling so nearly together as to make it doubtful which was the first, and it behoves the umpires to be keenly watchful.

It soon became apparent that Bagrin's fire was doing its work more satisfactorily than Rembo's. Both the men arranged and rearranged their sticks carefully so as to get the greatest amount of heat immediately under the pot; but Rembo's fire would not burn steadily. The flames shot out on all sides, instead of rising in one direction. Perhaps he was less skilled in the art of fire-making than his opponent; or, perhaps, a kindly current of air fanned Bagrin's fire and not his. Whatever might be the cause, the water in Rembo's pot was quite still and unruffled, when the other's pot was bubbling away briskly. There was no outburst of disappointment or pleasure when the result was known. Rembo accepted his failure without complaint or discontent, and everyone appeared to be perfectly satisfied. The ordeal could not they thought, be wrong; and the result was much more satisfactory than if the case had been settled in any other way. The advantage of this simple trial by ordeal was obvious: it left no ill-feeling between the parties who agreed to abide by it. They could be friendly again, and everyone returned to their village, thoroughly satisfied with the results of the ceremony.—"*Esmé*" in the *Pioneer*.

UNVEILING THE EDEN STATUE.

On Saturday afternoon (April 16), Sir Steuart Bayley performed the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Sir Ashley Eden at Calcutta. The statue is executed in white marble by Boehm, the London artist, and is said to be a very striking likeness of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The following report of the ceremony appears in a Calcutta paper:—

"The Hon. Mr. Justice H. T. Prinsep, in opening the proceedings, said that five years ago, at the termination of Sir Ashley Eden's tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, at which all classes of the community in Calcutta and throughout Bengal were numerously represented, and it was then unanimously determined, in appreciation of his eminent services, to erect in this city some memorial of the high estimation in which his administration was held. To carry out this a committee was appointed, many members of which were no longer present amongst them; and of them he would only mention the Chairman, Sir Richard Garth, in whose absence he had been invited to preside on this memorable occasion. A marble statue of Sir Ashley Eden had been constructed by Mr. Boehm, an eminent sculptor of London, which was now before them. It was not for him at present to ask their criticism of that work, but he had no doubt that when it was exposed to their view they would not fail to recognise its excellence both as an accurate resemblance of its illustrious original, and as a work of art. It seemed almost unnecessary for him to remind them of the successful character of Sir Ashley Eden's administration as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The keenness of his perception; his incisive analysis of every scheme suggested to him; the vigour and resolution with which he carried through what he had become convinced was for the benefit of the country; the fertility of his resource to overcome obstruction; his long and varied experience; and, above all, the thorough honesty of purpose and the confidence he inspired among all, official and non-official, with whom he was placed in contact combined to secure that brilliant and successful administration which only ensure for his reputation a monument more durable than it was in their power to erect. On more than one occasion, and with some risk to his own public career, he had courageously stood forth as the redresser of wrongs, the champion of the oppressed, and had been the means of securing liberty and freedom of action to the poorest classes of the community—(applause).

"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the assembly in a somewhat lengthy speech, in which was reviewed the principal features of Sir Ashley Eden's administration, apart from the strength of his character and the sound common sense, which were obvious to all. His Honour had always been struck by the extraordinary quickness and activity of Sir Ashley's mind. He had an intuitive faculty which Lord Ripon in one of his speeches had also noticed, of getting at salient facts. He would grasp all the leading points of a complicated bundle of papers, while another man would be still fumbling over

the top letter. He managed to be acquainted with all that was going on around him, and he had a genius for supplying the missing links in a chain of circumstances, which he applied to the facts of everyday life. But nothing served him better than the genuine and sympathetic friendship which he had acquired by constant intercourse with the Native friends who had gathered round him in the early part of his career and clung to him to its close. He was always ready to serve his Native friends, and talked to them with the utmost fondness. He was never stiff or formal, nor did he shrink if necessary from saying unpleasant things. But he treated them as friends because he felt toward them as a friend, and this was one of the many elements of his success. Of course there were faults as his policy failed or stumbled. This, however, was not the time or place to speak of these, and he left the ungracious task to others. "His Honour's speech was greeted with frequent bursts of applause, and at its conclusion Sir Stuart Bayley unveiled the statue, and the ceremony was completed."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN A. C. BAILWARD, R.A., proceeds home to join C-4 Royal Artillery, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

LIEUTENANT H. M. BROWNLOW, Royal Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed to the 14th Sikhs as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

THE 5-1st Southern Division, Royal Artillery, from Mandalay, is expected at Calcutta on the 24th instant, *en route* for Rawal Pindi.

LIEUTENANT G. W. MARTIN, Oudh Volunteer Rifles, is the best Battalion shot for the year with 228 points, and wins the silver medal.

THE Burma Field Force raised in Oudh, amounting to six companies, embarked at Calcutta in the *Canning* on the 25th instant.

CAPTAIN E. A. TRAVERS, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District, vice Captain V. Schalch, proceeding on leave.

ON return from duty in England Major D. Hildebrand, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department, is posted to Biluchistan.

CAPTAIN SIR R. A. W. COLLETON, Bart., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, has proceeded to Pachmarhi as Instructor in the School of Musketry formed there.

MAJOR J. KEITH, Royal Artillery, having been relieved from the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, has been posted to Jutogh for duty.

LIEUT. W. A. OSWALD, 15th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Kyousai, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieut. G. A. Ward, relieved.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has subscribed Rs. 100 towards the Indian Rifle Association and the project for sending a team of Indian Volunteers to Wimbledon this year.

It is deemed probable in military circles that Brigadier-General Wolsey will be appointed to the Mandalay command on Brigadier-General East's return to Jubbulpore.

MAJOR H. A. SAWYER, 14th Sikhs, succeeds to the appointment of Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Maitland, whose tenure of office expires on the 26th inst.

THE following appointments have been made:—31st Punjab Infantry:—Colonel F. Tweddell to be Commandant; Major E. W. Smyth to be Second in Command; and Major A. C. G. Lydiard to be Wing Commander.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. KNOX LEET, V.C., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, will be placed on the Retired List on the 1st May, 1887, on completing four years' service in command of the battalion, and is permitted to proceed home on and after that date.

THE 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas arrived at Calcutta on the 19th instant from field service in Burma, and proceeded to Almora, their old station, on the 20th, Colonel E. Stedman in command. The formation of the second battalion will now be proceeded with.

THE 2-5th Goorkhas have succeeded in earning distinction. Brigadier-General McQueen, C.B., who has inspected them, speaks very highly of the battalion, which now numbers over 600 strong, and if it had obtained 300 men, as was originally intended, from Assam regiments, it would have been pretty well up to strength.

THE following Royal Engineer officers have been transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Presidency, and have been posted as follows:—Lieutenant H. V. Biggs to the Presidency and Oudh Commands as an attached officer to the Military Works Depart-

ment; and Lieutenants C. S. Rose and E. D. Bullen to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

DR. W. H. HARDING, Officiating Civil Surgeon, North-West Provinces, has been transferred from Futtehpur to Banda. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., Commandant, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted six months' leave of absence, with effect from 15th April, 1887. Major G. J. Nicholls officiates as Commandant, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac.

THE 14th Madras Infantry have proceeded to Htgaing and Katha for location there; the 12th Bengal Infantry has been moved from Katha to Bharno, leaving a detachment *en route* at Shweguggyi; and after relief by the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzais, the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, will embark on board the *Pulu* for Mandalay, where the regiment is expected to arrive on or about the 27th instant.

THE 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Goorkhas has received a well-merited compliment from H.E. the Viceroy. After a very rigid inspection his Excellency expressed his extreme satisfaction at the steadiness of the troops, especially that of the "2nd Battalion, which had been raised barely over a year, and which marched past in a manner that would have done credit to one of the oldest regiments in the service." The remark speaks well, not only for the officers who have had command of the regiment, but also for the smartness and steadiness of the men.

ON the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer, Burma Field Force, the following medical arrangements have been ordered:—Surgeon E. H. L. Bell, M.S., with D Section, No. 4 Field Hospital, to proceed from Mandalay to Shwebo, and relieve Surgeon-Major Venour, who will proceed with A and B Sections of 16 Field Hospital from Shwebo to Mandalay, and report himself to the Principal Medical Officer. Sections C and D, No. 16 British Field Hospital complete, will move from Katha to Mandalay, the hospital being closed on the reduction of British Field Hospitals ordered by the General commanding the Burma Field Force. Surgeon-Major A. Minto, with a Section of No. 4 Field Hospital complete, to proceed from Mandalay to Bharno, in relief of Section G, No. 17 British Field Hospital, which will proceed with Surgeon Myles, M.S., in charge to Male, on the Irrawaddy, there to be stationed. Surgeon P. F. O'Connors, I.M.S., with C and D Sections, 18th Native Field Hospital complete, will proceed from Katha to Bharno, to relieve Surgeon Coney, who will then proceed with Section No. 19 Native Field Hospital to Htgaing, there to be stationed. Surgeon F. Ilderton, M.S., will return to India in medical charge of the 5-1st Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

TAXATION IN CHANDERNAGORE.—The *Englishman* writes:—"While we have been luxuriating in quiet and peace, all unknown to us, or, at least, unheeded by us, a neighbouring Power has been shaken to its centre! Chandernagore has gone through all the throes of a budding revolution, and has emerged from the strife victorious indeed, but unnerved, and with an uneasy feeling that at any moment war may break out again. It appears that the merchants and shopkeepers went on strike on the 23rd of March, and refused to pay certain taxes recently imposed on them. Matters were most serious, and the Government was in despair, but the strike did not last long. By noon of the same day a large number of the revolutionists reopened their establishments, and by the next day the most obstinate of the malcontents submitted, and even went so far as to indite a touching appeal addressed to the clemency of the authorities. Fortunately for these, there are no professional agitators as at home to fan the flames among the Natives. Talking apart, however, there clearly is much to be said on behalf of the people, who are heavily burdened by taxes which from an outside view are unreasonable and curiously unfair, some localities being affected, while others are untouched. Formerly a merchant in the bazaar paid eight annas yearly for the privilege of exhibiting his wares. This has been increased to the enormous sum of four annas a day, which is decidedly a sudden rise. In two days to pay what hitherto sufficed for a year must seem to the victim a very hard case. Some trades suffer more than others; the tobacconist and the seller of betel pay one anna a day. Fairly enough greengrocers are exempt, but why should jewellers be so also? Theirs can scarcely be called a sale of necessities. But the real grievance is this. All these taxes are imposed, not for the benefit of Chandernagore, but for that of Pondicherry. The Budget has not been favourable this year, nevertheless Pondicherry wants to rebuild its prison, and seeks to improve its trade by abolishing certain port dues. The Council then seem to have hit on the delightfully easy expedient of making Chandernagore pay up the deficit—600,000 francs are needed. By all means let Chandernagore disburse the amount, a tax here, a tax there, and the thing is done. Strange to relate, Chandernagore takes another view, and declines to be bled, even for the benefit of Pondicherry. For the past two years certain taxes, in the latter place, have been two-and-a-half per cent. less than in the former, so finally, and naturally enough, the little dependency has cried out against the injustice, and asserted itself in a manner that the authorities must listen to."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 7, Merton Hall (s), Kurrachee.—9, Khedive (s), Calcutta.
 BOMBAY.—May 9, Kerbela (s), London.—10, Ancona (s), London; Cathay (s), Shanghai.
 CALCUTTA.—May 9, Manora (s), London.—11, Hesperia (s), Liverpool.—12, Hydaspes (s), London.
 MADRAS.—May 10, Hydaspes (s), London.—12, India (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 7, Kangra (s), Bombay; Armenia (s), Calcutta; Kirby Hall (s), Bombay.—12, Malwa (s), Bombay; Navarino (s), Calcutta.
 BOMBAY.—May 7, Huzura (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, May 19; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, May 26; from Brindisi, May 30.

For Madras: Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and two infants.

For Bombay: Mr. G. Garnett, Mr. W. H. Simpson, Mr. F. W. Forsyth, Mr. A. C. Thomson, Mr. Walker. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Pleydell Bouveria. From Brindisi: Mr. Lewis Moore, Mr. D. S. White, Mr. A. C. C. Rodgers, Mr. Shubrick.

For Malta: Rev. W. Pousford, Superintendent Sister S. G. Browne, Mr. J. J. Munro.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Wilder, Mr. T. Hunter, Mr. Millar, Dr. J. Hasard.

For Colombo: Master-Gunner Rouse, Mrs. Rouse and two children.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, May 26; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 2; from Brindisi, June 6.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. H. O. Walling, Mr. W. Woodward, Capt. Barlow, Major Fell, Mr. A. Andrews. From Venice: Mr. Johnstone.

For Malta: Rear-Admiral Gordon Douglas.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, June 2; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 9; from Brindisi, June 13.

For Bombay: Mr. J. W. Moulton, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson and infant. From Venice: Mr. J. W. Edgar. From Brindisi: Mr. E. A. Neville, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Mr. A. F. Brown, Mr. A. F. Tytler.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, June 9; s.s. *Siam*, from Venice, June 16; from Brindisi, June 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. H. Gahan, Mr. F. Gahan, Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Mr. A. Davidson, Colonel B. Brooke, Surgeon-Major Oldham, Capt. Legh. From Trieste: Mr. and Mrs. Nice, Capt. F. W. Watkins, Mr. J. G. Russell.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, June 16; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, June 23; from Brindisi, June 27.

For Bombay: Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. D. B. Horns, Mr. C. W. Odling. From Brindisi: Colonel W. H. Wilson, Mr. C. W. Birch, Mr. R. D. Proudfoot.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail May 26.

For Colombo: Mrs. Mooyaart Dennison.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail May 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. C. Petre, Mrs. Dempster and infant, Mrs. E. Smyth, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fagan, Mrs. Borradaile, Miss Borradaile, Major St. Paul.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail May 30.

For Bombay: Capt. Shaw, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Soralijs and family, Mrs. Thomson.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Ranald*, left Malta for London, May 6.

From Madras: Mr. McPhail.

From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Neate, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Douglas Pease, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. J. Norcott d'Esterre.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, passed Gibraltar for London, May 8.

From Calcutta: Miss Philips, Mrs. Cumberland, two children and ayah, Mrs. Cranshaw and three children, Capt. W. Lane, Mr. W. Wallace, Mr. W. C. Turnbull.

From Madras: Miss Pratt, Mrs. P. A. Cole, Mrs. E. Macdougall and child.

From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, two Misses Smith and maid Mr. T. Nelson Firth R.N., Colonel J. Morgan, Major Parsons.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, left Liverpool, May 14.

For Colombo: Mr. A. H. Roe, Mr. A. T. Karslake, Mr. and Mrs. G. Anderson.

For Madras: Mr. Longman.

For Calcutta: Mr. Clench, Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Mr. Jas. H. Ferguson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. F. Speck, April 25.

From London: Capt. Gardner, Major Gordon, Capt. Patterson, Miss Hall, Capt. Couper Couper, Sub-Lieut. Thomson, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Fane, Lieut. Kinnion, Major Shepherd, Surgeon James, Mr. Pask, Miss Fairfield, Sub-Lieut. Johnson, Schoolmaster Rigney, Mrs. Rigney and two children, Quartermaster-Sergeant Cook, Mrs. Cook and four children, Sergeant and Mrs. Hawkes, Mr. Baron, Mr. Robb, Capt. Boisragon, Sub-Lieut. Ducat, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. M. Berg, Mr. R. Chadderton.

From Malta: Mr. R. E. Foley.

From Suez: Lieut. MacGeorge, Mr. Paul Rouge.

From Venice: Capt. and Mrs. Wilmot.

From Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel Rivaz, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Dr. Maconochie, Miss Cotes, Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Mr. G. Cramp, Mr. P. Hordim, Mr. Bullen-Smith, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. and Miss Wall.

From Aden: Mr. Atherton, Mrs. Atherton and three children, Private G. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, two children and two infants, Mr. G. Fernandez.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. Shallar, May 7.

From Colombo: Miss Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. White.

From Suez: Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Sandwith and infant.

From Bombay: General Murray, Mr. Fowler, Sisters Winefred and Catherine, Mr. Morse, Miss Cooke, Mr. Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. Witts and two children, Miss Burgess, Mrs. Chambers and family, Mr. A. Beale, Mr. Ranson, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Broadmann, Mr. Hennessey.

From Malta: Mrs. Cook, Mr. Warr, Captain Shewell, Mr. Verschoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Sprowl and two infants.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. Loggin, May 8.

From Calcutta: Mr. Myhill, Sir Rivers and Lady Thompson, four Misses Thompson, Rev. and Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. W. and Mrs. Cheetham, Mr. Innes, Mr. T. S. Macrae, Mrs. Gracey and child, Mr. Peter Swan, Mrs. F. Taylor, Mr. Clark, Mr. Farthing, Mr. Scoble, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Willson, two Misses Argles, Mr. W. Johnstone, Mr. W. R. Kemp, Rev. J. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. H. Amandt, Mr. S. H. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Higley, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Nairne, Colonel and Mrs. Wilkinson.

From Madras: Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Wedderburn, child and infant, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mrs. Overbury, Miss Grant, Miss Heaven, Mrs. S. Moss, Mr. J. B. Johnstone, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. Kurnon, Surgeon-Major North.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, left Bombay, April 29.

For London: Colonel and Mrs. Moore and child, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. V. Smith and child, Major Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. F. Carruthers, Mr. F. F. Sheaf, Mrs. Vansittart, Mr. Burjorjee Manekjee, Mrs. Nicholson.

For Brindisi: Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Colonel Gordon Young, Mr. J. L. Tickell, Mr. W. B. McLennan, Mr. Hassfield, Capt. C. H. Morris, Mr. W. H. Grimley.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. G. Knox, Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, Mrs. Shand, child and infant, Major MacGeorge, Mrs. A. S. Neillo, Mr. F. Beddy, Mr. G. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. Benn and two children, H.H. the Maharaja Holkar, General Balmukand, Mr. Shamrow Narayan, Mr. Krishnarow, Mr. Baijnath, Sir Lepel Griffin, Dr. Caldecott, Capt. and Mrs. Franks and two children, Major and Mrs. Kingscote, Mr. and Mrs. Dane and two infants, Mr. H. W. Jones, Hon. Justice Handley, Mrs. Ashby, Colonel Goodfellow, H.H. the Row of Cutch, H.H.'s brother and suite, Colonel Benson, Mr. F. A. Lodge, Mr. T. W. Palmer.

For Venice: Mr. H. S. Barnes, Colonel and Mrs. Law, Mrs. Ridsdale, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Pole.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smyth.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. Atkinson, from London, May 12.

For Bombay: Capt. F. Beaufort, Mr. H. Henrichs, Mr. N. Hall, Veterinary Surgeon Mitchell, Lieut. Stewart, Mr. J. H. Kicano.

For London: Mr. T. R. Whitley.

For Malta: Fleet Paymaster Shanks, R.N., Sergeant-Instructor Wakefield, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Grimsdale, Mrs. Vickery, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. R. Savage.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, sailing on May 6.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, Sir W. Wedderburn, Judge El Medini, Mrs. F. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Turgott, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett and two infants, Miss Williams, Mrs. G. W. Lindsley, child and infant, Mr. M. G. Brooke, Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Best, Mr. R. A. Way, Mr. G. N. Taylor, H.H. the Thakore of Morvi, Mr. S. Seton Smith, Mr. F. Wyer, Miss Gilbert, Miss Brooke, Colonel Wodehouse, Colonel and Mrs. Cantor and four children, Miss Cantor, H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Limree and four followers, Mrs. Norrie Mitchell and three children, Major and Mrs. Brackenbury, Mrs. Kilvert, Mrs. McMillan and child, Mr. W. C. McGregor, Mr. Kawasjee Temuljee, Mr. C. Hawkins and Sirdar Diler Jung, Mrs. Boorman, child and infant Mr. and Mrs. F. Whitham.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 95½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½	to	100½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	107	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	207	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr.ct.	Rs. 740
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	640
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	800
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	225
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	400
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	100
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	140
Colaba ...	1,880	50	580
Shollers Ginning ...	all	12	110
East India ...	1,000	150	1,310
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,250
French ...	all	80	603
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangam ...	450	45	860
Mercantile ...	125	7½	99
Motussil Co. ...	400	55	405
Munmar M. ...	all	40	230
New Berar ...	500	60	550
New Indian ...	125	0	102½
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	380
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,205
Sind ...	750	75	490
Volkart ...	500	45	575

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	325
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	525
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	110
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Shownagur Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	820
Central India ...	500	35	765
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	615
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,030
Empress Co. ...	all	25	625
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	585
Golam Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	155
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	720
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	00	650
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	770
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	420
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,235
James Greaves ...	500	25	540
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,035
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	810
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	20	725
Leopold ...	100	5	128
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,625
Mahaluxmes ...	1,000	—	480
Mamockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,210
Mazagon ...	250	9	170
Morari Goudaldas ...	1,000	50	1,300
Nalgam ...	100	—	80
National ...	1,000	40	380
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	785
Oriental ...	625	15	505
Parell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	6½	125
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	75
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,180
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	605
Southern India ...	500	20	280
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	235
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	475
Western India ...	1,000	50	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	—	350
Do. do. 65-7-3	—	do.	90
Do. do. 1-18-1	—	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	830
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	380

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	225
Bombay Ice Co. ...	800	112
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,525
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	40
Karrachee Laning and Shipping ...	500	240

Kemp & Co. ...	175	335
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,030	1,750
Trascher and Co. ...	all	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	all	185

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	335

CALCUTTA.—April 25.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	95 13 to 95 14
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	99 4 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	103 0 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	100 0 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	— to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1873 (1898) ...	99 12 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 12 to	—
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	94 4 to	94 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	135 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	860 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	225	150 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussorie ...	100	108 to 110
National of India ...	£12½	112 to —
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	68 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,550 to 1,550
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	9½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	6½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	280 to 285
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	53 to 54
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	56 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	60 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	100 to 102
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	100 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	26 to 27
Equitable Coal ...	250	125 to 130
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	8 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	202 to —
Gourepore ...	100	70 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to 86
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	66 to 67
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	96 to 97
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	94 to 95
Landing and Shipping ...	100	105 to 110
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	295 to —
Murre Brewery ...	100	135 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	112 to 115
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	60 to 65
New Beerbroom Coal ...	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	45 to —
Raneerunge Coal Association ...	100	47 to —
Riverside Press ...	90	30 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	40 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	30 to 31
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	61 to 62

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terat (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amluckie ...	100
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terat (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhuhsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogram ...	10
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100
Gond Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob (Assam) ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	80 to —
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	85 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	89 to —
Indian Terat ...	500	455 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	14 to 15
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	35 to 36
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	7 to 8
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	70 to —
Kurseong and Terat ...	—	— to —
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Syhat) ...	100	30 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	37 to 38
Loobah ...	100	96 to 97
Lower Assam ...	£7½	20 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	5 to 6
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholo Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	25 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	46 to 47
Puttareah (Syhat) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	66 to 68
Singel (Darjiling) ...	100	34 to 36
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 21
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	99 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	109 to 103
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—May 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	90 to 100½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	102½ to 102½
4 Do. October 10, 1883 ...	102½ to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	105 to 107
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	103 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	107 to 109
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	109 to 114
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	118 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	108 to 110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to	8
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to	4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to	167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	22½ to	23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	23 to	25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less i)	—	24½ to	25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c.	—	117 to	119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c.	100	150 to	152
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	129 to	131
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121 to	123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to	116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126 to	128
Rohilkund and Kumson, gua. 4 p.c.	100	101 to	103
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23 to	24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953	5	24 to	24½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to	129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	106 to	108
Do. do. ...	5	— to	—
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	110 to	112
Do. Do. Do.	85	— to	—
West of India Port., Ld.	20	20 to	20½

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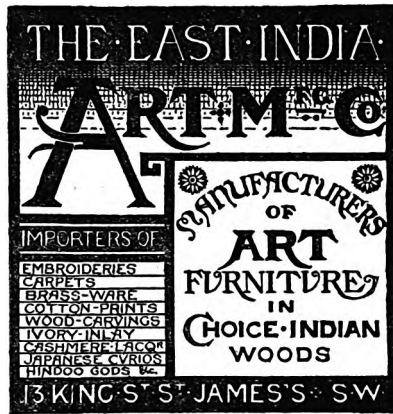
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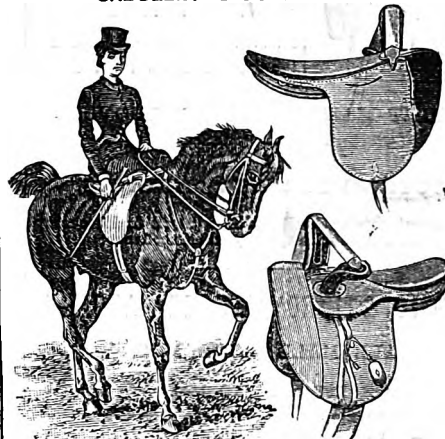
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it... there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

... The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenaeum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophecy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

... The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review*.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 6th May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 4th May; and from Calcutta to the 3rd May.

THE mails from London of April 15 arrived at Bombay May 2.

THE only recent news received regarding the Ghilzai rebellion is that the heads of several of the slain Hotaks have arrived at Kandahar.

DETAILS of the defeat of the Ghilzais a week or two ago near Mukur have come to hand. From Cabul, Ghulam Hyder Orakzai has sent a dispatch to the Ameer giving the desired confirmation of the current report. The engagement, it appears, lasted from daybreak till ten o'clock in the morning, when the Hotaks were driven up the Mukir hill, on the slopes of which they had apparently made a stand.

COLONEL ATAULLAH KHAN, our Envoy in Afghanistan, who has been halting at Peshawur on private affairs, starts immediately for Cabul. Travellers from Kandahar report that the Governor of that city is receiving practical proof of the defeat of the Hotak Ghilzais near Maruf in the shape of the heads of some score of Ghilzai dead.

ACCORDING to present arrangements the military police in Upper Burma will be raised to 17,000 Natives of India and 6,000 Burmese, who will gradually replace the military.

It is hoped that, eventually, a police force of 20,000, composed equally of Indians and Burmese, will suffice both for the Upper and the Lower Province.

THE news that the dreaded disease, known as Kumri, has made terrible ravages among the Cavalry horses in Upper Burma, and this in the dry weather, too, has caused considerable consternation.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission have proceeded to Simla to examine the heads of Departments there, and to compile the evidence they have hitherto been hearing. They then proceed to Bombay and Madras.

SIR A. CROFT, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, has been placed on special duty at Simla to compile a general review of the existing state of education in India.

THE Finance Committee is reported to have recommended very substantial reductions in the Simla allowances. Before leaving Calcutta for that place the Committee informed the several Government Secretariats that while their allowances would not be interfered with during the present season final orders would be passed before the officers returned to Calcutta in November next.

COLONEL BANNERMAN, Political Agent at Gwalior, acts for Sir Lepel Griffin as Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

A CYCLONE has swept over Rangoon, doing immense damage to property on land and sea.

A GIRDER of the Kistnah Bridge, on the Koregaon-Miraj section, has been blown down, killing six coolies.

The Poona police have discovered the existence of a gang of burglars among the Dublin Fusiliers, several of whom have been arrested.

AMIRAL RICHARDS intends being at Colombo with the *Bacchante* and other war-vessels on the East-India Station

on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, when a naval review on a small scale will in all probability take place.

THE HON. THE MAHARAJAH OF DURGHA will present a handsome casket to the Queen, containing a letter of congratulation on Her Majesty having attained the Jubilee year of her reign. The Maharaja has also subscribed Rs. 50,000 towards the Imperial Institute and £5,000 towards the testimonial to the Prince of Wales.

THE MAHARAJAH of BHUTPUR sends a deputation to England to represent his State at the Jubilee celebration.

THE Freemasons of the Punjab are preparing an illuminated "address of loyalty" for presentation to the Queen. It will be forwarded in time for the celebration of the Jubilee at home.

MR. PAYNE, the gentleman who has undertaken the management and supervision of the Amir's workshops, arrived safely at Kabul some time ago. He has taken up with him some Chinese workmen.

THE latest estimate of the profits likely to be realised by the Ceylon Government from the Pearl Fishery is Rs. 4,00,000, which will most probably be sufficient to prevent the anticipated deficit in the revenue.

MR. A. D. CAREY, of whose adventurous travels in Northern Tibet and Chinese Turkistan some notice was taken a few weeks back has again been heard of. His safe arrival at Leh from Yarkand is reported.

MR. JAMES WALKER, President of the Simla Municipality has sent in his resignation of that appointment owing to his departure for England on furlough. Mr. Walker, who is also the Commandant of the 2nd Punjab (or Simla) Volunteer Rifles, will, during his absence, be succeeded by a military officer. Mr. E. V. S. Cullin succeeds Mr. Walker as President of the Municipality.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation are delegating Captain Morland, the Chairman of the Commissioners, to proceed to England to present the Jubilee Address to the Queen. Some members opposed the step, on the ground that the Address was virtually placed at the foot of the Throne when presented to Lord Reay on the occasion of the Jubilee Celebration in India.

MADRAS clings to the plan of a second Jubilee Celebration on the 20th of June. The original Jubilee Committee, or what is now left of it, has decided to open the new Town Hall on that day, and to "keep it up" with various festivities.

THE Austro-Hungarian Consul at Bombay has been raised to the rank of Consul-General, with powers extending over all the Austro-Hungarian Consulates in British India, Aden, Ceylon, and Burma.

PUBLIC meetings and entertainments have been held in various parts of the Presidency in honour of Sir William Wedderburn, who is retiring from the Bombay Civil Service.

AN influentially signed memorial has been presented to the Governor of Bombay, protesting against the appointment of a civilian to act for the Chief Presidency Magistrate during his absence on leave.

COLONEL BOWEN, Secretary to the Mysore Government, Public Works Department, is to have his service in the Mysore State extended four years.

MAJOR KENSINGTON, who has returned to India, will be Colonel Bowen's Assistant.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust of Karachi have decided to represent to Government the desirability of constructing two lines of railway, one from the town of Bhawalpore, on the Indus Valley Railway, along the left bank of the Sutlej, to a point on the Rewari-

Ferozepore line, and the [other from Hyderabad, through Omerkote and Southern Rajpootana, to the town of Pachpadra, in the Jodhpur State. The latter line will bring the trade of Delhi and Agra by more than 100 miles shorter route to the sea, and the general opinion is that it will pay handsomely.

It is understood that Sir W. W. Hunter has retired from the Indian Service, so far as service in India is concerned. But there is a rumour, which may be confirmed, that he will represent India at the Conference now sitting in London about Imperial Federation.

COLONEL PEMBERTON has been appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, in the place of the late General Hancock, and Colonel L. Conway-Gordon succeeds Colonel Pemberton as Director-General of State Railways.

COLONEL STEDMAN, the newly-appointed Inspector-General of Military Police in Burma, has proceeded to Simla to receive instructions before starting to take up his appointment. Captain Graves, of the 26th P.I., District Superintendent of Police at Port Blair, has been appointed Second-in-Command under Colonel Stedman.

MR. C. H. HILL, barrister-at-law and Public Prosecutor, Allahabad, acts as a Judge of the High Court when Mr. Justice Straight goes on leave this month.

AN important Government resolution has been published, giving particulars of the agreement between the Government and Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, for the conveyance of pilgrims to Mecca. Under the new arrangement tickets will be issued to pilgrims at all the principal Mahomedan centres, and on arrival in Bombay they will be taken charge of by the tourist firm; they will be protected from being plundered by touts, and the control of Government will be strengthened.

As there are no measures of importance pending, the Viceregal Legislative Council is not likely to begin its labours during the current Simla season until about the end of May.

Notes of the Week.

THE latest news from India is neither sensational nor alarming. The *Times* Correspondent contents himself with the brief telegram which we reproduce, but which invites little comment. Until the full and final report of the Public Service Commission is published it seems of little interest or moment to telegraph the views of individual witnesses. There is not likely to be unanimity of opinion amongst men of different interests and idiosyncracies, and when the report is published it may be doubted whether it will have the influence anticipated for it in some quarters of bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the vexed questions which the Commission was formed for the purpose of inquiring into.

It would appear that the Simla exodus ghost has not yet been laid. One Anglo-Indian journal pretends to give a sort of *precis* of a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, in which the former state that "they are not specially attached to Simla or any hill station." Being, like Mr. Toots, of this indifferent nature they "however consider that if the Supreme Government are to be located in the plains during the hot season, Calcutta is not a suitable location. In such an event they think that a new situation such as Poona should be selected."

It need not be said that the enlightened opinion of Calcutta is opposed to this suggestion, and that the enlightened opinion of Bombay highly approves of it. But, according to this despatch, it is suggested that the permanent location of the Supreme Government in the plains might deter statesmen of the first rank from accepting the

post of Viceroy. This is a very ancient objection, and it is strange that no newer argument has been discovered in the despatch by the journalist in possession of its contents. But even this has caused the *Times* Correspondent to wire home that the information is considered unreliable and untrustworthy. The Indian papers to hand by the mail which did not get the first insight into the despatch say the same!

IN the meantime, however, we are told that inquiries are being made of the Native chiefs, through whose territory the proposed Simla railway will run, to ascertain what would be the probable outlay required for the land needed for the line, and the Government are said to be willing to hand over the undertaking to a private company. This may be unreliable and untrustworthy too, but, as a fact, the Viceroy and the Departmental heads, with their staff, are at Simla, and that the erection and completion of public offices there still continues. Would it not save much trouble and indignation-writing if it were announced "on authority" that the fixed locality for the Viceroy and his Council during the hot season was to be Simla? The evil passions of Calcutta might in time be calmed down, and the aspirations of Bombay and Poona modified.

MAZAR ALI, the murderer of Major Neill, was executed on April 29 at Agar, in presence of the whole regiment, the sentence of death having been confirmed by Sir Lepel Griffin, the plea of insanity set up having been rejected after careful inquiry and consideration. However painful the duty of confirming a sentence of death may be to a revising official, Sir Lepel Griffin did wisely in acting with boldness and decision. Mazar Ali said that "he was inspired by Heaven to kill the sahib." It may be in the recollection of some Anglo-Indians that this was exactly the plea raised by the murderer of Mr. Justice Norman at Calcutta, but it did not avail with Sir George Campbell, who was then Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

LORD BYRON wrote of his wife, who, having doubts of his sanity, sent a couple of doctors to examine him, that "she first considered he was mad, then came to the conclusion he was only bad." The *Pioneer* has come to the conclusion that the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh is mad. Private information from England has, it states, confirmed this view. But it allows that there is considerable method in his madness, and adds that his conduct lately, his sudden abjuration of religion, loyalty, and friends, show that there is a weak side to the Oriental character whose development is not always due to ill-treatment, and that his vagaries may, in a sense, be useful and instructive as a guide to the Government in dealing with conquered princes hereafter.

BUT it is not likely that history—such history as he was concerned in—will repeat itself. We have more than once in these columns touched upon this matter, and our Allahabad contemporary, whilst referring to the alarmists who would make capital out of Dhuleep Singh's disaffection, almost reiterates our own words:—"The object (of the agitators) is to excite uneasiness in India itself, and particularly among the Sikhs in the Punjab, but Russian diplomatists should by this time have learned that the apostasy of Dhuleep Singh made his name a worthless one to conjure with years ago, and his modified recantation of Christianity has had no effect upon his countrymen. He may in a half-demented way parade himself through Russia as a rebel against England, but this certainly will not win over one adherent to his cause among the Sikhs. Their contempt which his past life excited in their minds may be softened by pity for his present folly, the outcome of his mental derangement, but that will be the limit of their interest in himself and his actions."

It is satisfactory to find English officials on their retirement from the scene of their labours in India leaving that country carrying away with them the affection and esteem of the Natives. One of the vernacular papers thus notices the departure of Sir W. W. Hunter:—

Dr. Hunter is shortly to sever his connection, as a public servant, with this country. The whole of India will be very sorry to

hear of the retirement of one who has laid it under very deep obligations. He supported, heart and soul, the policy of Lord Ripon and his labours in connection with the *Imperial Gazetteer* and the Education Commission were very commendable. We shall sadly feel Dr. Hunter's loss. Poor Hindustan! Such a man can only get into the India Council if her stars are in the ascendant.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S virtues are chronicled in a more poetic form. A special Hindustani song was sung at a meeting in Bombay, convened to bid farewell, and the following is a translation of the poet's graceful verse:—

Of noble mind and great is Wedderburn!
Unfortunate this land in losing him,
Than whom no warmer friend she yet hath seen
Or e'er shall see. In temper mild, but just,
Kind to the poor—his virtuous deeds
With wonder fill us.

Exalted sir,
In your great country's councils may you still
Keep up your life's good work; and find your meed
In the approving eye of our good Queen!
Such is the fervent prayer your humble friends
Offer with grateful hearts at Heaven's throne.

THE House of Lords sat for a short time on Saturday when the Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill and the East India Stock Conversion Bill were passed through all their stages.

ANGLO-INDIANS will be glad to learn that a second series of "Distinguished Anglo-Indians" is in preparation, including, with a sketch of Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., extracts from the Surgeon-General's Diaries while on his travels with the Royal Princes in India. As the author would like to have some brief sketches or notices of various Anglo-Indians who received orders or other marks of distinction, he would feel obliged by any notes being sent him, to the care of the publishers, Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

The most important witness examined by the Committee of the Public Service Commission at Simla last week was Mr. Westland, acting Financial Secretary to the Government. He gave it as his opinion that the higher appointments in the Financial Department should, as a rule, be reserved for covenanted civilians, other persons being admitted only for exceptional merit. He thought this necessary to keep up the *status* and efficiency of the department. It was also advisable to pass some civilians through the department for training. He considered the present system of recruiting as bad as it could be. Better men could be got from England than in India. There were some of the higher appointments which Natives might hold, but not many, as they would not take responsibility upon themselves. He knew three Natives in the superior grades, one of whom was absolutely useless, while another was as good as a European.

Last Monday the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal unveiled a portrait of Sir Rivers Thompson in the Calcutta Town-hall, in presence of a large assembly. Mr. Turner, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in opening the proceedings, described Sir R. Thompson as a true Englishman who for long years had steadfastly responded to the calls of duty, and without fear or favour had persistently done what he believed to be right. Sir S. Bayley then spoke. He said his acquaintance with and admiration of Sir R. Thompson had commenced when they were boys together at Eton. In subsequent years he had lost none of his admiration for Sir R. Thompson's untiring pluck, patience, unswerving loyalty, high sense of duty, and conscientious performance of what he thought right. The Maharajah Norendro Krishna, on behalf of the Native community, also rendered a warm tribute of praise to the late Lieutenant-Governor. The portrait is by Mr. Archer, R.S.A.

It is understood that the summary of the Indian Government's despatch on the Simla question lately published in some local newspapers was very inaccurate and untrustworthy.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MAY 22.

Mr. Hildebrand, Superintendent of the Shan States, telegraphs that a letter has been received from Mr. Scott, his assistant, who is at Mone, announcing that the Limbin Prince and his personal

followers have surrendered, and that some important Shan chiefs of Mone and Maukine have also submitted. Mr. Scott will proceed to Fort Stedman, accompanied by the Limbin Prince.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

DEFENCE OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—in the *Century Magazine* for this month (p. 131) you will find an excellent illustration of the danger of neglecting a few miles of strategical railway. While the Indian Government has been directly (or indirectly through English speculators) expending millions upon millions on what are called profitable railways, it has refused to make a railway from Jubulpore to Nagpoor, on which not only all the other railways, but the existence of the Empire itself, may depend.

I have founded my arguments on the opinion of our best General, Viscount Wolseley. If the British nation should wish for further evidence, let it send a mission across the Atlantic to General Rosecranz, who, after an interval of twenty-four years, has narrated his difficulties in the campaign for Chattanooga. The General is said to have had a copy of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* under his pillow during the difficult manœuvres which he devised.

How comparatively easy the General's march on Chattanooga would have been if there had been a rail from Louisville to Knoxville! The break of a few miles between London in Kentucky and Barboursville must have cost the lives of thousands of soldiers and of millions of money.

So with the break between Jubulpore and Nagpoor; the whole of the Nerbudda Valley, rich in cotton and wheat, may be swept by an enemy because we have no means of rapidly conveying our soldiers from Kamptee northwards.

A few months ago an experiment was made to send a small body of cavalry in light marching order from Kamptee to Jubulpore. It was hoped that the march would be a very rapid one, but but compare it with transit by railway.

Your obedient servant,

May 17th.

T.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE.—At a meeting of the North Kensington Conservative Association held on the 16th inst., Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., referring to certain rumours in respect of the alleged resignation of his seat for North Kensington, said that it was perfectly true he was compelled a short time ago to go to India in search of health, and he was happy to say he had found it. But while in India he had not forgotten what were his duties as an English member of Parliament, and had lost no opportunity of endeavouring to find out what could be done for improving and developing the trade of this country. While in India he looked most closely into this great subject, and now come to the conclusion that there could be no means more effectual for the improvement of the position of England as a commercial country than to open up to home trade with India and the loyal Colonies of the Queen. Upon the invitation of the Prince of Wales he had accepted the honorary secretaryship of the Imperial Institute, and that was the circumstance which had been twisted by their friends the enemy into his acceptance of an Indian appointment which would involve the resignation of his seat. There was no truth whatever in such a rumour, and if it were true, he might assure his constituents that they would not hear of it for the first time through the columns of a newspaper. Sir Roper Lethbridge then delivered an address upon the political situation.

INDIAN RIVER SCENES.—"A Christian," writing to a Calcutta paper under date the 8th, says:—"Yesterday I happened to be an unfortunate observer of what I considered to be a most unnatural treatment of a corpse in the port of Chandbali. I was on board one of the steamers which regularly ply to this place. At about noon I observed an old woman, aged between forty-five and fifty years, labouring hard to drag a corpse by the legs, a distance of about thirty or forty yards across the Strand Road, to commit it to the river. On inquiring from by-standers I ascertained that the woman was the mother of the dead; and as she could get no help whatever to remove the body she was obliged to subject it to this unnatural treatment. The matter, I believe, was reported to the police, but no steps were taken to remove the body, and as the tide receded at 6 P.M. the body was left high and dry, a most horrible sight for one with human feelings."

THE steamer *Caldera* and the British India steamer *Goorkha* have been in collision in the Red Sea. The former vessel sank. The latter vessel has put into Suakim badly damaged below the water-line and cannot proceed. The crew of the *Caldera* was landed at Suakim. The *Caldera* was an iron screw steamer of 2,117 gross tons, built at Dumbarton in 1868, owned by Messrs. F. Stumore and Co., London, and was homeward bound from Pondicherry to Marseilles. The *Goorkha* is outward bound from London for Calcutta.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

AFFAIRS IN BHAMO.

(*Pioneer.*)

In no part of Upper Burma is the success we have obtained more marked than in Bhamo. The whole of the arrangements there reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Burgess and Major Adamson, the Civil Officers. After the attack on the stockade and the murder of a British non-commissioned officer in the Chinese quarter last December strong measures were taken. The quarter was searched for arms, and one Chinese headman was fined Rs. 3,000 for having guns and ammunition hidden in his house. The Chinese on this closed their shops; two days afterwards a pork-vendor complained that his stock had been seized by the orders of the Chinese. The ringleader this time was brought up for theft and punished as a common thief, and the Bhamo Chinese difficulty was over. The next day the Chinese reopened their shops and have been doing a flourishing trade since. The Shans in the town are daily increasing in numbers, some 200 families having had quarters allotted to them in the past few months. The trade with China is rapidly increasing, and the Ka-chins who were formerly hostile to the Burmese are friendly to us and largely employed on public works. Danger is always to be feared by the assembling of outlaws and blackguards from both China and Burma in the Ka-Chin hills, where they are at all times on the look-out for opportunities to burn and plunder. But as the Ka-Chins get more civilised and friendly to us this danger will be minimised, and they will cease to be the victims of any plausible scoundrel pretending to be working for either the Chinese Government or some Burman prince. The appointment to Bhamo of Mr. Baber and Mr. Warry, officers well acquainted with the Chinese and their ways, is also a guarantee that the frontier policy will be a sound and consistent one.

GAOL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

Reports of Indian gaol administration are often as noteworthy for the information which they exclude as for that which is contained in them. One might, for instance, read through the year's record of an Indian gaol without meeting with a specific reminder of the practice of making prisoners sleep in association. This feature of the internal economy will seem especially reprehensible to any one acquainted with the system followed in English gaols, in which all prisoners sleep and most of them work in their own cells, the leading principle acted on being that association and inter-communication of criminals lead to increased demoralization, and are preventive of any deterrent or reformatory effect which prison discipline might otherwise have. In Indian gaols the number of convicts who sleep in one room varies from 30 to 100, and they are often at night subject only to the supervision of one or two fellow convicts placed in authority. Putting aside worse results, the practice of sleeping in association greatly lessens the unpleasantness of prison life, and interferes with, if it does not altogether destroy, its deterrent effect on hardened criminals. As long as "habituals" can hold converse each day with kindred spirits, prison life is shorn of much of the monotony which renders it hateful to men, accustomed, when free, to a life of constant criminal excitement. Habitual criminals are not fond of their own company. If the question be asked, why does not Government insist on the adoption of a measure so obviously necessary as the provision of separate sleeping accommodation in all prisons, the answer is that the measure would be expensive. In association the usual allowance per convict is 36 superficial feet; a sleeping cell could not be of smaller dimensions than would give a superficial area of 70 feet. Another special feature of Indian gaol management which somewhat staggers a visitor is the extent to which convicts are employed as gaol officers, and entrusted with the enforcement of discipline among their fellow-convicts. Inside an Indian gaol a paid subordinate official is seldom seen. Convict warders supervise labour, enforce discipline, and report convicts for punishment. To set a thief to catch a thief is a process familiar to the police all the world over; but to set a thief to guard a thief in gaol, and to discipline him with reformatory effect, is a measure neither generally acknowledged to be sound nor generally acted on in civilised countries. The employment of prisoners in the control of other prisoners, in positions of trust, or in the enforcement of discipline, is in England prohibited by law, because having been tried, it has been found to be productive of serious evils. Why, then, is it allowed in India? The answer must be because it saves expense. Gaol establishments used to be underpaid, and were therefore untrustworthy. By using convict officers a reduction in the number of paid subordinates is made, and the utilisation of a portion of the money thus saved in raising the emoluments of those retained became possible. For this reason—and we believe for this reason only—the measure has been generally introduced. That the system is wrong and should be prohibited we are convinced. At the Prison Conference held at Calcutta in 1877, the Bombay and Oudh representatives condemned it and exposed its evils. They were over-ruled, but

their arguments were not grappled with. It was contended that the system was economical, and that it was valuable for its reformatory effect on convicts promoted to be convict officers. That it is economical in a certain sense is not disputed, but is not any economy false which blurs the line between the criminal and the honest man? The reformatory effect of service as a convict officer has been too easily assumed. Probably carefully instituted inquiries would dissipate the strength of this argument.

MORUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL.

(*Hindu Patriot.*)

It is gratifying to note the tone of approval with which some district officers have reviewed the work of the Municipal bodies. The Commissioner of Burdwan reports "that the elective system has on the whole worked well. Many members of the Municipal committees took a lively interest in their work, and the committees, as a body, fully appreciate the responsibilities they have taken upon themselves." In the 24-Pergunnahs the Magistrate remarks "that on the whole the new Commissioners appear to me to have done their work well. Meetings are well attended, and are held more regularly than formerly, and the items of business are freely and often very warmly discussed." We could have multiplied these extracts, but we refrain from doing so. Those we have given above suffice to show that notwithstanding the various drawbacks under which the Municipal bodies have to work, they fully realise their position, and are doing a great deal of good within their local limits. Frequent complaints are made by the district officers of the "oratorical exhibitions" of the Commissioners, the consequent loss of time, waste of energy, and obstruction to work. We have heard so often of these complaints, in season and out of season, that we do not attach much importance to them. A little consideration will show that these complaints arise more from an impatience of the popular assertion of Municipal authority than from any valid grounds. To work in the dark in silence is not an attribute of popular Government. That suits the bureaucratic administration, and not the Municipal government under the present basis. It is in the nature of things that there should be warm discussions over Municipal affairs. It is impossible that all members should be of the same opinion. Difference of opinion necessitates discussion, and the length of discussion cannot always be calculated with exactitude. It is the duty of the Chairman to exercise his authority to put a stop to a speech when any irrelevant matter is introduced in it, but beyond that he would be exceeding his power if he attempted to silence a speaker. "Oratorical exhibition" is an inseparable condition of self-government, and to put a stop to it is to stifle popular government. It was the practice in the Athenian Assembly to measure a speech by the water-clock, but a device like that at the present day will be laughed to scorn. The good sense of the speakers themselves in our Municipal bodies will teach them to suit their words to the exigencies of the occasion.

ORGANISATION OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Military men in this country seem to be daily more struck, the more they give the subject their attention, with the drawbacks attending the officering, or, more correctly speaking, the want of officering, of our Native regiments. It may be accepted as an indisputable fact, that sooner or later the soldiers composing the regiments of our Native army will be called upon to face a foe who is regarded by us as an hereditary enemy; and it is seriously believed, even by those who are in no way pessimists, that the present organisation of our Native army, and especially the conditions affecting the supply of European officers, will be likely to lead to grave disaster. When, in October last, several important changes were carried out in the re-organisation of the Native army, the question of officers was left untouched. It seems to us that in all these schemes for reorganisation and defence, we scarcely take sufficiently into account the material composing the army we expect one day to oppose us. We always speak of our long-expected enemy as "a European foe," but we wonder what proportion of troops would, at the commencement of hostilities, be composed of actual Russians of pure blood. The army of Russia, enormous as it is, is not, strictly speaking, a Russian army, any more than the troops we should set in motion to defend our frontier would be an English army. Russia has taken into her ranks large numbers of Asiatics, just as we have here in India, and at the commencement of hostilities her first line to meet the first shock would be largely composed of men drawn from the peoples of Central Asia. Against these we have to set our Native troops, and we may fairly surmise that, led even by the limited number of British officers which they possess, they will prove at least an equal match for our so-called European enemy. There is another matter which has always seemed to us to call for remark, and it is this—that, in every lecture and in every paper written on the subject of our Native regiments, it seems to be taken for granted that the Native officers are scarcely worthy of being taken into account, and cannot be in any way bettered or improved upon. They are variously described as inefficient, unintelligent, or old, and past their work. Can nothing be done to

improve the class of man who becomes a Native officer? It must be remembered that promotion is, almost entirely, if not altogether, from the ranks, and in what other army in the world would such a system answer? Then, again, they are men absolutely without prospects, and consequently devoid of ambition; and are these conditions likely to bring exceptional men to the front? The Russian army is admirably served by Asiatics of high military rank, and why should such men not be found among our ranks? English education has produced many Indian gentlemen who possess all the attributes of Englishmen; and if education can do this for them, surely some means can be found of producing a better class of Native officer than those who are every day put aside, by military writers who know them best, as men of no account.

BURMA IN 1886.

(Madras Mail.)

"The twenty-fifth annual report of the Burma Bible and Tract Society for the year 1886," which has just reached us, contains additional interest from the fact of its dealing with a period of unusual disturbance. The general tone of the reports indicates that, temporarily, the endeavours of the society to flood Burma with Christian literature were much hampered.

"I have made less use of the publications of the society this year than in any former year, partly because the Karens as a rule cannot use them, and partly because the Burmese are less inclined than formerly to read and buy Christian books. During the past year I have found the Burmese people generally sour and sullen, and in no state of mind to listen to the Gospel message."

Thus writes the Rev. Dr. Rose, of Rangoon, one of the society's veteran and most energetic members. But it was not only to the Natives of the country that the committee turned their attention. When Burma began to be flooded with troops they made every endeavour to provide the army, British and Native, with the literature it is their aim to disseminate; and two men were engaged to accompany it in the field. These efforts, however, failed; and the army went forth spiritually unprovided. It is believed that there were some zealous clergymen of varying shades of opinion at Mandalay, but the vast majority of our troops, even in the large posts along the Irrawaddy, never saw such a thing as a parson, unless it was occasionally a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, for months at a time. The Bible and Tract Society of course had nothing to do with that; but it seems a pity that if there were not sufficient clergymen to circulate beyond the contracted orbit of Mandalay, the society's books and leaflets should not have been accepted and sent round. Tommy Atkins is not, as a rule, very fond of imbibing that form of literature, but, at the time, he had nothing to read, and would have been very glad to get the tracts. Efforts were afterwards made to get papers, &c., for the hospitals, and these somewhat relieved the tedium of his experiences of Burma in 1886. The society is still hopeful, and it trusts that it may circulate a much larger number of works in the current year than it did in the past, and there is every reason to anticipate that it will.

Perhaps because he had a paucity of Missionary news to give, Dr. Rose contributes a most interesting paper on the political aspects of the situation as they existed in 1886; from a perusal of which one rises with a feeling of intense regret that it was not given to the *Times* to secure Dr. Rose as its correspondent. That broad and liberal views on subjects of general policy are compatible with sincere friendship for the Native races it affects is eminently shown by Dr. Rose; and it is men of his type that are wanted every now and then to convey information to the ignorant and impressionable masses at home on the passing circumstances of outlying portions of the Empire with which they are necessarily unacquainted. There was a good deal of nonsense talked at one time about how the disturbed condition of Lower Burma proved that, after a quarter of a century of our rule the people of that province yet pined to escape from it to, presumably, the milder mercies of a Theebaw. Dr. Rose disposes of it very shortly. "It seems to me," he says, "a better understanding of the present state of affairs, and of the cause and character of the trouble, will be gained by taking into the count several facts as factors. One in ten (at least) of the Burmans is a vagabond, not from inanity—not from feebleness of body or mind—quite the reverse. With strength and vigour, and wits as sharp needles, and with a touch of the dash and the daring, he is an 'idler' yet, *par excellence*, a 'busybody,' and 'ripe' at all seasons and burning for dacoity, on the cropping out of an occasion. Such persons do not stop to parley about the character of the Government any more than mosquitoes stop to discuss the social status of their victim's before plunging their proboscis through the epididymis for blood. The typical Burman is instinctively a marauder, a dacoit. As ducks take to the water, as bees to the clover, so Burmans take to plunder. It is to them what the 'chase' and the 'war path' are to the American Indians."

There is not only the dacoit instinct but the dacoit "caste" in Burma.

"This dah mya (dacoit) class, while not identical with the military, was nevertheless often largely incorporated into the

Royal army, specially in times of great emergency. The large numbers of soldiers who were allowed to walk away with their arms at the surrender of Mandalay were no doubt mostly professional dacoits, and they are the causes of much of the trouble in Upper Burma."

And he sums up:—

"What really is the Burmese estimate of English Rule? By the mass of the more intelligent and of the more industrious, both traders and cultivators, it is greatly preferred to Native Rule. For twenty years the Burmans have freely confessed that, under the English Government, there is, for the most part, peace, safety, and protection; with all the personal liberty compatible with law and order. Taxes are heavy, but labour is high and trade good, and the products of the soil command good prices, and the people as a rule can well afford to pay their taxes. Oppression and extortion are reduced to the minimum. There are the means, the inducements, and ample safety for amassing wealth. This could never be said under Burmese Government. Railways, tramways, roads, bridges, canals, telegraphs, postal arrangements, steamboats, steam mills, &c., &c., would never have come under Burmese rule, nor would oppression and extortion have ceased under it."

Again, Dr. Rose says there are two elements of thought and feeling that have much to do with the present abnormal amount of crime and long-continued turmoil in Lower Burma, viz., race feeling and religious feeling.

"But those who share most in the race and religious feelings are (excepting the priests) of the more intelligent and well disposed, and would be the last to engage in dacoity, or to take up arms against the English Government. They know that the English Government has been exceeding tender of Buddhism in Burma; they know, too, the folly of taking up arms against the Government. This race feeling, and this religious feeling we can appreciate; and we sympathize with men who are moved by them; they indicate Native manhood, honour, force of character. But it is my conviction that those engaged in actual dacoity have the least of these feelings, and are not at all swayed by them. I am bold to say that but for the dacoit instinct—the love and thirst for plunder in the Burmese—the race and religious feeling would hardly produce a ripple on the surface of the political waters."

That phoongyis were frequently found amongst the bands dispersed by the troops was a fact full of import for those ignorant of local circumstances, and pregnant to them of the inference that the priesthood were leading on a people determined to fight unitedly to the last for their religion. It was, of course, nothing of the sort.

"Not a few of these priests were thieves and robbers before they became priests. They shaved their heads and donned the yellow robe to escape the prison, or to save their necks. They are now following their strongest instincts, and in some cases have only returned to their former occupation. These bands, though organised and controlled largely by the priest, prey upon villages of their own race and religion. . . . The priests are no more the friends of the English Government than of Christian Missions. They have much to do with the present troubles of the country, and if heartily in favour of peace, law, and order, could do more to tranquillize the country than the military and police forces combined."

It is one of the most curious objects of speculation amongst the many that are offered him, to the Englishman who first visits Burma, how the people can extend the reverence they undoubtedly do to the wearers of the yellow robe, drawn as these may be even from the criminal classes. There is nothing to prevent a dacoit, red with the blood of his fellow-countrymen and women, shaving his head, and retiring for peace and security when the chase grows uncomfortably near, to a phoongyi kyong; and many such cases must have occurred since our occupation of Mandalay. When he thinks the pursuit has been abandoned, the ex-dacoit has simply to emerge from his umbrageous retreat, and resume his equally shady method of life. And yet, while he has on the garments characteristic of the holy fraternity, public opinion extends to him the deference borrowed from the colour of his raiment; and his clothes, like charity, are found sufficient to cover a multitude of sins. Dr. Rose closes his paper with a heavy indictment against the phoongyis, and the pertinent query, "why are the Burmese men" (all trained in the kyongs) "lazy, idle, and easily given to crime, while the women are industrious, hard-working, and fairly well disposed?" But into that it is unnecessary to follow him here. It is undoubtedly the fact that the phoongyis can, if they like, do much towards assisting in the establishment of law and order; and we can only hope now that Sir Frederick Roberts has gone out of his way to pat the chief mendicant on the back, that they will do so. Dr. Rose is confident that anarchy will soon cease; and, as usual, he appears to be supported in his view by facts.

MR. FREDERICK PINCOTT.

(Behar Herald.)

Mr. Frederick Pincott, of London, who is a well-known Oriental scholar, has written a most interesting and important letter to the *Lahore Tribune*. The writer, it is needless to say, feels a deep inter-

est in the welfare of this country, and he is prepared to do all that lies in his power to advance its prosperity. He assures us that the people of England generally, of all grades of society and of all political parties, sincerely and earnestly desire for the moral and material prosperity of India and for the good Government of this country. But the difficulty is, that they do not know the real state of things existing here. Mr. Pincott rightly holds that what is wanted in England is an accurate knowledge of facts; and that it is in the power of India alone to supply this want. In the letter under notice he seeks for information on two points. He writes:—"The first question I should like to ask is, whether it is a fact that the Police of India generally are more dreaded by the honest citizen than by the habitual criminal? Is it a fact that the police do not hesitate to resort to torture for the purpose of extorting confessions from people arrested for offences? I have been seriously informed by men I believe to be veracious, that citizens will submit in silence to be robbed by thieves rather than call in the police, from a conviction that the exactions of the police would be worse than the loss already suffered at the hands of robbers. It is not necessary to dwell at length on the exactions, cruelties, and wrongs with which I have heard the police charged; but the object of this letter is to elicit information, not to make accusations. It is clear that those who have suffered must know what they and their friends have undergone; and many who may not have suffered themselves must be aware of the truth or falsity of the statements." The second point on which Mr. Pincott seeks for information is the existence or non-existence of bribery in India. He is informed that bribery is widely prevalent in the land in the shape of certain customary and other offerings, made by subordinates to their superiors, and by citizens to the officials residing among them. Mr. Pincott thus concludes his letter:—"It is not impossible that some people, who may know the truth regarding the two questions I have asked, may be disinclined to print and openly authenticate their statements. For the benefit of such timid ones I append my address, so that they may send privately what they are disinclined to make public. Should anyone avail himself of this means, he can write in English, Urdu, Hindi, or Punjabi, as he pleases. It is, however, essential that, to make any communication useful, every alleged instance of wrong must be accompanied by the date of its occurrence, the name of the place where it occurred, and the names of the people said to be concerned in it. Such information will give a solid basis for action." We hope our subscribers, readers, and friends, will respond to Mr. Pincott's invitation. His address is 25, Wilson-road, Camberwell, London.

HINDU LAW AND ENGLISH PENALTIES.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Now that the champions of orthodoxy in all directions are tremblingly admitting that it may seem a harsh, and must therefore be an impolitic thing to send a woman to gaol because she will not live with a man whom she never consented to marry, it may be worth while to call attention to a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta, in which the course that our neighbours are beginning to recognize would be cruel, and might cause scandal is represented as being opposed to law as well as to the sentiment of a reasonably enlightened public. We do not put forward the appeal of Gatharam Mistree v. Moobita Kochin, which was heard by Justices Markby and Mitter in 1875 as anything in the nature of a revelation. It was cited by Sir Charles Sargent in the judgment which he and Mr. Justice Bayley gave against Rukhmibai a year ago, though the Court on that occasion gave less weight to it than they perhaps might have done. We admit, too, that amongst the many things that have happened since then has been the passing of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, with its provision in Section 260 for enforcing by imprisonment, or seizure of property, or both, a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights. But this question can most conveniently and most profitably be discussed from the points of view of equity of public policy, and looked at from those points of view Mr. Justice Markby's judgment, despite the specific refusal of the Bombay High Court to be bound by it, and despite the legislative provisions that have been made in the interval, is peculiarly instructive. The question whether there had been a valid marriage was not seriously in contention. The Court found that there had been a marriage, and they ordered the Lower Court to re-try the case on that assumption. But as in the Court of First Instance a decree had been made in a form which the Appellate Court deemed irregular, Mr. Justice Markby entered at great length into the question of the mode of enforcement, if any were legally allowed, of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. The Court found neither doubt nor difficulty in declaring that suits of this character would lie. The real difficulty arose when it had to deal with a refusal to perform conjugal duties by one of the parties to the marriage after the existence of the matrimonial relations had been ascertained. The husband's rights having been ascertained—and in this particular case, unlike that of Rukhmibai, there had been sustained cohabitation—the question was whether or not there were any means of enforcing them. One hypothetical mode, that of seizing and making over the recreant party bodily to the claimant, was glanced at only to be severely

set aside as "wholly abhorrent to the Hindu law." Orthodox invokers of the law courts for the assertion of the subjection of the wife will endorse this view of the matter. A *habeas corpus* of this kind would fit in well enough with the marriage by capture which was fashionable with the aborigines of Australia, and is not unknown amongst some of the non-Aryan inhabitants of India, with whom a pleasing preliminary to the marriage ceremony was the stunning of the bride by a disciplinary club wielded by the bridegroom. Restitution by seizure, then, is as much out of the question as marriage by capture. The alternative method of enforcing the decree,—if it must be enforced—is that of imprisonment, and on this point Mr. Justice Markby's observations are so instructive that it is a pity that more prominence was not given to them by the Bombay High Court, even though the Court had cited them only to set them aside. If we have to deal with the equities of the case, and then to discuss from the point of view of public policy the question whether we can tolerate a system under which imprisonment is to be the penalty for marital repugnance, it is surely of the first importance to know what the law of civilized nations has to say on the subject. It will not surprise our readers to learn that in France the learned Judge found that the question had been settled against compulsion. We cited the other day a remarkable case which had come before the French Courts in which, while the husband's rights were acknowledged, he was refused the satisfaction of seeing his wife punished for not yielding to them. The records of that particular case do not show if the husband was satisfied with the decree which he wrested from the Court. But Mr. Justice Markby discourages the notion that the assertion by the Court of a merely declaratory jurisdiction in cases of this kind would be empty and unprofitable. It might be valuable to some men to have a formal declaration that they were the rightful lords over their reluctant wives as it would be to others to have a declaration to the contrary. Mr. Justice Markby, then, "did not think it likely that any one would contend that the bare declaration of the existence of the relation, even if not relief in the technical sense of the term, was not of the greatest value and assistance to the parties." In the case before the Court it obviously was, since an attempt on the part of the defendant had been made to dispute the validity of the marriage. However, it is not in France alone that the Courts have refused to exercise more than a declaratory function in this matter. Everywhere the right of the husband to maintain a suit against a wife who refuses to acknowledge his marital rights is recognised. But in nearly every country the attempt to enforce marital duty by compulsion has been abandoned. The Prussian Courts have expressly refused to exercise any compulsion whatever. The leaning in Austria is strongly in the same direction, and the only trace of compulsion which Mr. Justice Markby found in the course of his inquiries was in some of the smaller German States, where a very small fine or few days' simple imprisonment appear to be allowed, and if this produced no effect no further punishment could be inflicted. In England, as we have shown, the coercive powers of the Courts in these cases had been allowed to become virtually obsolete before recent legislation formally abolished it. Lastly, the United States Courts have never attempted to enforce the performance of conjugal duties, and the inference which Mr. Justice Markby drew from his wide survey of the practice followed in these matters is that as there is nothing which leads to the supposition that the Hindu law is less humane than that of other civilised countries, or that severer penalties are required here in case of matrimonial differences than have been found effectual elsewhere, there was no ground for enforcing a declaration of marital right by the stern procedure provided for in the Code. It is that aspect of the question, and not its purely legal aspects, which the orthodox approvers of these proceedings against Rukhmibai will do well to pay regard to. If they think it to their interest to appear the champions of a procedure less humane than that of other civilised countries they will persevere with all the obstinacy which can be put forth in behalf of a bad cause. But though they affect sometimes to be indifferent to outside opinion there have of late been some very significant tokens of sensitiveness on the part of some of them, warranting the belief that they would almost as gladly as other people see the practice of the Indian Courts freed from so compromising an element as that in question. If they wish to stand well with the world around them they cannot do better than join hands with other people in endeavouring to bring about—to quote the words of a document with which we daresay they are familiar, "the removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by British rule of Civil Procedure."

BENGAL.

THERE was a scene in the High Court when Mrs. Morgan, the respondent in the recent divorce case, attended in obedience to the order of the Court and produced her little girl, eight years of age, who, by the terms of the decree in the divorce suit, is to be made over to the custody of the father, Captain Morgan. The child protested that she would not live with her father, and had to be separated from her mother by the officers of the Court.

A WELL-KNOWN firm in Calcutta lately sent to the Collector a cheque on the Chartered Mercantile Bank in payment of their income-tax, but the cheque was returned with the information that only cheques upon the Bank of Bengal could be taken. The firm refused to pay the tax in any other form than by the cheque previously sent, and stated that they did not require a receipt for the tax until after the proceeds of the cheque had been realised and the amount credited in the Bank of Bengal; and thus the matter remains at present.

At a general meeting of the Behar Landholders' Association it was unanimously resolved to present an address of welcome to the new Lieutenant-Governor, and a draft address was adopted. The Beharies are very proud of Sir Steuart Bayley's elevation, his name being a household word in Behar.

THE *Hindoo Herald* is convinced that, "but for the services of the much-abused Bengali Babus, the British Government could not exist for a day. If the Babus cease to help the Government in preserving internal peace the low classes would at once find an opportunity to raise their heads and to set the law and the authorities at defiance. But for the Babu police officers, the Babu jailors, and the Babu magistrates the government of the country would be simply impossible. We ask Sir Lepel and other officials of the same genus to consider well what the case would have been in the perilous time of the Sepoy War if the Babus had then invited the mutineers to come down to Bengal or advised the ryots of the indigo districts to take advantage of the opportunity for getting rid of their oppressors by following the example of the mutineers."

BABOO DIRRENDRA NATH PAL has found it necessary to again warn the public not to put too high a value on mass meetings in Bengal. He writes to the *Englishman*:—"I have been seeing in the newspapers since last month telegraphic messages of mass meetings. Lest your readers consider them to be real affairs, seeing their repetition this year, I have thought it necessary to write to you one or two words. As I said last year they were nothing but tricks to humbug the Government, I repeat that the mass meetings this year are no better business. But, fortunately, we do not hear of monster ryot meetings with a lakh or 50, 30, and 20 thousands, or with some such fabulous number of men. This year they are not ryots' meetings, but simple mass meetings with a reasonable number of people. When you see, sir, the same resolutions, with same wordings, carried 'unanimously' in every such meeting, and invariably at the end a branch Indian association is formed, you, of course, see through the matter. As for the gentlemen who delight in calling themselves our leaders, and who are at the bottom of these meetings, they are neither 'fish' nor 'flesh,' not even 'red herring.' Their worth is known by the simple fact that they are neither Hindus, nor Mahomedans, nor Christians: they are neither Natives nor Europeans. They will tell you that they are Theists and New-Indians. So you see they are a new species."

MADRAS.

THE new Town Hall of Madras is rapidly approaching completion; and it is hoped that, on the 20th June, Jubilee day, it will be available for the purposes for which it has been designed.

A FIRE broke out at the works of Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co. at Cochin, when local produce worth from half to three-quarters of a lakh was destroyed. It was insured.

MRS. SULLIVAN, the wife of Lieutenant Rupert Sullivan, Madras Staff Corps, has been killed at Madras. The horses in her brougham bolted, and Mrs. Sullivan, instead of remaining quietly seated, jumped out of the conveyance, fell, and fractured the base of her skull. The horses were afterwards pulled up by the coachman, who behaved remarkably well throughout. The *Madras Mail*, in the course of its description of the accident, discloses a circumstance of a peculiarly painful nature:—"By the time Mr. Sullivan arrived his wife was almost past hope of recovery, and he rushed into a small retail shop close to the Round Tannah to procure a stimulant; but the shopkeeper most inhumanly declined to give the spirit without payment. Some little delay ensued, but eventually the brandy was given to Mr. Sullivan on another gentleman, one Mr. D. Roque, pledging his gold watch with the shopkeeper." Mr. Eardley Norton, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Sullivan, and the jury, consisting of Captain J. H. Taylor, Mr. E. B. Powell, Major Sydney Smith, Lieutenant R. N. Taylor and Mr. Henry Scott, returned a verdict of "accidental death," attributable to the fact that the splinter bar of the brougham was not sufficiently strong in make.

BOMBAY.

It is now regarded in well-informed circles that Mr. Lee-Warner will succeed General Goodfellow as Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Public Works Department.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—"At the time of the Jubilee we published an address to be presented to Her Majesty by the Chiefs of Kattiawar, and also gave a description of the beautiful

golden casket in which it is to be enclosed. At first it was intended to forward it through the usual channel, the happy idea of presenting it through a deputation from their number being an afterthought. Once thought of, however, it was not allowed to drop: the Thakore Sahab of Gondal being in England already, and the Chiefs of Morvi and Limdi being willing to go, the deputation was made up. The Kattiawar Chiefs conjointly requested that their Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse, might be deputed to go in charge, and this has been acceded to. The three Chiefs have been educated at the Rajkumar College, and speak English well, and are in every way worthy representatives. The deputation left in the *Peshawar* on the 6th of May. The address is signed by all the Jurisdictional Chiefs of the Provinces, the signatories being over ninety. The Kattiawar feudatories have certainly well done their part in the Jubilee. They celebrated it most loyally at their capitals, they gave Rs. 160,000 for a public hall and museum to be erected at Rajkot, and there was hardly one of any importance who did not in his own State dedicate funds for some permanent memorial of the occasion."

On the 19th instant, the day after his resignation, Sir Salar Jung wrote to Colonel Marshall the following letter:—"Now that I have resigned office I write a line to tender you my most grateful thanks for all the assistance I have received at your hands ever since your arrival in Hyderabad, which greatly facilitated the carrying on of administrative work. Our official relations have ever been most pleasant and agreeable, and it was always a pleasure to me to work with you. Owing to my continued ill-health, I have been compelled, as you are aware, to send in my resignation to his Highness, who, I must say, has treated me in a most princely and generous manner. He has not only agreed to pay off the debts contracted by my late father, but he has also been graciously pleased to confer an allowance on me of Rs. 7,000 per month. For this act of generosity, and for all the other kindness I have received at his Highness's hands, I am truly and deeply grateful to him. I shall ever by word and deed prove my gratitude and my loyalty to his Highness, who has ever been to me the kindest and most forbearing of masters, and in whose service I am ready to lay down my life. After his Highness I am deeply grateful to you for all that you have done in getting me these concessions. I knew that, without your exertion in my behalf, I should not have been given such favourable terms, and for this I and my family are under great obligations to you. I wish you a prosperous and successful career in Hyderabad."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

MR. H. GRAY succeeds Mr. Sterndale as Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that, in spite of all precautions and remedial measures adopted, anthrax is still prevalent among the Horse Artillery and Cavalry horses at Umballa.

A SHARP shock of earthquake was felt at Palampur at midnight on April 22. This is the fourth that has been recorded in the Kangra Valley since the commencement of the present year. Severe shocks of earthquake were also felt at Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Murree.

ANOTHER of the large bridges which mark this year's railway construction work will shortly be opened. The last girders of the bridge over the Jhelum at Chack Nizam was erected a few days ago, and a short time will see the work finished. This bridge, some seventy miles below the first Jhelum bridge, will connect the North-Western with the Sind-Sagar Railway, and open communication between Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, and the salt mines at Khewrah and the coal mines at Dhundote close by.

A LAHORE TALE.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"He was a clever candidate for University honours at a recent examination in the Punjab, and loyal withal. But they sent him a Euclid paper, and Euclid is a stumbling-block to the student. He remembered, mechanically, the figures of the propositions, and very readily drew and lettered them. Here his knowledge ended; so below each perfectly correct diagram he wrote out the whole of 'God Save the Queen,' studded it with 'wherefores' and 'because,' and wound up with a triumphant Q. E. D. The National Anthem written jerkily does somewhat resemble a Euclid proposition, and the candidate hoped that the examiner would, seeing that the diagrams were correct, forbear to look down the page. Herein he was disappointed."

It is announced that the Indian Government is actively taking up the cause of the decaying silk industry. A collection of Indian cocoons is being made which will be sent to Manchester, where it will be open for inspection. Infected cocoons are to be sent to France for examination by M. Pasteur's pupils, who, it is hoped, will be able to suggest means for checking the disease which has nearly ruined the industry. The mercantile community has promised to co-operate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN F. G. T. WELCH, S. C., on the completion of twenty years' service, has been promoted to a Majority.

FURLOUGH to Europe for six months on medical certificate has been granted to Brevet-Major S. Watson, Brigade-Major, Poona.

LEAVE has been granted to Lieut. R. H. Light, S. C., 17th Bo. I., for one year on private affairs.

COL. W. M. DUCAT, R. E., Superintending Engineer, N. D., goes on a year's furlough to Europe on private affairs.

COLONEL S. J. DOIG, S. C., has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate Malegaon, *vice* Colonel Bythell, and has received the powers of a Magistrate of the first-class.

It has been directed that the cavalry Corps of Guides shall be organized in three squadrons, consisting of six British officers and 469 native rank and file.

CAPTAIN A. V. PAYNE, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hugh Gough, Commanding the Lahore Division.

LIEUT. F. W. J. CAULFIELD, S. C., 10th Bo. I., has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year, and similar leave has been taken by Major Forjett, S. C., 4th Bo. I., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

THE resignation of Captain W. Crocker as Paymaster of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, and the appointment of Quartermaster A. F. Soundy, with the honorary rank of Captain, to the post, are gazetted.

LIEUT. STANLEY M. EDWARDES, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India, and Lieut. Thomas Moss, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed a probationer for the same Corps.

LEAVE has been granted to Lieut. C. H. Price, S. C., 27th Bo. I., for one year, on medical certificate, and to Lieut. Col. V. Birch, S. C., Commandant, 9th Bo. I., for one year, on private affairs. Captain H. S. B. Hodgkinson, North Lancashire Regiment, Adjutant; B. V. R. Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for four months, on private affairs.

THE following appointments have been made:—8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Walter, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel R. Smith, vacated; Major A. Fiske, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Walter; Captain G. D. C. Gastrell, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander; and Lieutenant G. M. Evans, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. E. Rogers, King's Own Borderers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 27th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. W. Warden, Hampshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. Kennedy, from the 1st Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant F. de H. Smith, from the 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

SIR THOMAS BAKER has recommended that three months' special leave be given to officers who have served in Burma from the date of their return to their own Presidency.

CAPTAIN MUIR, of the Viceroy's Body Guard, goes with the Native Cavalry officers to England for the Queen's Jubilee.

THE Native officers who are to go to England to take part in the Jubilee procession will be chosen as follows:—From the Governor-General's Bodyguard, 1; from the Bengal Cavalry, 5; from the Punjab Cavalry and Guides Corps, 2; from the Hyderabad Contingent, 1; from the Central India Horse, 1. The Madras Cavalry will contribute one and the Bombay Cavalry two. The fortunate thirteen will, of course, be given free passages to and from London, and they will, besides, receive £1 a day in addition to their full Indian pay and allowances all the time they are actually in England, and will have a suitable residence provided for them. They will be mounted on English horses, but will, of course, take their own arms, saddlery, and harness equipment.

SUCH troops of the Quetta garrison as may require change to a hill climate are not to be sent to the Ziarat sanatorium this season, that very elevated and barren spot having little or nothing to recommend it. Instead of going to Ziarat a certain proportion of men will be sent to camp on the Khojak, which is quite high enough to give the necessary change, and they will, we understand, be employed in improving the military road over the range from Killa Abdulla to Chaman, as the existing gradients are too severe. It may be just as well, remarks an up-country paper, to explain the above arrangement, as otherwise the appearance of a British encampment on the Khwaja Amran range might at the present moment be misinterpreted both in Afghanistan and India.

It is understood that the Indian Government have so far decided in favour of the fodder compressed by the process patented

by Mr. Arthur Rogers, C. E., that they purpose giving it a practical trial. Colonel Jamieson has been instructed to proceed to Saharunpore and see a thousand bales of fodder pressed off by the Rogers' method. These bales will then be put on the backs of 100 mules and 100 camels, which will march them about the country for six months, so as to test, we presume, whether the fodder will not deteriorate with long keeping or under variations of season and climate. The bales will be unpacked in October, and, if the fodder is then found to be sweet and good, Government may offer some terms to Mr. Rogers. There the matter at present stands.

THE FUTURE OF BENGAL.

The text of Sir Stuart Bayley's speech in reply to the deputation which presented him with an address of welcome (April 14) was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the kindness which prompted you and your fellow signatories to offer me this address of welcome, and for the trouble you, gentlemen of the deputation, have taken in coming to present it. I am well aware that the flattering terms in which you speak of my past career and of my qualifications for the high office on which I have just entered should not be taken too literally, and it behoves me to accept them rather as the applause which is bestowed by a kindly audience on the nervous and hesitating speaker at the outset of his speech by way of encouragement, and as assuring him of the sympathy and good-will of his audience, rather than as the merited cheers which greet and reward the well-graced orator when his performance is finished. You say, gentlemen, that the advent of a new ruler always awakens high hopes and expectations. I, on my part, am not insensible of the profound wisdom of the sarcastic proverb quoted by King Ahab, "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off," and, under the influence of this feeling, I am chary, even at the risk of seeming ungracious, of saying much about myself or any policy in reply to your address. You rightly estimate the task before me as one of great difficulty, and you indicate one among the very numerous elements of that difficulty when you point to "conflicting interests," and express a hope that the province will be "freed from all discord" during my tenure of office. I need not doubt that in these words you allude primarily, though not exclusively, to the great difficulty of race friction. In regard to the duty of a Local Government (putting aside the higher questions of policy which are dealt with elsewhere) is to be guided by the strictest impartiality in its own actions, and to see that its officers maintain the same spirit. In other words, its duty is to watch rather than to act. But, gentlemen, the common sense and good feeling of moderate men of both parties has always done something, I believe, to restore harmony, and if only time be given for this feeling to operate, and if the leaders and public writers of both parties will ever use a spirit of mutual forbearance and respect of courtesy and self-restraint, I feel sure that the efforts of the community itself will do more good than any Government can do in this direction. Time is on their side. "Wait, my faith is large in time, and that which shapes it to some perfect end." You add a hope, gentlemen, that we may be entering on a period of prosperity. It is thirteen years since Bengal has been afflicted with anything serious in the way of drought or famine, and to the believers in the cycle theory this should have a very ominous significance. In that theory, however, as a practical guide to action, I do not believe, and I see no reason why Bengal should not continue to be blessed with a series of bountiful harvests. But I can never forget how small is the margin in Bengal between production and consumption, and how easily the vicissitudes of the season may absorb that margin. Much has been done, no doubt, to enable us to meet to some extent this danger, should it come, and we are in a far better position in this respect than we were ten or fifteen years ago; but, nevertheless, the danger is there, and it is still a danger of appalling dimensions, and must always be a source of unceasing anxiety to any ruler of Bengal. "Prosperity," too, requires definition. We have been told on good authority in the course of the bi-metallic controversy that the prosperity of the country may be increased by the only causes which threaten with ruin the financial prosperity of the Government of that country. However this may be, in this sense the country may prosper, one thing I must warn you of. There is no chance whatever of any administration being marked by that financial prosperity which is the only basis on which it is possible to rear a superstructure of administrative reform and of material progress. The Government of India have had to choose between additional taxation and the reduction of provincial resources. Very wisely they have chosen the latter alternative, but this means in any case a long postponement of certain visions of administrative and material development which I have built up, and which I see fade before me like castles in the air. Never, till I came to examine the Bengal Provincial Budget did I fully realise the bitterness "of that eternal want of pence which vexes public men." There is nothing for it but by the strictest economy and retrenchment to make our diminished resources go as far as possible; but though one may meet one's altered circumstances with a stout heart, the fact that our resources are woefully diminished

can never be otherwise than an unwelcome one. I will not detain you longer, gentlemen, but, again thanking you for your address, I will end my reply by reciprocating your good wishes and reiterating your hope that the province may long be blessed with peace and prosperity--(applause).

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SILVER STORE.*

Mr. Baring-Gould has conceived the happy notion of robing in the garments of verse some of the legends of mediæval times; and what more suitable for such a purpose than those fanciful superstitions and pious traditions which have come down to us from the days when religion was a reality, when chivalry was an honoured institution, and a belief in the unseen world a factor in daily life. The very atmosphere of the times is laden with poetic sentiment, and it is scarce matter of surprise that the talented author has succeeded in presenting to the public a work which they may read with pleasure, and, perchance, study with profit. In this busy, ease-taking, sceptical, matter-of-fact century, it is well now and again that we carry back our imaginations to periods the like of which are not fated even to appear again in the world's history; it is profitable to linger for a few moments amidst scenes which take us away from ourselves and make us reflect and ponder. Who, for instance, is not the better for glancing at the "Mother Love," a sweet tale of a devoted matron, who, to keep life in her tender offspring

"With a kiss to it imparted
Half the Sacramental Bread."

Who cannot read the lesson of life taught in the legend of the Building of St. Sophia, where a Cæsar is humbled and a poor widow is exalted; he because he gave in pride out of the boundlessness of his wealth; she, because with simplicity of heart and amidst the pressure of poverty, she consecrated to the glory of God a mere handful of straw—'twas all she had:—

"Small though thy gift, it was the gift of love,
And is accepted of our King above."

What soul cannot feel touched with the earnest anxiety of poor Blind Austen, to see if for a moment, the light of day—not, perhaps, so much that he might revel for a few brief moments amidst the beauties of creation, but that he might behold his little unseen daughter, the sole joy of his heart and home. Who does not wipe away a tear of joy when the old man's wish is realised, and Heaven casts aside—though but for an instant—the scales which darken his eyes, and the aged shepherd

"Now beheld the little maiden,
Kneeling in a golden beam,
Tranced in wondering devotion
Like an angel in a dream!"

But why add to the list? The volume teems with such beauties as these—beauties which appeal to the higher and nobler instincts of poor fallen humanity—beauties which call us away from the grovelling and care-loaded earth, and enable us to loiter—albeit the stay is brief and fitful—amidst the portals of a higher and nobler mansion, where the vices and weaknesses of mankind find an entrance, and all is love and peace. To do this is the mission of "Silver Store," and to have succeeded demands a debt of gratitude to Mr. Baring-Gould, which, so far as we are concerned, we are pleased and proud to acknowledge and avow.

SHOOTING AND YACHTING.†

Yachtsmen skim the seas in all parts of the Universe; they are "here, there, and everywhere," yet but few venture into the Mediterranean waters. Why is this? Mr. Bagot supplies the answer. The weather is so fearfully treacherous that it is at times well-nigh impossible to take in sail quick enough to save the spars. True, warning is generally, perhaps invariably, given by the barometer, but if sailing is to be put aside whenever the mercury is falling, there would be but little progress made in a day. Nor is a calm always unattended with danger, for when making for harbour with a spanking breeze, should the wind, as is often the case in these waters, suddenly lull, there is a risk that the current may sweep the vessel on to a rock. No, the Mediterranean may be nice, but it can be terribly nasty. Still, Mr. Bagot and his party contrived to screw a fair amount of enjoyment out of their eight months trip, and, *mirabile dictu*, the cost was not extravagant; but then all yachtsmen do not possess that gentleman's experience, hence the waste and "bills," which make the luxury of a private vessel confined to the very few with long purses and a large balance at their bankers. If the volume under review did no more than show how to set about a yachting trip economically, and yet comfortably, its appearance would be welcome in many a circle; but

if to this boon be added the pleasure of good reading and interesting chit-chat, Mr. Bagot's work ought to find a ready sale and many purchasers.

THE SWEET O' THE YEAR.*

In "The Sweet o' the Year" Mr. Buxton does not rely upon sensationalism for effect, but trusts rather to simplicity and homely scenes for the interest of his tale; but what is perhaps most to be commended in this very readable story is that it is "good" without being "goody"—its moral is sound, its teaching is wholesome; few of the characters are puritanical or hypocritical, and the isolated instances to the contrary are evidently introduced by way of satire.

It is not asserted on our part; doubtless Mr. Buxton himself would disavow any such pretension that his novelette lays any claim to fine writing or to take a place amidst imperishable works of fiction. But the tale is pleasant, pretty, modest, unassuming, and, withal, free from any taint of impropriety. Well adapted for persons of younger years, it might with advantage be read by all who can venerate truth and candour, and despise the ways of wickedness and deceit.

MESSRS. DEAN AND SON, of Fleet-street, have in the press an important work, to be published immediately, prepared by Professor P. L. Simmonds, entitled "The British Roll of Honour," giving a descriptive account, with coloured and plain illustrations, of the various recognised orders of chivalry, British and foreign, of different countries, and of the British subjects now living who have received decorations in these orders during Her Majesty's reign.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Anglo Indian Codes," by Whitley Stokes, D.C.L. Vol. I. "Substantive Law." (Clarendon Press); "The Agricultural Ports of India," by Surgeon-General E. Balfour. (Quaritch.)

THE diminution in the number of married soldiers in India, caused by the short service system, is showing its effects in the decrease of the number of pupils at the Lawrence Asylums. These institutions, in memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, were established to afford a sound education to the children of European soldiers. They are situated in healthy hill stations, and a Calcutta paper thinks it might be well worth the attention of the Government to consider whether, now the schools are not completely occupied, a certain number of the children of poor Europeans, of whom there are so many in India, might not be admitted.

WE notice that Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley and Co., Shipping and East India Agents, of London and Liverpool, have, in conjunction with their agents, Messrs. Latham and Co., Bombay and Karachi, established, under the title of Eastern Express, a service for parcels which up to 60lb. weight are conveyed at 9d. per lb. from London, to any interior station in India—the service is by mail steamers and passenger trains, and while as speedy, will be considerably cheaper than other existing through services. Shippers are notified that to ensure this route being used, they should deliver to Wheatley and Co., and mark their goods "Eastern Express."

MEXICO is coming rapidly to the front in the commercial world, which she should have done long ago, considering her great advantages of situation and climate, and her extraordinary resources of mineral and other wealth. Many of these still remained undeveloped, but as all Mexican stocks are now in favour, the neglect which English capitalists have hitherto shown to this wonderful country is likely now to be speedily remedied. Amongst the latest and most promising enterprises offered to investors is "The Smelting Company of Mexico," which has been formed under a very strong directorate to purchase the "San Felipe" Smelting Works, situated in the city of Chihuahua, the capital of the State of that name in Mexico, for the purpose of carrying on the business known in the United States as "Customs Smelting," i.e., the purchase of ore from mine-owners at a large reduction of its actual assay value for subsequent treatment and reduction—a business which is known to be one exceptionally profitable. The present company appear to have secured the property in question on very favourable terms, and, according to the printed reports from experienced experts, which reports accompany the prospectus, the enterprise shows an estimated profit of not less than 40 per cent. on the total capital of £120,000, about one-fourth of which has already been applied for by the directors and their friends.

* "Silver Store." By S. Baring-Gould. (Skeffington and Sons.)

† "Shooting and Yachting in the Mediterranean." By A. G. Bagot. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

* "The Sweet o' the Year." By H. J. Wilmot-Buxton. Skeffington and Son.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1887.

INDIAN INVESTMENTS.

THE time surely has come when the British investing public might turn their attention, with profit to themselves, to the great and remunerative field which India offers to them. Hitherto our Eastern Empire has had little attractions for the English capitalist, except so far as railways were concerned, and these were attractive only in consequence of a State guarantee. The Press in India, both Native and European, have for years past endeavoured to call to the notice of investors at home the many sound and valuable enterprises which have been started in India since it came under British rule, but the British investor has hitherto turned a deaf ear to the voice of the charmers, although they charmed wisely and well. He was prepared to risk his money in Utopian bonds or in companies formed for the purpose of sending refrigerators to the North Pole or fireirons to the Torrid Zone—or to sink it in bogus mines or spread it on irreclaimable wastes in out-of-the-way lands, but he declined to believe in the security which any Indian enterprise offered. And so many a promising enterprise in that country has continued to languish for the lack of British confidence and capital. We purpose to touch upon this matter in a short series of articles which shall only give plain figures and facts regarding certain of such enterprises, merely premising that no one connected with this journal has any interest

direct or indirect in asking fair consideration of the same, except the desire to see India become more developed in wealth, and more strongly bound to Britain by ties of common and commercial interests. This is our only motive, and we declare it to be what Cæsar's wife ought to have been—above suspicion.

We have been led to the subject to-day by an article which appeared in last Thursday's *Financial News*, from which we cannot do better than quote the following:—

Were we asked which is the cheapest first-class security in the market we should, without hesitation, answer India Three per Cents. at 91. They rest on the same basis as Consols—the credit of the British Empire, and they pay about a third per cent. higher return. India just now is as solvent a country as the United Kingdom, and no danger can happen to it which will not equally affect the United Kingdom. Consols and India Three per Cents. are subject to precisely the same risks and possess the same advantages. There is no intrinsic reason why one should be a single point under the other, much less twelve points, as they are just now. They are both sterling loans, and the interest on both is payable at the Bank of England without any reference to fluctuations in silver or the depreciation of the rupee. Till the past two or three years, when all India stocks have been prejudiced by the silver scare, there was never much difference between them. In 1884 the highest price touched by Consols was 102½, and by India Threes 96½—a difference of only six points; their lowest prices in the same year were 99½ and 91½—a difference of eight points. In succeeding years the difference has gradually widened, without any valid reason whatever, except that everybody understands the value of Consols, while very few will take the trouble to understand India Three per Cents. The subjoined highest and lowest prices of the two for the past four years illustrates how variously the same stock may be appreciated when you call it by different names:—

	Consols.	India Threes.	Difference.
1884—Highest ...	102½	96½	6
Lowest ...	99½	91½	8½
1885—Highest ...	101½	92½	9½
Lowest ...	94½	84½	10
1886—Highest ...	102½	91½	10½
Lowest ...	99½	85½	13½
1887—Highest ...	103½	90½	12½
Lowest ...	100½	84½	15½

Believing, as most of us do, that India is an integral part of the British Empire, and that any national disaster which threatened Indian Securities would be equally bad for Consols, the above variations have no practical ground. When the resources of India and its relations to the Empire become better understood they will entirely disappear. India Three per Cents. have from this point of view a better right to stand at par than the three per cent. bonds of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and we may see them work up to it very steadily. At present they yield 3½ per cent. to the investor, or very little less than the bonds of third or fourth-rate colonies. Such an anomaly cannot live long in the light of investigation.

Since the above was written other journals have followed the lead of the *Financial News*, and the Indian Three per Cents. stand this morning at 92½, with an upward tendency. There is no reason why they should not go higher but the ignorance or the obstinacy of the British investor. He either knows nothing about the security offered, or he has made up his mind that a guarantee by the Government of India is a much weaker security than, say, for instance, a guarantee by the Government of Honduras. He has been known to express a fear that in case of trouble in India the Government there might repudiate its bonds, or withhold payment of the interest thereon! And, again, Russia might take India, and then where would his investment be? An Englishman who can thus discount the fortunes of his country—for the loss of India would involve the ruin of England—is hardly likely to be enticed away from the sweet simplicity of his Three per Cent. Consols. It

will be difficult to persuade him that with the collapse of Indian Government Securities Consols are not likely to rise to an attractive figure. During the Indian Mutiny, it is true that Government rupee paper fell to a heavy discount, but this was chiefly owing to the panic-stricken action of Native holders. Only the most foolish of the Europeans sold their securities then, but there were many wise men who bought and reaped the harvest of a considerable profit for the confidence they had shown in the pluck and power of England. The situation is, however, far different to-day, when we hold India with a stronger but a kindlier grasp. There is little to fear from the foes within, notwithstanding the mutterings of discontent which a few agitators make public through the columns of the vernacular Press. The great chiefs and nobles of India are on our side, and we think that the large heart of the people is with us too. If there be foes without who intend to dispute our supremacy, let them come on. They shall not find us unprepared. If Englishmen would only believe in themselves, and understand that India to-day is an integral part of the British Empire, to be as jealously defended, and as unflinchingly held as our island home itself, we should have less of those cowardly carpings about the possibility of the loss of India. Let our capitalists and others take heart and plunge a little more into Indian investments, and they will find the result pleasant and profitable. Our contemporary, the *Financial News*, has rendered good service in drawing attention to the worth of Indian Securities, and we are glad to see that he has followed up his able article on the Indian Three per Cents. by another on Rupee Paper, which he shows to have attractions also worthy of the attention of the investor at home. But to this we shall recur in a future article.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 30.)

AITCHISON—PEILE—By the departure on leave of the Hon. Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., D.O.L., the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.I., member of the Council of H.E. the Governor of Bombay, to act temporarily as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; and the Hon. Mr. Peile, who under instructions from H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, took upon himself the execution of his office from the 9th inst.

DYSON, Mr. S. P. H., is appointed, on probation, to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma.

KING, Mr. W., A.B., D.S.C., superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, is appointed director of the department, vice Mr. H. B. Medlicott, who retires on the 27th inst.

PUNNETT—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. F. Punnett as acting consul for Denmark at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. H. Curiel.

MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., M.C.S., political agent of the 3rd class and first assistant and secretary for Berar to the resident at Hyderabad, is posted as political agent in Quetta and Pishin from the date of joining, vice Mr. H. S. Barnes, on furlough.

TEMPLE, Captain H. M., officiating political agent of the 3rd class and political agent at Kalat, is posted as political agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan from the date of joining, vice Colonel E. S. Reynolds, on furlough.

DO CANTO, Mr. F. M., Consul for Portugal in British India at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on April 7.

WINGATE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Wingate to act as consular agent for Italy at Bassein, vice Mr. J. J. Cooper.

FRANKS, Captain N., is appointed to be a political assistant on special duty with Sir L. Griffin.

FURLONGS.

KIERNANDER, Mr. C. R. C., deputy auditor-general, has been granted privilege leave for three months from April 18.

BYRNE, Mr. E. S., deputy auditor-general, having been granted furlough out of India for eight months, took the furlough from April 1.

HART, Mr. G. H. R., enrolled officer, class IV. of the Account Department, having been granted privilege leave for three months, took the leave from April 29.

MILITARY.

DAVIES, Captain O. E. M., Cheshire Regiment, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general on the Establishment, vice Major F. B. J. Jerrard, who has been appointed an assistant adjutant-general, dated April 19.

HOGGE, Captain J. W., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 14th Bengal Infantry, to be a brigade-major on the Establishment, vice Major P. D. Jeffreys, who has been appointed an assistant adjutant-general, dated April 16.

ADYE, Captain A., wing officer 5th Infantry, and officiating wing commander and second in command 1st Infantry, to be wing commander and second in command, vice Major W. G. Johnstone, appointed commandant of the 3rd Infantry, dated March 10.

JOHNSTONE, Major W. G. C., 3rd Infantry, wing commander and second in command 1st Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel T. H. Way, appointed to the Brigade Staff in Madras, dated March 10.

SALMON, Major W. H., wing commander and second in command, to be officiating commandant, vice Major Johnstone on furlough, dated March 10.

ORR, Captain C. J., wing officer, to be officiating commander and second in command, vice Major Salmon, dated March 10.

The undermentioned surgeons appointed to the Bengal Establishment reported their arrival at Bombay on the date mentioned:—

R. J. Macnamara, M.D., H. W. Pilgrim, G. B. French, E. H. Brown, C. N. Bensley, S. H. Henderson, D. W. Scotland, C. R. M. Green, J. H. Sellick, E. C. Hare, F. C. Clarkson, J. G. Jordan, J. D. M. Swinburne, H. M. Morris, A. R. P. Russell, J. Morwood, M.D., and E. A. W. Hall, on March 22.

CHESNAYE, Brigade-Surgeon G. C., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, hon. surgeon to the Viceroy, to officiate as examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, during the absence, on furlough, of Brigade-Surgeon G. S. Sutherland, M.D., dated April 16.

SAWYER, Major H. A., wing commander 14th Bengal Infantry, to be assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, vice Lieut.-Colonel P. J. Maitland, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated April 26.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

KNIGHT, Lieut. W. C., Worcestershire Regiment, squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, from April 29, 1885.

HAMILTON, Lieut. C. L., Border Regiment, officiating squadron officer 13th Bengal Cavalry, from May 13, 1885.

WOODYATT, Lieut. N. G., Cheshire Regiment, wing officer 30th Bengal Infantry, from March 22, 1886.

O'DONOGHUE, Mr. W. F., officiating Government examiner of accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, is appointed to officiate as examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Major J. S. Biscoe, S.C.

PARTIDGE, Mr. J. S., attached to the officer of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Government examiner of accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, during the absence of F. Morrison, on privilege leave.

LENEHAN, Mr. J. J., deputy examiner, is transferred from the office of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

BUCKLEY, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed under-secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, vice Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E.

FORDHAM, Mr. J. W., examiner of accounts, third class, sub pro tem., is permanently promoted to that class, from May 7, 1886.

BEOBIE, Major A. G., R.E., deputy accountant-general and ex-officio under-secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, is appointed to officiate as accountant-general and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, vice Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.E.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following appointments:—

PEMBERTON, Colonel R. C. B., R.E., director-general of Railways and deputy secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, to be secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, vice Major-General H. F. Hancock, R.E., deceased.

CONWAY-GORDON, Lieut.-Colonel L., R.E., C.I.E., director N.W. Railway, to be director-general of Railways and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, vice Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.

FURLONGS.

ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., General List Cavalry, Canton magistrate, Nasirabad (p. a.), for 182 days.

SALKED, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Bengal Cavalry (p. a.), for 182 days; pension service, 29th year, commenced Oct. 11, 1886.

SPENCER, Captain and Brevet-major T. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 17th Bengal Infantry (p. a.), for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced July 22, 1886.

ONSLow, Lieutenant R. C., Bengal Staff Corps, 10th Bengal Lancers (p. a.), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced July 22, 1886.

REID, Lieutenant L. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 27th Bengal Infantry (m.c.) for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced May, 1886.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

ROWLAND, Colonel H., Infantry (m.c.), for six months.

FINDEN, Surgeon-Major W. (m.c.), for six months.

SEAMAN, Surgeon-Major A. B. (m.c.), for six months.

HAMILTON, Surgeon H., M.D. (m.c.), till Nov. 4.

HAGG, Surgeon P. de H. (m.c.), for six months.

TAYLOR, Sub-Conductor P. F., Public Works Department (m.c.), for six months.

ENRIQUEZ, Captain A. D., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, is granted leave within Indian limits (m.c.), for 183 days.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

NEAVE, Major E. S., Bengal Staff Corps, from May 15.

REID, Surgeon-Major R., from April 25.

CREAK, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., Cavalry, from May 10.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BUDGEN, Colonel W. T., R.A., to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Murray, vacated, dated March 23.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. C. I. H., 16th Lucknow Regiment, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Whish, vacated on promotion to lieutenant-colonel.

BRUCE, Lieut. A. F., supernumerary on the establishment of the 27th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 28th Punjab Infantry, vice Ogilvie, deceased.

BROWNLOW, Major C. C., wing commander 1st Sikh Infantry, to be second in command, vice Mackinnon, deceased.

BUNNY, Captain A. C., wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Brownlow.

GORDON, Lieut. W. D., Bengal Staff Corps, from the halfpay list, to be officiating wing officer, 3rd Sikhs, vice Townsend, transferred to the Central India Horse.

LEET—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel W. K. Leet, V.C., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, will be placed on the Retired List on May 1, on completing four years' service in command of the battalion, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

KERR—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut.-Colonel W. Kerr, East Kent Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

DUKE—With the sanction of Government, Major J. C. Duke, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is appointed to officiate as brigade major at Umballa, vice Captain Sherston, on leave, dated April 8.

HILDEBRAND—On return from duty in England, Major G. Hildebrand, Royal Engineers, superintending engineer, Military Works Department, is posted to Beluchistan.

BAILWARD, Captain A. C., R.A., is directed to proceed from Jhansi to England at his own expense, and join C battery, 4th brigade, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

ROUTH—Rawal Pindi Division order, dated March 28, appointing Major W. R. Routh, brigade major, Rawal Pindi, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division, in addition to his other duties, vice Colonel A. R. Morgan, C.B., proceeded to Mandalay, from the 27th idem.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, April 27.)

GOUGH, Major-General Sir H. H., K.C.B., V.C., is posted to the Lahore division.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GILES, Lieut. F. H. S., No. 3 battery, 1st brigade, Scottish division, R.A., to officiate as 3rd subaltern, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. M. W., North Staffordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, 3rd Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated April 2.

SANDILANDS, Major A. N., wing commander 6th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating commandant 5th Punjab Infantry, vice Stewart, on furlough.

RAWLINSON, Lieutenant C. B., Derbyshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated April 6.

KAYE, Lieutenant W. J. P., East Kent Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 30th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated April 3.

TWEDDELL, Colonel F., 2nd in command 31st Punjab Infantry, to be commandant, vice Wemyss, vacated, dated Nov. 8 last.

SMYTH, Major E. W., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice TweddeLL, dated Nov. 8 last.

LYDIARD, Major A. C. G., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Smyth, dated Nov. 8 last.

WELCHMAN—With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. T. Welchman, General List, Infantry, is appointed garrison quartermaster, Fort William, vice Billings, vacated, dated April 8.

MONEY, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A., assistant adjutant-general, is transferred from the Sirhind division to the Rawal Pindi division.

JEFFREYS, Major P. D., assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Sirhind division.

With the sanction of Government, Major V. Jenkins, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general, Peshawar District, dated April 11.

CLARK, Major W. 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, having returned to India from special service with the Upper Burma Field Force, is directed to proceed to England to rejoin the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

CORBETT—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surgeon Major R. de la C. Corbett, M.D., Medical Staff, whose tour of foreign service has expired, is directed to proceed to England.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—

FENDALL, Lieutenant C. P., Royal Artillery.

JOHNSTON, Lieutenant T. K. E., Royal Artillery.

STOKES, Lieutenant A., Royal Artillery.

MAUNSELL, Lieutenant F. R., Royal Artillery.

COOKES, Lieutenant G. R. U., Royal Artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

ALLGOOD—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. G. G. H. Allgood, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, dated Feb. 20, 1886, is extended to Oct. 3.

CORBETT, Major R. H., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

DICKIN, Major J. L., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

GARFET, Major F. B., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

BROWNE, Major W. H., S.C., to Kashmir and Kulla, on private affairs, from May 2 to Nov. 1.

RUNDALL, Captain F. M., 9th Bengal Infantry, to Simla for 92 days, on m.c.

ANGELO, Captain J. W. E., 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, to Mussoorie for six months, on m.c.

ROCHE, Lieut. H. J., Cheshire Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 6th Bengal Light Infantry), to Calcutta for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native language.

LINTON, Surgeon-Major H. J., in medical charge of the 24th Punjab Infantry, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 21.)

STEVENS, Mr. J. F., officiating district judge, Gya, is appointed to act in the first grade of district and sessions judges, vice Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, on furlough.

BOROOAH, Mr. A., officiating magistrate, Noakholly, is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. R. Cornish, on furlough.

LLOYD, Mr. J. C., sub-deputy collector, is posted to Pubna.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., officiating magistrate, Furreedpore, is appointed to act as magistrate, Champaran, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. F. Worsley.

SHIRCORE—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Brigade-Surgeon S. M. Shircore of his appointment as honorary surgeon of the Central Bengal Light Horse.

GOMESS, Mr. A. D'B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the Serampore sub-division of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. G. Ritchie.

BARNES, Mr. F. C., is appointed to act as superintendent of stamps and stationery during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. E. Buckland.

KEMP, Mr. F. E., is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police of the second grade, and is also appointed to act in the first grade of assistant superintendents of police.

WALKER Mr. S. N., officiating assistant superintendent of police, in temporary charge of the Purneah district police, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police of the third grade, and is also appointed to act in the second grade of assistant superintendents of police.

TUCKER, Mr. F. H., is promoted to the first grade of assistant superintendents of police, but will continue to act as district superintendent of police, Hooghly.

CASTLE, Mr. R., is promoted to the second grade of assistant superintendents of police, but will continue to act as district superintendent of police, Furreedpore.

COATES, Mr. J. M., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.

WILSON, Mr. C. R., B.A., who has been appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to the fourth class of the Bengal Educational Service, is appointed temporarily to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

VON AHN, Mr. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Assam Behar State railway, is granted 18 months' furlough.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 20.)

ELLISON.—Furlough for one year and seven months is granted to Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, from 29th inst., or subsequent date.

MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., deputy commissioner, Chindwara, on being relieved by Colonel W. Vertue, is posted to the Bilaspur district.

THOMAS, Mr. W. P., deputy conservator of forests, attached to the Narsinghpur district, is posted to the Hoshangabad division, of which he received charge from Mr. M. S. Fowler, assistant conservator of forests, on March 22.

THOMPSON.—Furlough on medical certificate for one year is granted to Mr. G. Thompson, inspector of schools, Northern Circle.

ELLIOTT, Mr. J., inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, is appointed inspector of schools, Northern Circle, vice Mr. Thompson, and is transferred to Jubbulpore.

JACOB, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., inspector of schools, Southern Circle, is appointed inspector of European schools, vice Mr. Thompson.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 20.)

KNOWLES, Rev. J. H., C.M.S., is appointed resident chaplain of Kashmir from April 15, or such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

BEACROFT, Mr. F. P., divisional judge, Jhelum, is appointed divisional judge, Rawalpindi, with effect from April 7, vice Mr. J. Frizelle, proceeding on furlough.

BENTINCK, Baron J., assistant commissioner, Simla, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Jhang, from April 12, vice Mr. G. Hughes.

MORRIS, Captain C. H., assistant commissioner, has obtained furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission, from Jan. 1, vice Mr. T. W. Smyth, appointed judge of the Chief Court, Punjab.

MACAULIFFE, Mr. M., divisional judge, 3rd grade, to be divisional judge, 2nd grade.

WILKINSON, Mr. T. O., district judge, 1st grade, to be divisional judge, 3rd grade.

MILLER, Mr. J. A. E., district judge, 2nd grade, to be district judge, 1st grade.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be district judge, 2nd grade.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that appointment.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. A. F. D., C.I.E., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

DANE, Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that appointment.

BENTINCK, Baron J., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

BEACROFT, Mr. F. P., is appointed a divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Rawalpindi Civil Division, vice Mr. Frizelle.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 26.)

CARRUTHERS, Surgeon H. St., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Salem, sub pro tem, from date of Surgeon-Major Hazlett assuming charge of the Fourth District.

WEAR.—The services of Mr. C. J. Wear, Madras Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to join without delay.

RUSSELL.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. Russell, acting principal assistant to the Agent, Ganjam, to be additional sessions judge for the trial of such cases as may arise within the Agency Tracts in his division.

KELSALL, Mr. J., C.S., district and sessions judge, is appointed to be a lay trustee of the churches at Vizagapatam and Waltair.

STEWART, Brigadier-General R. C., commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to be a lay trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bolaram, in place of Colonel Walker.

SULLIVAN, Mr. W. J., superintendent of police, is appointed to be a lay trustee of Christ Church, Nellore, in the place of Mr. Grose.

GROSE, Mr. J., C.S., is appointed to be a lay trustee of All Souls' Church, Coimbatore, in the place of Mr. Leman.

CAVENDISH, Mr. A. S., is appointed to be a lay trustee of St. Francis' Church, Cochin, in the place of the late Dr. Morgan.

The following transfers are ordered :—

SMALLEY, Colonel H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to hold charge of the Chingleput division, in addition to the North Arcot division, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain L. Langley, R.E.

HAYES, Mr. A. M., executive engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, from the VI. Circle, Tinnevely Division to the V. Circle, Chingleput Division, for charge of No. 2 Party, Tank Maintenance Scheme, to join on return from leave.

DEMORGAN, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, third grade, from the II.

Circle, Kistna Eastern Division, to the I. Circle, for charge of the Godavery Western Division, to join at the public expense.

The following postings are ordered :—

NORFOLK, Mr. C. H. T., executive engineer, third grade, to the III. Circle, Kurnool Division, for charge of No. 3 Party, Tank Maintenance Scheme, to join on return from furlough.

BELL, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, second grade, to the VI. Circle, Madura Division, for charge of No. 1 Party, Tank Maintenance Scheme, to join on return from furlough.

The following promotions are made :—

WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., to first grade executive engineer, from Feb. 8, temporary rank.

MEDLICOTT, Mr. J. H., to first grade executive engineer, from March 20, temporary rank.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A. T., to 1st grade, executive engineer, from March 20 temporary rank.

The following transfers of officers are ordered in the Salt and Abkari Department :—

THORBURN, Mr. J., inspector, from Anantapur Circle to Salem Circle.

TARRANT, Mr. H. A., inspector, from Tranquebar Circle to Anantapur Circle.

HAY, Mr. C. V. D., inspector, from Vizianagram to the Balacheruvu Circle, to join on relief by Mr. Fremantle.

HILL.—The Commissary-General has granted privilege leave of absence to Lieut.-Colonel R. H. T. Hill, assistant commissary-general, Transport, for ninety days, from May 1.

MILITARY.

WAY, Colonel T. H., Staff Corps, to the brigade staff of the army, vice Brigadier-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, who vacates his command on promotion to the rank of major-general, dated April 10.

PRENDERGAST, Colonel R. S. J., Cavalry, is permitted to reside out of India.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

MIDDLETON, Colonel F. R., Staff Corps, commandant 21st Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

The undermentioned officer has returned from furlough out of India :—

CUMMING, Lieut.-Colonel W. G., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, at Bombay on April 11.

HILL, Rev. F. P., senior chaplain, is allowed special leave for six months, on private affairs, from May 12.

SHARP, Rev. J., chaplain of Cuddalore, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from May 11.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, April 29.)

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

EDWARDS, Lieut. S. M., officiating wing officer and adjutant 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), to be wing officer.

FAULKNER, Lieut. A. A. M. M., S.C., officiating wing officer 23rd Bombay Infantry, will remain attached to that regiment, and in command of the dépôt.

WALKER, Captain J. N., wing officer 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry (deputy assistant adjutant-general, Quetta District), to be wing commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel Reay, deceased.

WETHERALL, Major W. A., 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, wing commander, to be second in command, sub pro tem., vice Lieut.-Colonel Leacock, appointed commandant 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

GARDINER, Lieut. H. L., R.A., is appointed officiating commandant No. 2 Mountain Battery, in addition to his other duties.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded, under the terms of Article 277, Pay Code, Part I :—

FRYER, Lieut. G. W. S., Staff Corps (a military accountant, on probation), wing officer and quartermaster 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry.

JAMES, Surgeon W. N., Medical Staff, having returned from sick leave to England, is posted to general duty, Mhow Circle.

DRURY, Surgeon M. O. C., Medical Staff, having returned from field service, Burma, is posted to general duty in the Poona Circle.

NORTH.—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut.-Colonel D. North is directed to proceed to England to assume command of the 2nd N. L. Lancashire Regiment, to which he has recently been appointed.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are detailed to proceed in the *Jumna* :—

CORBETT, Surgeon-Major R. de la C. (Bengal).

KIRWAX, Surgeon-Major A. (Bengal).

The undermentioned officers will attend the course of garrison in

struction commencing at Poona on June 1. Officers from out-stations will travel on duty:—

DE BURGH, Captain A. G. C., 7th Dragoon Guards.
DANBY, Lieut. W. E., 7th Dragoon Guards.
BURTON-PHILLIPSON, Lieut. R. W., 7th Dragoon Guards.
PEASE, Lieut. H. R., 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.
TIDSWELL, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.
LEONARD, Captain H. G., 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.
DOWELL, Lieut. G. W., 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.
WATKINS, Captain J., 2nd N.S. Regiment.
PEIRSE, Captain C. E., 5th Bombay Cavalry.
DOMVILLE, Captain J. R. C., 7th Bombay Cavalry.
PHILLIPS, Captain C. R., 19th Bombay Infantry.
THATCHER, Captain J. F. C., 20th Bombay Infantry.
MACONACHIE, Surgeon-Major G. A., M.D., I.M.S., Presidency Surgeon, 1st District Ophthalmic and Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy, Grant Medical College, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on April 25. The following order is confirmed:—

FITZGERALD—Regimental Order, dated April 15, appointing Captain H. S. Fitzgerald, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, interpreter to the battalion from the 13th inst., there being no qualified subaltern available.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 5.)

- STEAD, Lieutenant H., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.
BABINGTON, Major S., S.C., having completed 26 years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel, from April 27, subject to H.M.'s approval.
HUGHES, Captain A. L. B., S.C., wing officer 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.
SANDWITH, Lieut. J. R., S.C., having completed 11 years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain, from April 28, subject to H.M.'s approval.
NAZARETH, Assistant Apothecary V. R., Subordinate Medical Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.
TRUEMAN, Colonel T., S.C., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate.

FURLONGS.

- THOMPSON, Captain and Adjutant C. W., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Simla from May 2 to July 5, on private affairs.
GRAY, Captain H. C. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to remain in England in extension from April 16 to Oct. 1, on medical certificate.
JAMES, Lieutenant H. L., Manchester Regiment (officiating wing officer 4th Bengal Infantry on probation), from date of departure for four months, to study the native language.
PURVIS, Lieutenant H. J. E., 2nd Durham Light Infantry, to Calcutta to study the native language, from May 15 to Nov. 1.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. J. Wimberley, S.C., Col. M. M. Prendergast, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. E. Shepherd, S.C., Surg.-Maj. W. Center, Capt. C. G. F. Shepherd, S.C., Lieut. J. R. Dunlop-Smith, S.C., Capt. S. G. D. Smith, R.A., Lieut. L. H. Reid, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Col. J. G. Bell, S.C., Surg.-Maj. J. North, Col. J. Ross Church, C.I.E., S.C., Lieut. E. C. Thwaytes, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. W. Osborn, R.E., Maj. W. Ashfield, S.C., Capt. R. H. Daniell, S.C., Surg.-Maj. H. De Tatham, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. P. Scotland, W. Johnston, Dr. C. M. Russell, Capt. C. G. F. Fagan, E. L. Hunt, H. Johnson, F. J. Pope, F. St. C. Grimwood (Cov.), R. D. Spedding (Cov.), A. Robinson (Cov.), Col. J. FitzGerald, G. Hughes (Cov.), W. R. Tucker.
Madras Estab.—E. S. Laffan (Cov.), Lieut.-Col. A. T. Rolland, S.C., Maj. W. Osborn, R.E., A. Grant.
Bombay Estab.—H. G. Palliser, Lieut.-Col. G. B. Simpson, S.C., F. C. Jones, A. G. Harrison, R. Oliver, H. N. B. Erskine (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. FitzGerald, Inf., three months; Surg.-Maj. W. R. Hooper, six months; Lieut. C. B. Judge, S.C., four months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. W. Hooper, Cav., six months; Capt. J. E. Preston, D.S.O., S.C., four months; Capt. J. M. T. Badgley, R.E., six months; Lieut. G. H. Kirwan, S.C., six months.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. Monteith, S.C., four months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. W. Coates, three months' s.c.; J. W. Edgar, C.S.I. (Cov.), three months' furlough and to return; C. J. K. Watson,

six months' furlough; H. S. Nicholetts, six weeks' furlough; H. W. Clift, six weeks' furlough and to return.

Madras Estab.—A. T. Pringle, one week's extraordinary leave and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. C. R. Macgregor, S.C., Maj. H. C. Fox, R.E., Lieut. A. W. Cripps, Prob. S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. W. McConaghy.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. H. Fox, E. J. Kitts (Cov.), S. W. Wilson, Sergeant J. A. Bridges.

Madras Estab.—J. H. Nelson (Cov.), H. J. Knox (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—T. C. W. Somerlatt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

- BALDERS—May 16, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Balders, late Brevet-Major King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.
BITTLESTON—May 16, at Southsea, the wife of Captain G. H. Bittleston, Royal Artillery, of a son.
BOOTH—May 12, at Twickenham, the wife of Leonard W. Booth, Ceylon Civil Service, of a son.
CARTER—May 15, at Fareham, the wife of Rear-Admiral R. Carter, of a daughter.
COKE—May 14, at 1, Grosvenor-villas, Weymouth, the wife of Lieut. Charles H. Coke, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Hercules*, of a son.
CHARD—May 11, at Anderton, Cornwall, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Chard, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.
HOSKYNs—May 7, at Sunnyside, Saltash, the wife of Captain Hoskyns, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
MICHAELSON—May 12, the wife of Major Michaelson, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a son.
PARKINSON—May 14, at Woolwich, the wife of Captain P. G. Parkinson, Adjutant Ordnance Store Corps, of a daughter.
PRICE—May 8, at Villa Frère, Pieta, Malta, the wife of Commander E. N. Price, R.N., of a son.
SQUIRES—April 28, at Clifton, near Bristol, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Squires, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ANDREWS—GODFREY—May 11, at St. Mark's Church, Notting-hill, W. S. Andrews, Royal Navy, to Emily Maria, eldest daughter of Major-General Godfrey, of No. 61, St. Charles's-square, North Kensington.
AYRTON—BORDEAUX—May 12, in Paris, Captain Frederick Ayrtton (5th Lancers), son of the late Frederick Ayrtton, Esq., of London, to Marie Josephine Suzanne Marthe Bordeaux, daughter of the late M. Francois Adolphe Bordeaux, of 58, Avenue d'Alma, Paris.
USSHER—D'ARCY—May 9, at the Oratory, Kilcroney, Captain Beverly W. R. Ussher, 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, to Lizzie, second daughter of Matthew P. D'Arcy, D.L., Kilcroney, Bray, county Wicklow.

DEATHS.

- DUNCAN—May 14, at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, Jessie, child of Colonel John Duncan, Assistant Adjutant-General Dublin District, aged 13.
JOHNSON—May 5, at Liverpool, Lieut. Edward Johnson, R.N.R., Commander of s.s. *Kepler*.
MACLEAN—May 15, at Gloucester-gardens, W., Major-General John Norman Hector Maclean, Madras Staff Corps, aged 65.
MOSLEY—May 15, at Burnaston House, Derby, Ashton Mosley, Colonel 5th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regiment, aged 66.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

- BILLINGS—April 28, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lieut. C. H. Billings, B.S.C., of a son.
BINSTEED—April 28, at Matheran, Bombay Presidency, the wife of C. H. F. Binsteed, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry (attached 3rd Madras Light Cavalry), of a daughter.
CAMERON—April 28, at Moradabad, the wife of A. W. Cameron, Seaforth Highlanders, of a son.
CANTOPHER—April 22, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of B. W. Cantopher, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
EDWARDS—April 27, at Egmore, the wife of Mr. A. Edwards, of a daughter.
HAMMOND—April 26, at Murree, the wife of Major A. G. Hammond, V.C., Corps of Guides, Queen's Own, of a son.
KEEN—April 29, at Darjeeling, the wife of C. J. Keene, of a son.
MACPHERSON—May 1, at Sattara, the wife of H. P. Grant MacPherson, of a daughter.
MASTER—April 21, at Banda, the wife of E. Master, Esq., Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, of a daughter.
MCNAIR—April 30, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. George B. McNair, of a son.

PINHEY—May 1, at Rutnagherry, the wife of Edward Pinhey, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
SAINT—April 23, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. R. Saint, Engineering Department, North-Western State Railway, of a son.
SAUQUET—April 9, at Havre, France, the wife of Fernand Sauquet, Esq., of a son.
THOMPSON—April 25, at Murree, the wife of Colonel Thompson, King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.
WESTMACOTT—April 27, at Madras, the wife of Captain R. F. Westmacott, 2nd (D.C.O.) Middlesex Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURRARD-HAIG—April 25, at Dera, S. G. Burrard, Lieut., Royal Engineers, to Gertrude Ellen, daughter of C. T. Haig, R.E., Deputy Surveyor-General.
DARRAH-HANDY—April 25, at Calcutta, H. Z. Darrah, Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Colonel H. Z. Darrah, Bengal Staff Corps, to Edith Isabella, daughter of the late F. Handy, Esq., of Barragmore county, Kilkenny, Ireland.
ELKINS-WRIGHT—April 20, at Umballa, D. A. Elkins, Sub-Medical Department, Bengal, to Millicent Charlotte, daughter of the late Quartermaster W. Wright, Royal Horse Artillery, H.E.I.C.S.
MURZBAN-TALEYAKHAN—April 27, at "The Terraces," Mazagon, M. M. Murzban, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Indian State Railway, to Freany, second daughter of Pestonjee Jehangir, Esq., C.I.E., Guzerat Talukdari Settlement Officer.
PRENDERGAST-ROUTH—April 25, at Rawal Pindi, Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Prendergast, Deputy Judge Advocate, to Adelina Charlotte (Adele), daughter of Commissary-General R. Routh, C.B. (retired).
RAYNOR-McGLONE—April 19, at Dehra, Albert Charles, son of the late Captain W. Raynor, V.C., to Lillian Frances, daughter of the late H. J. McGlone, Esq., Superintendent, Office of Inspector-General of Police, N.W.P., Toondla.
WRIGHT-FISCHER—April 28, at Bangalore, C. S. B. Wright, Esq., of Balmadies, to Lydia Elizabeth, daughter of General Fischer, R.E.

DEATHS.

BLOTZKY—April 29, at Calcutta, F. B. Blotzky, aged 52.
CRIBLE—April 24, at Howrah, H. J. Crible, late of Allahabad, aged 80.
DEEFHOLTS—April 28, at Calcutta, E. A. Deefholts, Assistant, General Post Office.
FARRINGTON—April 21, at Dera Ismail Khan, R. Richard Wade, child of Eveline and Henry Farrington, Telegraph Department, aged 1.
FLETCHER—April 30, at Mhow, Donald Henry, son of Charles and Kate Fletcher, Ordnance Department, aged 5 years.
GALLOWAY—April 23, at Calcutta, J. Galloway, 4th Engineer, B.I.S.N. Co.'s Goa, aged 24.
MACKENZIE—May 3, at Bandora, Wallace Edwin Churchill, infant son of Arthur W. and Arthurette Mackenzie, aged 9 months.
MILLAR—April 28, at Parel, of dentition, Francis William, the infant son of Alex. Millar, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
TICKELL—April 30, at Lahore, Ella Mary, wife of C. Tickell, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., aged 23.
WILLMER—April 26, at Igatpuri, Mervyn Wilderbore Frederick Bernard, the son of Annie and Frederick Willmer, aged 2 years.
WINSTANLEY—April 28, at Madras, A. Dorothea, wife of Mr. J. A. Winstanley, of the Medical Stores.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**CHANCERY DIVISION.**

This was a motion on behalf of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) to discharge an order made by Mr. Justice Chitty in chambers, sanctioning a conditional contract which had been entered into by the official liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation with the Assets Realisation Company for the sale to the latter company of the outstanding assets of the Oriental Bank Corporation for a sum sufficient to pay the creditors of the Oriental Bank Corporation remaining unsatisfied 19s. 9d. in the pound on their debts. The motion was made on the grounds that the judge had not at the time the order was made sufficient materials before him to enable him to say whether the conditional contract was one that ought to be sanctioned, and also that the New Oriental Bank Corporation were prepared to guarantee the creditors 20s. in the pound and to give up one half of any surplus there might be on realising the assets for the benefit of the shareholders. — Mr. Romer, Q.C., and Mr. F. B. Palmer appeared for the applicants; Mr. Latham, Q.C., and Mr. T. H. Wright for the official liquidator, and Mr. Maclean, Q.C., and Mr. Vernon Smith for the Assets Realisation Company. — Mr. Justice Chitty said the applicants had had ample time before the order was made to make a tender for the outstanding assets of the liquidating bank, but they abstained from doing so. He considered that he had properly exercised the discretion vested in him in sanctioning the conditional contract upon the facts then before him. Having properly sanctioned that contract, it would be inequitable to deprive the purchasers of the benefit of it because the applicants now came forward and said they were willing to give a better price. If he discharged the order, and released the Assets Realisation Company from their contract, it might be that after protracted negotiations the applicants might fail to come to terms with the official liquidator for the purchase of the assets, and no binding contract having been entered into by them the Court would be left without a purchaser for the property. He therefore refused the motion with costs.

The following remarks from an eminent legal authority referring to the decision of Mr. Justice Chitty regarding the sale of the remaining assets of the Oriental Bank appear in *The Times* :—

In the first place, those who object to the arrangement may, if they please, appeal against the decision of the learned judge. The creditors who objected were represented by a very able counsel, who failed to satisfy the judge that the adjournment into Court for which he asked was either necessary or expedient. Had these creditors offered a better figure they might themselves have obtained the assets, and, at all events, by that step they would have benefited the general body of creditors. In the absence, however, of any offer from them no valid ground appeared for entertaining a proposal tending only to delay a settlement without offering any security that the ultimate result would not be worse instead of better. It is the duty of the official liquidator to realise the assets without unnecessary delay and with the least expense possible. The affairs of the bank have already been in liquidation for upwards of four years. The arrangement now effected is a sale of the assets, and apparently because it is a sale on a large scale it is objected to. The creditors who opposed it, it is necessary to say, have had exceptionally good opportunities of gauging the value of the assets, and they profess to be able to assert that a greater sum should have been obtained; but although it has been in their power for some months past to make a counter offer they have not done so. In my belief no one who has knowledge of the facts will be able to confirm the suggestion made by those who opposed the arrangement that cash tenders for estates in Mauritius, for claims on similar estates, for shares in limited companies in that colony, and for other assets of a varied nature could have been invited without entailing a very serious sacrifice of value. For that and other cogent reasons the form of sale adopted was such as to favour buyers to the extent of enabling them with a minimum of risk to bid as near full value as any prudent purchaser would do. I may incidentally mention that the action of the Colonial Office two years ago in accepting on equitable grounds 19s. in the pound, payable by instalments, in satisfaction of Ceylon and Mauritius Government claims, full and immediate payment of which, with interest added, might have been legally enforced, gives the measure of what well-informed persons then considered to be the maximum dividend which could be hoped for. It is, nevertheless, true that the Crown reserved the right, which now comes into play, of receiving a greater dividend should such ever be realised, but practically no hope was at the time entertained of any benefit under this reservation. The learned judge considered the whole matter in all its bearings, and I may perhaps, without impertinence, say that in my experience no judge has devoted more anxious care and consideration than has the learned judge in this particular liquidation.

The following letter, signed "M. H. Hay," also appears in *The Times* :—

Sir,—I trust you will permit me, as a shareholder in the late Oriental Bank Corporation, to express not only the surprise with which the statement in *The Times* of to-day is received, but the indignation that is felt by the shareholders that their interests should be completely ignored. There is every reason to believe that if the liquidation is conducted with due regard to the interests of the shareholders as well as of the creditors the former may in time recover some portion of their loss. It is to be hoped, therefore, that no time will be lost in calling a meeting of the shareholders to protest and appeal against the decision said to have been come to.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. V. Rogers, retired list, late Royal Madras Fusiliers, has been appointed one of Her Majesty's Gentlemen-at-Arms, in the place of Colonel Walker, deceased. Colonel Rogers served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1858. General J. H. Laye, C.B., has been selected for the Colonelcy of the Northumberland Fusiliers, vacant by the death of Lord Longford. He served with the 58th Regiment during the New Zealand War of 1845-47. Colonel Jones Vaughan, late 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Western District, from May 11, vice Colonel Barker, about to be promoted. He served in the Mutiny campaign of 1857-58, and subsequently in the Afghan campaign of 1878-80. Colonel A. H. Wavell (half-pay), late of the Welsh Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Dublin District. He served with the 41st Regiment in the Crimea. The command of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, vacant by the retirement of Colonel F. Karslake, has been conferred upon Colonel C. J. Burnett, of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment. Colonel Burnett served in the Ashantee War of 1873, also in the Afghan War of 1879-80.

The command of the 7th Hussars, which becomes vacant next month by the retirement of Colonel F. M. Drew, will, it is understood, be obtained by Lieut.-Colonel A. Peel. Colonel Drew served with the Field Force employed against native tribes on the North-West Frontier of India in 1863, also in the 101st Fusiliers throughout the Indian North-West Frontier campaign of 1863. Colonel E. Markham, R.A., Director of Artillery Studies, succeeds Major-General Hay as Deputy Adjutant-General for Artillery at headquarters from the 2nd prox. Colonel Markham served in the Eastern campaign of 1854, receiving a medal with three clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Turkish medal. He also served in India in 1858. Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed A.D.C. to the Queen. He served in the Afghan war of 1878-80, also in the Egyptian war of 1882 as principal commissariat officer with the Indian Contingent. He was mentioned in despatches, was awarded the C.B., medal, and Khedive's star, and received also the Order of the 3rd Class of the Medjidie. Captain C. W. H. Evans, 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st Volunteer Battalion. Captain Evans served with the 1st Battalion of the West Kent Regiment throughout the Egyptian war of 1882 also in the Nile expedition of 1884-85. Major E. P. Browne, 1st Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment, has accepted the Adjutancy of the 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. He served in the Zulu war of 1879, receiving medal with clasp.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 14, *Clan Sinclair* (s), Calcutta; City of Carthage (s), Bombay.—17, City of Khios (s), Calcutta.—18, *Dacca* (s), Calcutta.—19, *Clan Ranald* (s), Madras; *Karamania* (s), Calcutta; *Aston Hall* (s), Bombay; *Restitution* (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—May 16, *Assam* (s), London.—20, *Melpomene* (s), Trieste. CALCUTTA.—May 18, *Clan Macgregor* (s), Clyde.—20, *Duke of Sutherland* (s), London.

MADRAS.—March 19, *Kangra* (s), London.

DÉPARTURES.

HOME.—May 14, *Clan Matheson* (s), Calcutta.—19, *Chusan* (s), Calcutta; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, May 26; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 2; from Brindisi, June 6.

For Bombay: Dr. R. H. Cama, Lieut. G. H. Bush, Lieut. R. G. Burton, Rev. J. Douglas. From Brindisi: Mr. H. O. Walling, Mr. W. Woodward, Capt. Barlow, Major Fell, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. N. P. Adams, Mr. A. V. Bethell, Capt. Trotter. From Venice: Mr. Johnstone.

For Malta: Rear-Admiral Gordon Douglas, Assistant-Paymaster Bamble, R.N., Mr. Sinclair.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, June 2; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 9; from Brindisi, June 13.

For Bombay: Mr. J. W. Moulton, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson and infant. From Venice: Mr. J. W. Edgar, Major C. P. Macgregor. From Brindisi: Mr. E. A. Neville, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Mr. A. F. Brown, Mr. A. Tytler, Major Cameron.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, June 9; s.s. *Siam*, from Venice, June 16; from Brindisi, June 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. H. Gahan, Mr. F. Gahan, Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Mr. A. Davidson, Colonel B. Brooke, Surgeon-Major Oldham, Capt. Legh. From Trieste: Mr. and Mrs. Nice, Capt. F. W. Watkins, Mr. J. G. Russell. From Brindisi: Mr. H. Playfair, Capt. Ollivant.

For Aden: Rev. H. C. Goodyear.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, June 16; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, June 23; from Brindisi, June 27.

For Bombay: Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. D. B. Horns, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon. From Brindisi: Colonel W. H. Wilson, Mr. C. W. Birch, Mr. R. D. Proudfoot, Major Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Nice, Mr. Wait. From Venice: Col. Crawford.

For Malta: Rev. F. L. Gascoigne.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, June 23; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 30; from Brindisi, July 4.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Colonel K. A. Jopp, Mr. E. R. Parsons, Mr. H. M. Bird, Capt. and Mrs. Sawyer.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail May 26.

For Colombo: Mrs. Mooyart Dennison, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes. From Suez: Colour-Sergeant May, Mrs. J. Jones and child.

For Madras: Two Misses Bidie, Mrs. Leonard, Surgeon-Major Archdale, Sergeant T. Lynch, Conductor C. McCarthy.

For Calcutta: Miss Fox, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. A. Dodd, Mr. G. B. Arnold, Mr. D. Lindsay, Mr. Bain.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail June 9.

For Colombo: Mr. Stanley Bois.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss James, Mr. F. R. Watson, Surgeon-Major C. Adam.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. F. B. Taylor.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail May 28.

For Bombay: Capt. Shaw, Mrs. Gilchrist, Miss Onslow, Mrs. Sorabja, family and nurse, Mr. Thomson.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, left Liverpool, May 15.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. G. Anderson, Mr. A. T. Karslake.

For Madras: Mr. Longman, Mrs. Sibborn.

For Calcutta: Mr. Clench, Mrs. Wilbrow, Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Mr. Jas. H. Ferguson.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, passed Gibraltar for London, May 16.

From Calcutta: Colonel Braham, Mr. G. Lucas, Mr. A. Evilini, Mr. R. S. Knott, Mr. R. and Mr. C. Bainbridge and three Misses Bainbridge.

From Madras: Mr. D. K. McCallum, Mrs. McCallum, two children and European servant, Mr. James McGregor, Master W. H. Dawson, Master Dawson, Mr. James Bowden, Lieut. F. Morse, Capt. Pooley, Mrs. Dumphy, two children and ayah.

From Colombo: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mantell and two boys Mr. M. G. Stone.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Sullej*, Capt. A. H. Johnson, May 2.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and child, Lieut. Fagan, Conductor Clavering, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hetherington, Major Stace, Mr. Combridge, Surgeon Cronin, Miss Ashton, Mr. R. Hadwin, Mr. J. Ward, Capt. McCulloch.

From Venice: Dr. Hunter.

From Brindisi: Lieut. W. Repton, Surgeon S. F. Biggers, Mr. and Mrs. Cardew, Mr. F. L. Reid, Capt. Skene Grant, Capt. Lawson, Mr. F. A. Owen, Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Mr. J. H. Leech, Mr. Wilde, Mr. R. Leake, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Farewell, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brook, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Leake, Mr. A. Bleasley.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. Reeves, May 14.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Spedding, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Torrens, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Watts and child, Mr. G. Hughes, Mr. R. Cornish, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. A. F. Woodburn, Mr. Church, Capt. Hon. F. E. Allsopp, Colonel and Mrs. Shepherd and two children, Mrs. Collins, Colonel Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and child, Dr. Center, Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Watts and two children, Mrs. Chisholm and child, Mr. Maughan, Mr. Cox, Mrs. Fooyes, Mr. M. W. McDonald, Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Beall, Miss M. Stewart, Mr. Edoie, Mr. Crew, Mrs. Hutton and child, Mr. R. J. Young, Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Shejagie, Mrs. Hudson and three children, Mr. D. Mello, Lieut. J. G. Humphreys.

From Suez: Miss Woodall, Major and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler, Mr. E. G. Johnson, Mr. Walker, two Misses Pasteur.

From Port Said: Mrs. Cook and two daughters, Mr. J. M. Cook, Mr. Ellis, Mr. C. Gurlyon.

From Malta: Mr. J. and Miss Gubbins, Rev. C. Morris, Mrs. Baker, Miss Barrett, Sir J. Robinson, Mr. Patch, Miss Ward, Captain S. Duff, Colonel and Mrs. Pasley, Mr. F. J. Price, Mrs. Graham, Mr. A. Graham, Mr. Hamilton and son, Mr. W. Castle, Sergeant-Major Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and two children.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, left Bombay, May 6.

For London: Mr. C. P. Cooper, Sir W. Wedderburn, Judge El Medini, Mrs. F. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Targett, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett and two infants, Miss Williams, Mrs. G. W. Lindsley, child and infant, Mr. M. G. Brooke, Mrs. Best, Mr. R. A. Way, Mr. G. N. Taylor, H.H. the Thakore of Morvi and two friends, Mr. S. Seton Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Cantor and four children, Miss Cantor, H.H. the Thakore Sahab of Limree and four followers, Mrs. Norrie Mitchell and three children, Major and Mrs. Brackenbury, Mrs. Kilvert, Mrs. McMillan and child, Mr. W. C. McGregor, Mr. Kawasjee Temuljee, Mr. C. Hawkins, Mrs. Boorman, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Whitam, Mrs. Macaulay, Mrs. Forbes Adam and infant, Mr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Miss Graves, Major F. Forjett, Mrs. Walmsley and infant, Mr. Isherwood, Mr. J. H. Sullivan, Capt. Benson, Colonel Merriman, R.E., Capt. Nicholls, Colonel H. J. Lugard, Miss Lugard, Mr. Huddleston, Bai Davidabai, Mr. Cursetjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Jeevna Shaikhva, Mr. McLennan, Mr. Finsley, Mr. Christania, Surgeon-General Slaughter, Mr. G. P. Robinson.

For Brindisi: Dr. J. Burgess, Mr. E. Gay, Mr. H. Wrigley, Mr. R. J. Bruce, Miss A. Swaine, Mr. E. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Clark, Lieut.-Colonel R. Hill, Mr. H. P. Mulock, Mr. Grief, Mr. H. J. Silcock, Mr. N. E. Maclean, Mr. H. F. Blanford, Mr. H. H. Hopkins, Mr. Bonflower and two children, Mr. Moore Mill, Mr. Ahmed Rehimitool Sayani, Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, Capt. Cockburn, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteaway and child, Mrs. John Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Colvin, Mr. R. Boteler, Mr. C. H. Ridgway, Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Truman, Colonel Wodehouse, Miss Wodehouse.

For Venice: Mrs. Neill, Mr. C. P. Goode, Mr. J. L. Pole, Sir Salar Jung and party, Mr. E. S. Luard, Mr. Rogers, Mr. W. T. Major.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Wyatt, from London, May 19.

For Madras: Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and two infants, Mr. Ash.

For Bombay: Mr. G. Garnett, Mr. W. H. Simpson, Mr. F. W. Forsyth, Mr. A. C. Thomson, Mr. Walker, Lieut. Taylor, Surg. Swain, Mahomed Ali Jan and wife.

For Malta: Rev. W. Ponsford, Superintendent Sister S. G. Browne, Mr. J. J. Munro, Mr. Haskett, Mr. Towers, Mr. W. Coxon.

For Port Said: Mr. Paputal.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Wilder, Mr. T. Hunter, Mr. Millar, Dr. J. Hasard.

For Colombo: Master-Gunner Rouse, Mrs. Rouse and two children.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, sailing on May 13.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. Focherby.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Donaldson and two infants, Mrs. H. Fraser, Major J. Whotting, Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, Mr. H. P. Phillips, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. E. R. Johnson, Lieut.-Colonel R. Bullock, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Sim, Mr. L. Walker, Mr. Stock, Mr. G. Williams, Count de Breteuil, Marquis de Breteuil, Sirdar Diler Jung and Secretary, Mr. Bradley, Rev. J. Sharp, Lieut. Howell, Major Yules, Mr. R. Orr, Lieut.-Colonel R. Hill.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayly, Miss McGregor, Mr. Abdur Rehim, Sir Henry Harrison.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 95½	to 96½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	99½	to 100½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	107	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	207	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to 91½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to —

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Ra.	Ra.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 740
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 855
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 660
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct. ... 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct. ... 112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	...	18 pr. ct.	...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	800
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	225
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	400
Bombay Cotton ...	all	...	15	...	100
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200	...	16	...	140
Colaba	1,880	...	50	...	560
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	110
East India	1,000	...	150	...	1,330
Fort	8,500	...	150	...	1,200
French	all	...	80	...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	25	...	400
Khangam	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	87½
Mofussil Co.	400	...	55	...	405
Mummar M.	all	...	40	...	230
New Berar	500	...	60	...	550
New Indian	125	...	0	...	112½
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	80	...	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)...	500	...	75	...	550
Sassoon	500	...	25	...	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,210
Sind	750	...	75	...	490
Volkart	500	...	45	...	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	—	310
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	555
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	96	415
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	97
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
— (Bellary) ...	500	30	830
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	20	765
Bombay United ...	500	35	515
Central India ...	1,000	20	1,030
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	885
D. Spinning ...	1,000	75	200
Dhun Mills ...	all	25	585
Empress Co. ...	1,000	25	720
Framjee Petit ...	400	20	650
Golan Baba ...	1,000	40	770
Gordon Mills ...	all	—	430
Hindustan ...	1,000	70	1,225
Hingunhat Mill ...	500	60	540
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	1,025
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	810
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	725
James Greaves ...	500	25	128
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	2,025
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	450
Khandeish ...	1,000	80	1,210
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	20	170
Leopold ...	700	100	1,300
Madras United ...	1,000	5	60
Mahuluxmee ...	1,000	—	300
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	785
Mazong ...	250	9	505
Morari Goculdass ...	1,000	50	125
Nalgam ...	700	—	76
National ...	1,000	40	1,500
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	1,180
Oriental ...	625	15	605
Parrell ...	400	—	280
People of India ...	—	—	235
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	475
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	80
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	—
Sooderdass ...	1,000	50	—
Southern India ...	500	20	—
Southern Maharratta ...	250	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	—
Western India ...	1,000	80	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr. ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	850
Do. do. ...	66-7-8	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000
Bombay Ice Co. ...	600
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	500

Kemp & Co. ...	175	335
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,750
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	all	183
Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—May 2.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra.	95 13 to 95 14
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	99 4 to	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	100 0 to	—
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	100 0 to	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	100 0 to	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1835) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1903) ...	99 12 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 12 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	94 4 to	94 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	860 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	150 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	108 to 110
National of India ...	£12½	112 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Allipore Coal ...	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	68 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,550 to 1,550
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	9½ to —
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	6½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	280 to 285
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	53 to 54
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	56 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	60 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	100 to 102
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	40 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	26 to 27
Equitable Coal ...	250	125 to 130
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	8 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	202 to —
Gouropore ...	100	70 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to 86
Howrah Docking ...	100	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	66 to 67
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	96 to 97
Kamerahy Jute Mills ...	60	94 to 95
Landing and Shipping ...	100	105 to 110
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	295 to —
Murre Brewery ...	100	135 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	112 to 115
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	60 to 65
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	99 to 100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	45 to —
Raneesungpo Coal Association ...	100	47 to —
Riverside Press ...	90	30 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	40 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	30 to 31
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	61 to 62

TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicible (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	48 to 50
Assam ...	£20	580 to —
Balaam (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	20 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	40 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	21 to 22
Central Cachar ...	200	01 to 02
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	11 to 12
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Chota Nagpore ...	100	40 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Coochoela (Cachar) ...	100	26 to —
Darjiling ...	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	28 to 24
Dehra Doon ...	100	45 to —
Dessai and Farbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunairi ...	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	26 to 27
Eastern Cachar ...	100	21 to 23
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	10 to 20
Endogram ...	10	100 to —
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	150 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	10 to 11

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	60 to —
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	95 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	39 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	455 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	14 to 15
Kalachorra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	85 to 36
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	7 to 8
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	250	80 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	200	70 to —
Do. contributory ...	—	— to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	108 to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	87 to 33
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	96 to 97
Loobah ...	£7½	20 to —
Lower Assam ...	£10	60 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	100	16 to 12
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	12 to 13
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	90	5 to 6
Do. contributory ...	—	— to —
Moran (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	90	90 to —
Do. contributory ...	—	— to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	125	— to —
Do. contributory ...	—	— to —
New Falloodi (Darjiling) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	80	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	85	25 to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	100	46 to 47
Pankabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	40 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	— to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Sapakati ...	56	10 disct.
Second Mutual Cachar ...	—	— to —
Seemah ...	100	66 to 63
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	84 to 36
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	15 to 16
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	20 to 21
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	99 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	200	109 to 103
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	£10	15 to —
Upper Assam ...	—	— to —

LONDON.—May 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	92½	to 92½
3 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	103	to 103½
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	103½	to 104½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	—	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	—	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	—	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	—	103 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	—	107 to 109
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	—	109 to 114
4 Do. ...	—	101 to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	—	103 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	PAID.	PRICE.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.		
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	118 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	108 to 110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	8	7½ to 8
Bengal Central, Lim. Shs. ...	5	44 to 48
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	170 to 172
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22½ to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23 to 23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½) ...	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	117 to 119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	153 to 155
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4 p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	102 to

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Adams, Surg. C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '86, M.
Adams, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 23, '86, B.
Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '87, B.
Alexander, Capt. A. de V., S.C., B.
Alexander, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 19, '86, B.
Aloes, Maj. M. A., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. J. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '86, B.
Anderson, Lieut. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Andrews, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, M.
Ansell, Lieut. J. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., 9 dys., fr. Mar. 9, '86, B.
Ashford, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, B.
Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., S.C., B.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.
Baber, Lieut.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Babington, Maj. S., S.C., 1 yr., 10 dys., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Bailey, Maj. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '87, B.
Banks, Surg.-Maj. S. O. B., 1 yr., 174 dys., fr. May 1, '86, B.
Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L., 18 mos., fr. May 7, '86, B.
Beddy, Col. E., S.C., 243 dys., fr. April 4, '87, B.
Beggie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.
Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., M.
Birch, Col. A. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '86, B.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Bishop, Maj. L. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 21, '86, B.
Blyth, Capt. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '87, B.
Bonavia, Bde.-Surg. E. M. D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.
Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Bredin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.
Breton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Briscote, Capt. B. C., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 25, '86, B.
Briscote, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '87, B.
Brown, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '86, B.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '84, B.
Brown, Capt. G. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '86, B.
Brown, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brownlow, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 2, '87, B.
Brownlow, Maj. C. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Budd, Col. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '86, M.
Bulkeley, Lt.-Col. H. T., S.C., 6 mos., B.
Burton-Bennet, Maj. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '87, B.
Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., 265 dys., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.
Campbell, Col. R. B. P.P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '87, B.
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, R.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '87, B.
Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 30, '86, B.
Castellani, Hon. Capt. R. F., 14 mos., fr. May 29, '86, B.
Caulfield, Lt. G. N., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, M.
Center, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. April 29, '87, B.
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, B.
Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., 279 dys., fr. Aug. '86, B.
Chapman, Capt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Chevenix-Trench, Lt. G. F., S.C., B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Clarke, Major, S.C., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr., 304 dys., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '86, M.
Cloete, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Colles, Lt.-Col. G. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.
Collett, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Cologen, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr., 276 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.
Conyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '86, B.
Cook, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '87, B.
Cooke, Lieut. W. N. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '86, M.
Corbyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Gorse-Scott, Major J., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.
Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M.
Cox, Lieut. C. L. H., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Oct. 18, '85, B.
Cromwell, Lieut. C. Y., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '87, B.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B.
Currie, Lieut.-Col. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, B.
Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.
Daniell, Capt. R. G., S.C., B.
Davidson, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '86, B.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. M.B., 17 mos., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.
Dawson, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 29, '87, B.
De Tatham, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. April 9, '87, B.
Diek, Capt. J. E., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B.
Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.
Dobbs, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R., R.E., 1 yr., 275 dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Duncan, Bde.-Surg. J., 18 ms., fr. April 5, '86, B.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., 215 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Dundas, Lt.-Col. H. L., A.A.G., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '87, B.
Edwards, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, B.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Evans, Col. H. M., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 6, '86, B.
Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sep. 8, '85, B.
Faken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Fallows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, B.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Finden, Surg.-Maj. W., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.
FitzGerald, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 15 ms., fr. June 30, '86, B.

FitzGerald, Capt. C. M., S.C., 2 yrs., June 29, '86, B.
Fitzpatrick, Lt.-Col. F. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M. D., 2 yrs., 6 ms., fr. Mar. 18, '86, B.
Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.
Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.
Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Gaitkell, Capt. H. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, M.
Galloway, Col. J. O. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, B.
Garrett, Capt. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, B.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, B.
Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Glascote, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Gold-mid, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '84, B.
Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. H. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '87, B.
Gordon, Lieut. P. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Greig, Col. J. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, B.
Gregg, Surg.-Maj. W. H., 10 mos., fr. July 7, '86, B.
Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 17, '86, B.
Grover, Lieut. M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Capt. C. E., S.C., B.
Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., 97 dys., fr. Aug. 3, '86, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Haig, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Hailes, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hall, Hon.-Surg. F. W., 214 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B.
Hamilton, Lt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '87, B.
Hamilton, Lieut. C. de C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, B.
Hamilton, Surg. H. M. D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '86, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harcourt, Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.
Harris, Lt.-Col. C. J. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '86, M.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hawes, Lt.-Col. A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '87, B.
Hawkins, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, B.
Heath, Capt. H. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Heavalside, Maj. W. J., R.E., 525 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.
Henderson, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '87, B.
Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '86, B.
Hennessy, Col. G. R., C.B., B.
Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hills, Lt.-Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B.
Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hole, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '87, M.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.
Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. T., 2 yrs., 9 ms., fr. Mar. 15, '86, B.
Hooper, Lieut.-Col. W. W., Cav., 18 ms., fr. July 18, '86, M.
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '86, B.
Hornaby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 4 ms., fr. Mar. 29, '87, M.
Houghton, Col. S. C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Kunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., 291 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunt, Col. R. A., C., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 24, '86, B.
Ingils, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr., 116 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Irving, Lt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M.
Irving-Noble, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '86, M.
Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr., 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.
Jacob, Col. W. V. F., S.C., B.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jameson, Surg. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.
Jerome, Capt. H. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B.
Jeunes, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J., 23 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Surg.-Maj. H., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Col. J., C.S.I., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Johnstone, Maj. W. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 2, '86, M.
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., 7 dys., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.
Judge, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 10, '86, B.
Justice, Lieut. C. Lo G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '87, B.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keen, Col. F. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '86, B.
Kelly, Maj. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B.
Kemble, Col. H. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Kirke, Lt.-Col. F., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.
Kirwan, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Kunhardt, Capt. H. G., R.E., 1 yr., 273 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.
Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., 229 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lawson, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, M.
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Le Messurier, Col. A., C.I.E., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.
Leslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 1 yr., B.
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., 335 dys., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Loeb, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Lowndes, Col. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., M.
Lucas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 29, '86, B.
Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.
Macdonough, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 347 dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.
MacKenzie, Lt.-Col. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '86, B.
MacKenzie, Surg. A. W., 17 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Macmahon, Capt. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Macpherson, Maj. J. L., R.E., 273 dys., fr. May 21, '86, B.
Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '87, B.
Magar, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 21 ms., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.
Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 23, '85, M.
Mansfield, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Marsdell, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '86, B.
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R.E., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 18 ms., fr. June 16, '86, B.

McCullagh, Maj. J. R., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.
McDermott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 28, '86, M.
McNeile, Col. J. M., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 16, '86, B.
Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Meiklejohn, Maj. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Mellias, Maj. H., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Melville, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 18 ms., fr. May 1, '85, B.
Michell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Minchin, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '87, B.
Money, Capt. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '87, B.
Money, Capt. E. E., S.C., B.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 3 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.
Monteith, Capt. J., S.C., 20 mos., fr. July 5, '86, B.
Montgomery, Capt. J. A. L., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Montresor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Moore, Col. H., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Moore, Lt.-Col. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Mosley, Maj. J. B. P., S.C., 1 yr., 124 dys., fr. Jan. 29, '86, B.
Muir, Lt.-Col. W. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Mullen, Surg.-Maj. T. F., M.D., B.
Munro, Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.
Murphy, Surg.-Maj. W. B., 3 mos., fr. Jan. 13, '87, B.
Neville, Maj. J. P. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '86, B.
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Newmarch, Maj.-Gen. O. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Newnam, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, B.
Newman, Surg.-Maj. J. H. M., D., 18 ms., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Newnam-Smith, Capt. E. D., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.
Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Nicholson, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '86, B.
Noire, Col. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '86, M.
Nolan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.
North, Surg.-Maj. J., M.
Norton, Lieut. C. E. R.E., 17 mos., fr. July 7, '81, B.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Nutt, Lt.-Col. H. L., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 13, '86, B.
O'Brien, Lieut. D. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '87, B.
Olivier, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '86, B.
O'Meara, Capt. W. A. D.O., S.C., 174 ms., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.
O'Malley, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Ostiehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, B.
Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Passy, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.
Patch, Maj. R., S.C., 5 mos., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Penny, Bde.-Surg. J. C., M.D., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Peyton, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '86, B.
Pitt, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., 90 dys., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Plowden, Capt. W. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, B.
Porcelli, Capt. A., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Porter, Capt. A. R., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Power, Surg.-Maj. R. V., 16 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Pratt, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. April 17, '87, B.
Preston, Capt. J. E., D.S.O., S.C., 10 ms., fr. July 31, '86, M.
Price, Lieut. C. H. U., S.C., B.
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.
Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '87, B.
Ramsden, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Ratcliffe, Capt. A. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. J. L., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, M.
Rawson, Capt. C. C. R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reid, Lieut. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '86, B.
Reid, Lieut. L. H., S.C., B.
Rideout, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., 18 ms., fr. May 19, '86, M.
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M.
Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Rivett-Carnac, Capt. E. B., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '87, B.
Rochford, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Rogers, Maj. M. W., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 21, '86, B.
Rosa, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.
Rowcroft, Col. G. C., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., 49 dys., fr. July 13, '86, M.
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Ryves, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Samuels, Lt.-Col. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., 18 dys., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Sandeman, Col. Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr., 217 dys., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 20 mos., fr. April 1, '86, B.
Sandys, Capt. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Saniez, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Sargent, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 17, '86, B.
Scott, Lt.-Col. T. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Scott, Maj. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '87, B.
Seaman, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '86, B.
Shakespeare, Lieut. G. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.
Shepherd, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.
Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., fr. Jan. 15, '87, B.
Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '87, B.
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M.
Slapson, Lt.-Col. R. J., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.
Smart, Capt. A. W., R.E., 1 yr., 158 dys., fr. July 24, '86, M.
Smith, Capt. J. G. S.C., 1 yr., from April 13, '87, B.
Smith, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., 122 dys., fr. June 30, '86, M.
Smith, Maj. F. W., Inf., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 23, '85, B.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.
Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., 300 dys., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Steele, Lieut. St. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, B.
Stevens, Capt. E. S., S.C., B.
Stewart, Col. C. E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.

Stewart, Col. G. S.C., 1 yr. 209 dys., fr. Jan. 7, '86, B.
 Stewart, Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs. 1 mo., fr. March 5, '85, B.
 Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
 Stewart, Lieut.-Col. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 14 Sept. '86, B.
 St. John, Col. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 14, '86, M.
 Strettell, Maj. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
 Strickland, Col. W. G. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 18, '86, M.
 Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., B.
 Sturmer, Surg. A. J., 18 mos., fr. June 30, '86, M.
 Sutherland, Bde.-Surg. G. L., 275 days, fr. April 1, '87, B.
 Swanston, Lieut. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, M.
 Swifts, Lieut.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '86, M.
 Swiney, Col. J., S.C., 332 dys., fr. April 30, '86, M.

Talbot, Maj. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '87, B.
 Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.
 Teed, Maj. T., S.C., B.
 Temple, Lt.-Col. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.
 Thomas, Lieut.-Col. F. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B.
 Thomas, Lt.-Col. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 21, '86, M.
 Thomas, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 1 yr. 95 dys., fr. May 7, '86, M.
 Thompson, Maj. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, B.
 Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.
 Thornhill, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '86, M.
 Thwaytes, Lt. E. C., S.C., M.
 Trill, Col. D. H., R.E., 16 mos., fr. June 6, '86, M.
 Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '86, B.
 Tucker, Lt.-Col. L. H. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
 Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
 Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Vallings, Lieut.-Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '86, B.
 Vanderzee, Lt.-Col. F. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '86, M.
 Vaurenen, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
 Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 28 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B.
 Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
 Vyvyan, Lieut.-Col. B. G., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Feb. 25, '86, B.

Wace, Capt. E. C., D.S.O., R.A., 18 ms., fr. June 6, '86, B.
 Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
 Walker, Maj. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
 Walker, Lt.-Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '87, M.
 Walker, Capt. J. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 22, '87, B.
 Ward, Lieut. B. R., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 8, '86, B.
 Warden, Lieut. E. J. P., S.C., M.
 Watson, Col. J. W., S.C., 10 mos., fr. July 20, '86, B.
 Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. May 25, '86, B.
 Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, B.
 Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
 Wharry, Lt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, M.
 White, Capt. F. P. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 29, '86, B.
 Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.
 Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.
 Wilmer, Lt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
 Wilmer, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '86, B.
 Wimberly, Lt.-Col. R. J., S.C., B.
 Wood, Lieut. C. R. A., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 1, '86, B.
 Wright, Lieut. E. L., S.C., B.

Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.
 Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 201 dys., fr. Mar. 18, '87, B.

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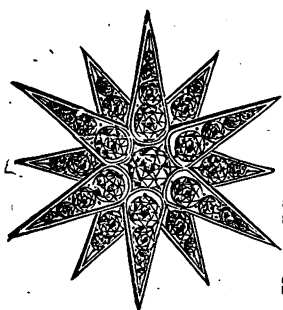
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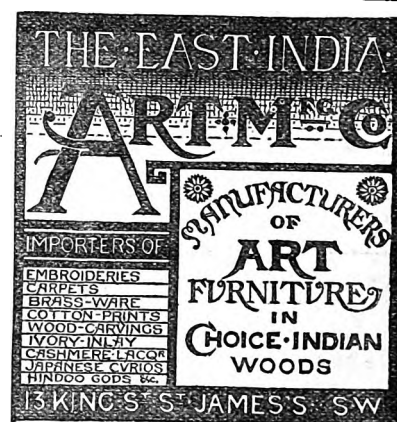
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INDIA OFFICE, 19th April, 1887.

The Secretary of State for India in Council
hereby gives notice that, with reference to the
India £4 per Cent. Stock and India £4 per Cent.
Stock Certificates becoming redeemable at par
on or after the 10th October, 1888, as specified
in the Advertisements under which the Stock
and Stock Certificates have been issued, he is
willing to grant a like amount of India £3 10s.
per Cent. Stock and India £3 10s. per Cent.
Stock Certificates respectively, in exchange for
such India £4 per Cent. Stock and India £4 per
Cent. Stock Certificates.

The holders of India £4 per Cent. Stock
or Stock Certificates, who avail themselves of
this offer, will receive on the 6th July, 1887, a
payment of £1 12s. 6d. per Cent. on the amount
of India £4 per Cent. Stock or Stock Certificates
surrendered, being a quarter's interest at £4 per
Cent. per annum to that date, and ten shillings
per Cent. per annum for a year and a quarter to
October, 1888, paid in advance; and subsequently
Interest will be due quarterly on the 5th October,
5th January, 5th April, and 5th July in each
year, at the rate of £3 10s. per cent. per annum.

The Stock and Stock Certificates granted in
exchange will be consolidated with the India
£3 10s. per Cent. Stock now existing, which is not
redeemable until the 5th January, 1931, but will
be redeemable at par on or after that day, upon
one year's previous notice having been given in
The London Gazette by the Secretary of State for
India in Council.

The Books of the Stock are kept at the Bank
of England, where all Assignments and Transfers
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The same facilities are given in respect of this
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by post, and for the exchange of Stock into Stock
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bearer, as are given in the case of Consols and
India Four and Three per. Cent. Stocks. Trustees
are empowered to invest Trust Funds in this
Stock, unless expressly forbidden by the Instru-
ment creating the Trust.

The holders of India £4 per Cent. Stock or
Stock Certificates, who may desire to convert
their Stock or Certificates upon the terms above-
mentioned, are hereby required to signify their
assent to the Secretary of State for India in
Council, in a form to be obtained at the Chief
Accountant's Office at the Bank of England; and
such assents must be delivered at the Chief
Accountant's Office at the Bank of England on
or before Wednesday the 1st June, 1887. From
the time of the delivery of such assents the
holders of the India £4 per Cent. Stock thereby
affected will be precluded from dealing with
their respective shares of that Stock; but on the
8th June, or, in the case of assents sent in on or
before the 26th May, or the 2nd June, their
share of India £4 per Cent. having been cancelled
corresponding amounts of India £3 10s. per Cent.
Stock will be inscribed in their names, and may
from that date be dealt in. The assents of
holders of India £4 per Cent. Stock Certificates
must be accompanied by the Stock Certificates
therein referred to, for which a receipt will be
given, that will be exchangeable for the new India
£3 10s. per Cent. Stock Certificates after the ex-
piration of seven days from the date of surrender.

In the case of Stock transferable at the Bank
of Ireland, and of Certificates issued in respect
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Accountant-General's Office at the Bank of
Ireland, and the assents must be delivered at that
Office on or before the 1st June, 1887, as aforesaid.

A Bill will be introduced into Parliament
to make Powers of Attorney and Requests for trans-
mission of Dividend Warrants by post relating to
India £4 per Cent. Stock surrendered as above,
applicable to India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock.

It is the intention of the Secretary of State in
Council that all holders of India £4 per Cent.
Stock or India £4 per Cent. Stock Certificates
who do not, on or before Wednesday, the 1st June,
1887, signify in the manner above prescribed
their assent to accept India £3 10s. per Cent.
Stock or India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock Certifi-
cates in lieu thereof, shall be paid off at par on
the 10th October, 1888, due notice of the repay-
ment being in that case given in October, 1887.

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Secretary.

MR. J. FOSTER.

Temporary Offices.

2, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W., and 150, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to carry on the business known in the United States as "Custom Smelting," i.e., the purchase of ore from mine-owners at about 90 per cent. of its actual assay value, for subsequent treatment and reduction, the Smelters deducting a sufficient sum from the purchase price of the ores to pay the expenses of Smelting, and to leave a large margin for profit.

The Company intend to purchase the "San Felipe" Smelting Works, situate in the city of Chihuahua, the capital of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

These smelting works are within a short distance of the Chihuahua Station on the Mexican Central Railway—with which they can be connected at a small cost by a private line about a mile in length.

The importance of establishing a business of this class in Mexico, and the profits that may be expected to accrue from it, can readily be estimated from the fact that Mexican mine-owners now send their ores to the smelting works at Kansas City, St. Louis, Pueblo, or Denver—all of which places are situate in the United States at distances of over 1,000 miles from Chihuahua; the cost thus incurred for transport alone ranges from \$15 (£3) to \$30 (£6) per ton, to which must be added the Smelting Charges, varying according to the character of the ore from \$12 (£2 10s.) to \$30 (£6) per American ton of 2,000lbs. Consequently only very rich ores are sent to the United States; and in the absence of smelting facilities, such as this Company is established to provide, the less valuable ores met with in mining in much larger quantities have hitherto been neglected.

The works are in excellent condition, and ready for Smelting operations to be commenced immediately, and are capable of treating about 75 tons of ore per day; it is intended to erect additional Furnaces, which can be done in a few months, at a small expense, so as to bring up the total capacity to 150 tons per diem.

In the Reports by Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour, and Rathbone, Consulting Engineers, of 2, Great George-street, Westminster, London, S.W., and Mr. A. Goldschmidt, the late Resident Manager at the Works, which accompany the Prospectus—it is shown that

the estimated profit is over £50,000 per annum, based on a minimum of 100 tons of ore per day.

Mr. Thomas Sopwith, an experienced smelter, and managing director of "T. Sopwith and Co. (Limited)," whose well-known establishment (situate in Linares, Spain) is one of the largest smelting works in the world, has joined the board of this Company. It is proposed that the Company's affairs in Mexico shall be administered by Mr. A. J. Campbell (Messrs. Bowes, Scott, Read, Campbell, and Co.), who has for some years been personally engaged in smelting in Mexico. The early operations of this Company at Chihuahua will be superintended personally by Mr. E. P. Rathbone, and it is contemplated that one of the directors shall at intervals visit the works. It will thus be seen that the conduct of the Company's business will be in skilled and experienced hands.

Particular attention is drawn to the letters accompanying the Prospectus from Senor D. Miguel Salas, President of the "Mexican Bank" and Lessee of the National Mint at Chihuahua; from Messrs. Frazer and Chalmers of Chicago, whose agent, Mr. Reinhardt, has been resident over seven years in Chihuahua, and has a thorough knowledge of the business; from Messrs. Macmanus, Bankers of forty-five years' standing in Northern Mexico, who are intimately acquainted with the mining industries of the district; from Messrs. Harmon and Rollins, Ore Forwarding Agents of Chihuahua; Mr. C. H. Gosch, a prominent mine owner in the district; and Senor D. Santiago Wastall, Manager of the National Bank of Mexico at Chihuahua.

With the exception of £10,000, the Vendor agrees to take his interest wholly in fully paid-up shares of the Company.

Applications for Shares must be forwarded, together with the deposit of two shillings per Share, to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., or the London Bank of Mexico and South America (Limited), or to the Secretary, at either the temporary offices of the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Bankers, or at either the temporary offices of the Company, or from the Brokers or the Solicitors of the Company.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, MAY 31, 1887.

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Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 13th May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 11th May; and from Calcutta to the 10th May.

OFFICIAL intelligence from Afghanistan states that there is little or no trustworthy information regarding the Ghilzai rising.

FROM private sources, however, it is learnt that serious fighting of two days' duration has occurred at Shazadgi between Omrakhan of Jundul and Mahomed Sharif of Duri.

THE former was defeated and lost 700 men and 160 firearms.

A SEVERE engagement has taken place between the Ameer's troops and the Shinwarris.

THE Ameer has been suffering from gout, but is now convalescent.

IN connection with the security of the North-West Frontier, the erection of a fortified serai at Lundi Kotal has been proposed to Government.

THE Sewlall Motilall Mill, Bombay, has been destroyed by fire. The building was uninsured, and the damage is estimated at over four lakhs of rupees.

MR. HALLEN, the Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations in India, in the course of a lecture delivered on that subject in India, expressed his belief that the efforts made by Government to improve the breed of horses in India was now beginning to show itself.

ENCOUNTERS with bands of dacoits are still reported from Burma; but the country is nevertheless gradually quieting down.

THE treasure which is being lent by the Gwalior Durbar to the Government of India was found to have been buried in wells and pits in the women's quarter of the palace.

THE final arrangement for the conveyance of pilgrims by Messrs. Cook and Son from India to Jeddah have been completed. The arrangement has been sanctioned by the Government for three years, and they guarantee the firm against the actual loss up to for the first year £2,000, and for the succeeding two years £1,000 annually.

KADUR BUX, the chief of the Joonaghur outlaws, has been sentenced to death by Colonel Grant, the Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, for the murder of a policeman.

A YOUNG widow belonging to the Bhatti community has been remarried in Bombay. The ceremony, which was sanctioned by the parents and grandparents of the child, was witnessed by a large gathering of influential people.

MR. CAREY, accompanied by Mr. Dalgleish, the well-known Yarkand traveller, has arrived at Srinagar, having made a very rapid journey from Ladakh.

DAFFADAR KHAN, Agent of the Chitral Chief, is now in Simla on his annual visit to the Government of India. All seems quiet in the petty States between Kafistan and Cashmere.

THE Women's Jubilee offering in Rangoon and Maublin amounts to Rs. 4,102.

THE Simla Bank Corporation, in liquidation, proposes shortly to pay the first dividend to depositors of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on deposits.

DISTURBING rumours come from Persia of continued

activity at Chahajui, where the Russians are collecting supplies as if preparing for a move southwards into Kham-i-Ab.

THE Governor of Kandahar, in obedience to orders from the Amir, is busily enlisting Durani recruits with a view to sending a large force against the Hotaks.

COLONEL GATACRE, the Deputy Quartermaster-General, is shortly to march along the frontier for the purpose of inspecting all the stations occupied by the Punjab Frontier Force. Colonel Gatacre is also to report upon the crossings of the Indus in connection with the Sind-Sagar Railway.

THE Engineer-in-Chief of the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway has inspected the line so far as it has been completed and reported satisfactorily. Considering the difficulty experienced in obtaining labour on some of the sections the report is an agreeable surprise.

A RUMOUR is current that it has been practically decided to change the gauge of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and that Colonel Bissett is to visit England immediately to make the necessary arrangements.

IT is said that the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway will shortly be extended from Umaria to Sohagpur.

THE Engineer-in-Chief of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway has arrived in India with a strong staff of engineers.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BROWNE, R.E., having practically seen the completion of the Sind-Pishin Railway, now reverts to the military works branch on being granted furlough. Mr. O'Callaghan will take the place of General Browne until the "finishing touches" have been given to the work.

MAJOR BARR, Political Agent in Rewah, acts for Colonel Bannerman at Gwalior when the latter takes up the Central Indian Agency.

COLONEL PLANT, Commissioner of Tenasserim, had an apoplectic fit when riding at Moulmein, falling from his horse and fracturing his skull. He was insensible when the steamer left Moulmein, and was not expected to live.

MR. WALLACE, District Superintendent of Police at Meerut, had a fall while pigsticking in the Ganges Kader. He was brought into Meerut in a state of insensibility, and died on Monday night, May 9.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla proposes, it is understood, to open a branch in London, which would probably be managed by Mr. James Walker, the manager of the head office at Simla.

NAWAB BUSHIR-UD-DOWLA, at present in Europe, has been selected by the Nizam to succeed Sir Salar Jung as Prime Minister of Hyderabad. The Government of India have sanctioned the selection.

COLONEL A. CROOKSHANK proceeds shortly to Mian Mir to raise the new battalion of Muzbi-Pioneers. Major T. Deane will be promoted in the Military Department Secretariat to the place of Colonel Crookshank, while Colonel Toker, of the 18th Bengal Infantry, will be appointed junior Deputy Secretary.

COLONEL C. H. LUARD, Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, is proceeding on six months' leave. Major Cook, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Madras, officiates for him.

COLONEL POLE CAREW, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, leaves by this week's mail for England on four months' leave. Major Ian Hamilton officiates for him.

IT is stated that the three-and-a-half crores in silver coin, which the Gwalior durbar is lending to the Government of India as part of the annual Public Works Loan, will be minted at Calcutta during the next three months.

MR. JOHN BEAMES, of the Bengal Board of Revenue, has tendered his explanation of certain charges brought

against him by a portion of the Native Press, and Government is said to be perfectly satisfied.

THE Finance Committee's recommendations regarding the passage and outfit allowances granted to certain high officers, if resident in England at the time of their appointment, will probably result in a reduction of the allowances of the Governors of Madras and Bombay and of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

ACCORDING to official notification the Queen's birthday was to be kept in India on May 24, the Viceroy holding a Levée and giving a State dinner at Simla on that date, and a State Ball on May 26.

Notes of the Week.

THE latest telegrams from India are dated Calcutta, May 29, and Bombay, May 30. Both contain all sorts of rumours from Afghanistan, but both allow that such rumours are of doubtful authenticity. All reports from Native sources must be distrusted. That the Russians are intriguing in Badakshan and Chitral is hardly news, but the statement that they are about to move against the former is merely bazaar "gossip." To the same source must also be attributed the report that there has been a treasonable correspondence between the Ameer's officers in Badakshan and the Russians, and that negotiations have been opened between the Ameer's generals and the insurgent Ghilzai leaders. All these tales are possible enough, but they must be accepted with considerable credulity. Again, the latest intelligence received at Bombay states that the Ameer's troops defeated the Ghilzais at Ghuzni on the 20th inst., both sides losing heavily. But news from Candahar up to the 24th inst., which had also reached Bombay, makes no mention of this conflict and defeat.

THE most serious news is that which tells of the cyclone which passed over the northern portion of the Bay of Bengal last week. Fortunately it did not visit Calcutta with the severity the two cyclones which, in the memory of many Anglo-Indians now living, caused such disaster in that city and amongst the shipping in the Hooghly, besides wrecking several vessels in the Bay. The storm wave did not, as then, pass over Saugor Island, sweeping away thousands of lives in its course; but the gale appears to have raged with considerable fury, and there is reason to believe that a great loss of life has occurred at sea. More than one vessel is reported to have foundered, and a coasting steamer, with upwards of 700 Native pilgrims, who were proceeding to Juggernath for the Hindoo festival, held there at this season of the year, is reported missing.

OTHERWISE the latest news from all parts of India is quiet and satisfactory. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has held its annual meeting, and its president and members have discussed, as usual, various political and fiscal questions. The *Times* correspondent telegraphs that allusion was made to the administration of justice, and the necessity was dwelt upon of spending the revenue derived from suitors on improving and strengthening the Courts. This is vague enough in all conscience, but it is satisfactory to know that the measures taken by Government to investigate the silk-worm disease is likely to revive the declining silk industry of Bengal; and Mr. Henniker Heaton's agitation for a reduction of the overland postage rate has been taken up in India, and is receiving support from the various Chambers of Commerce there. The news that the National Bank of India has opened a branch at Mandalay shows that the pacification of Upper Burma is pretty complete, and that an impetus will soon be given there to trade, alike profitable and safe.

AND not the least satisfactory portion of the news is to the effect that several of the Native Princes and Chiefs of India will be present in England to take part in Her Majesty's Jubilee. The Guicowar of Baroda leaves Bombay

for that purpose to-day, and others will follow. This is a move in the right direction. The more that we encourage the chiefs and nobles of India to visit England the more fixed will be the stability of our rule in the East. Jubilee addresses are all very well, and subscriptions for the Imperial Institute (to which the Gwalior Regency has just given 120,000 rupees) are no doubt equally acceptable, but the presence of the Native nobility will be still more welcome. Their coming here is a conquest over great and old prejudices, and argues well for the good influence which the British political residents are exercising. Their return to their own country will mean the carrying back with them of enlarged views, and more enlightened ones of the power and capacity of England. The result can hardly be other than the strengthening of the bonds of loyalty which bind the feudatory chiefs and their peoples to the mild and beneficent rule of the Paramount Power.

PREJUDICE is, of course, still very powerful in India against forcing Western upon Eastern ideas of manners, travel, and life, and some Natives of the old school complained, at a meeting held at Poona the other day to discuss the system of education imparted to the Chiefs and Sirdars at the Rajkumar College, that the educated Princes and Chiefs of India were given to apeing European customs and manners and giving up the religion of their forefathers, which is no doubt to a great extent true. But it is gratifying to find a vernacular paper defending the new order of things in this wise:—"There is this to say for it, that it withdraws the Princes from the debasing influences of a Native Court at an early age, and accustoms them to a better life than they are wont to see. Those who have been educated there have turned out enlightened rulers, and if there have been shortcomings in them we must ascribe them, not to the education they have received, but to the transition period through which the whole of 'New India' is just now passing. Subjected to new influences and new ideas the Princes and people of India are bound to change with the old order, and it is vain to arrest the progress of enlightenment and of the new aspirations it brings with it."

SENTIMENTS such as these are the best testimonies to the good which English rule is doing for India. If we continue to win men's minds there in this manner we are establishing a power on our side stronger than any represented by armed men and cannon. It is the gaining of one of those victories of peace more renowned than any of war, because the results will continue to progress for good as the years roll onwards.

INDEED, in many directions there are signs of such results. The vernacular Press of India, especially that of Bengal, has been often and justly condemned for its seditious tone, and for its hostility to English rule and its misrepresentations of English motives, but caste and race prejudices are rapidly breaking down even in Bengal. Even the *Bengalee* now condemns the system of infant marriages. Ten years ago it would hardly have dared to write as it writes in the number before us to-day:—

We say nothing of the deplorable physical consequences which follow in the train of early marriage, the utter prostration of physical energy and national vitality which is inevitable. And are not some of the great moral qualities dependent upon the possession of physical strength and energy? If national regeneration in the highest sense of the expression is an object of national concern then we say the sooner public opinion is prepared and matured against the custom of child-marriage, the better it is for our people.

ULTRA-RADICALS at home, and those who are never tired of denouncing British rule in India, might do worse than study Native opinion as it is now being expressed in many of the Native newspapers. We are glad to notice that the leading English journals in India are devoting more of their space to reproducing the views of their vernacular contemporaries, and there has certainly been a marked improvement of late in the tone of the leading Native journals of Bengal and Bombay. Madras has always been the most loyal of the Presidencies in this respect.

It was hardly to be expected that the representative organ of the orthodox Hindoos would approve of Rukmabai's action in declining to ratify her marriage, but the *Hindoo Patriot* pleads for a gentle punishment only for her conduct—instead of the imprisonment threatened by the Bombay High Court:—

We still adhere to the opinion that *our law looks upon the use of force on woman with the greatest abhorrence*. We may add, in perfect sincerity, that had it not done so we would have denounced it. So particular is the Hindu law on the subject that it makes exceptions of female offenders in regard to severe or degrading punishments. For instance, for some heinous offences the law ordains shaving of the head and deportation; but for a woman guilty of the offence, says *Parasara*, the shaving should be emblematical, and the cropping of three inches of the ends of the tresses should be accepted as equivalent to shaving. We like much this decorum and sense of propriety.

Perhaps Rukmabai, however, like some English ladies, would prefer imprisonment to the cropping of even one inch of a tress. But the hint that she should be gently dealt with is another sign that the old order of things is changing.

THE *Times of India* says:—"Bombay joins with Madras in offering cordial congratulations to his Excellency the Governor of the Southern Presidency on his elevation to the peerage. Mr. Bourke, or Lord Connemara, as he is henceforth to be known, has, during his brief tenure of office, won golden opinions from all races and classes in the province whose destinies he guides, his popularity being naturally enhanced by the contrast his methods of Government and habits of social life offer to those of his immediate predecessor in office.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

A cyclone of unusual severity passed over the northern portion of the Bay of Bengal last week. At the beginning of the week the meteorological department reported that a storm had formed near Diamond Island, and was slowly advancing towards the Madras coast. At first the storm appeared likely to strike land near Vizagapatam, but on Wednesday morning it took a more northerly direction, and during the following night passed between Saugor Island and False Point, and thence inland, via Midnapore and Chota Nagpore. At Saugor Island the wind's rate was 67 miles an hour, when the anemometer and storm signals were blown away. It is believed that the wind attained greater force later. The strength of the gale rendered it impossible to hoist storm signals at Diamond Harbour. Telegraphic communication with Balasore is interrupted, and it is feared that much damage has been done there. Sixty-two houses were blown down at Chandbally, and from 15 to 20 boats were destroyed, but no lives were lost. There is, however, only too much reason to believe that great loss of life was caused at sea. Much anxiety was felt regarding the ship *Godiva*, which left the river for Liverpool on Wednesday morning in tow of the steam-tug *Retriever*, but it is now reported the *Godiva* is ashore, and that all hands are safe. Nothing has been heard of the *Retriever*, and as one of her *Lascars* was picked up by the incoming P. and O. Company's steamer *Nepaul*, it seems likely that she foundered. Three coasting steamers left Calcutta on Wednesday morning for Chandbally, with a large number of pilgrims, who were proceeding to Juggernath for the Hindoo festival, which is to be celebrated there this week. Two of them, the *Curlew* and the *Tyrone*, stopped at Kedgerie, and are safe; but the third, the *Sir John Lawrence*, belonging to Messrs. Macneil and Company of Calcutta, proceeded on her voyage with 730 Native passengers. She was seen on Wednesday afternoon standing down the western channel, but has not been heard of since then. Four steamers have been sent to look for her, and as she was a good sea-boat and was commanded by a skilful sailor, there are some hopes that she may have escaped. But those hopes are very faint, and the chances are that she has been lost, with all on board. The pilot of the *Nepaul* reports having passed a quantity of wreckage, and the two lightships at the mouth of the Hooghly were missing from their stations. Probably further news of losses by sea and land will come in during the next few days.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday the president, Mr. Turner, delivered a long address on several topics of great interest to the mercantile and general community. He commenced by alluding to the administration of justice, and dwelt upon the necessity for spending the revenue derived from suitors on the improving and strengthening

of the courts. He expressed a hope that provision would be made in the new Bankruptcy Bill for the following of defaulting debtors into the Native States. He thought that steps should be taken at once to replace the present floating bridge over the Hooghly at Calcutta by a permanent structure. The measures taken by the Government to investigate the silkworm disease would, he hoped, revive the declining silk industry. He stated that the question of establishing a uniform standard of length for all India had been pressed upon the Government by the Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Kurrachee Chambers of Commerce, and hoped that their united representations would receive early attention. The reduction of the overland postage rate was, he said, another matter of urgency, it being anomalous that a letter from India to England should cost half as much again as one to the Continent of Europe.

He then proceeded to comment upon the financial policy of the Government, and gave it as his opinion that it would be a great advantage to the Government and the public if that policy were discussed annually in the Legislative Council on the introduction of the Budget. It was now, he thought, clearly proved that the abolition of the cotton import duties and the reduction of the salt tax were mistakes. Had the Government been able to spare revenue, the reduction of the rice export duty should have taken precedence of those two measures. He did not consider it necessary to dilate on the question of exchange, as it was occupying the attention of a Royal Commission at home. He concluded his speech with a few words of congratulation to the Queen on her Jubilee.

The President's address was followed by a discussion, in which several members took part. Mr. Petrie criticized with some severity the report on the wheat trade lately published by Mr. Smeaton, Director of Agriculture in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Smeaton had stated that the European shippers in Calcutta and Bombay obtained an unfair advantage over the growers by arbitrarily fixing the standard of refraction—that is, the deduction for impurities—at 5 per cent., whereas the actual amount of impurities was only 2 or 3 per cent. Mr. Petrie challenged Mr. Smeaton to prove this statement, and asserted that in fact the average amount of impurities in wheat on its arrival in Calcutta was from 6 to 7 per cent. The Hon. Robert Steel made some interesting remarks, in the course of which he severely condemned the rice export duty and referred to Sir E. Baring's "mistakes" in remitting taxation in 1882.

A shocking tragedy occurred at Kurrachee on the 20th inst. A sepoy of the 26th Native Infantry having got possession of 40 rounds of ammunition ran amuck through the lines at one o'clock in the morning. He first shot two Sepoys, who were asleep in the barrack verandah. The alarm was sounded and the regiment turned out, but nothing could be done till daylight, when detachments were sent in various directions to search for him. Meanwhile the murderer proceeded to the soldiers' bazaar and shot four shopkeepers who were sleeping outside their houses. He then went to the plain behind the infantry lines and shot five cartmen. When he found that the regiment had turned out he took refuge in a stone enclosure, whence he fired many rounds. The colonel called for volunteers to rush upon him, and two Sepoys responded. When they got within six yards of him he shot himself through the heart. The eleven men whom he had shot were killed on the spot, or died in a few hours.

The Guicowar will leave India next Tuesday, and will arrive in England just in time for the Jubilee.

The Indian Government is transmitting a large number of Jubilee addresses, and of Indian subscriptions for the Imperial Institute (the amount of which is believed to be between two and three lakhs of rupees). Sir Gunput Rao, on behalf of the Gwalior Council of Regency, has presented 120,000 rupees.

A Bill is about to be introduced in the Legislative Council to remove all doubts as to the legality of the rules issued by several of the cantonment and municipal authorities prohibiting the killing of game at certain seasons. The Government will have power to extend the measure to such localities as it may choose.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

Very little news was received last week from Afghanistan. It is generally believed that the junction between Generals Gholam Hyder Orakzai and Sikandar Khan, in Maruf, has greatly improved the Ameer's chance of success, as the Ghilzais will now have to meet a much stronger force than had previously been brought against them. It is reported that the Hotaks have drawn off to the hills, and are seeking to excite the neighbouring tribes, but that the attempt has not yet been successful. News has arrived from Cabul that the Ameer's health was improving, but that he had not held durbars for some days. He is said to have announced his intention to take the field in person if his Generals do not quell the rebellion soon, but he is not likely to leave Cabul in the present state of affairs.

Many rumours of doubtful authenticity, emanating from Native sources, are current to the effect that the Russians are preparing to move on Badakshan, and are intriguing in that province and in Chitral.

Reports are current at Quetta of negotiations between the

Ameer's Generals and the insurgent Ghilzai leaders, but these reports are not believed. The Ameer has issued a proclamation declaring the cause of the revolt to be the illegal diversion by the chiefs of taxes which should go to the State.

It is stated that careful calculations are being made of the carrying capacity of the Scinde-Pishin and Bolan railways in connection with a mobilization scheme for placing an army corps on the frontier, and that special military time-tables are being prepared.

NEPAUL.

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

General Ram Shamshere, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the expulsion of General Khudga Shamshere last March, died last Sunday, after a short illness. The vacant office goes to his next brother, General Deo Shamshere.

BURMA.

RANGOON, MAY 29.

Lieutenant Tinley, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and Lieutenant Pain, of the mounted infantry, with a small mounted force, this morning surprised a body of dacoits near Thayetpin, twelve miles to the south-west of Meiktila. Myokegydeo and two other well-known dacoit leaders and 30 dacoits were killed. This affair completely clears out the dacoit leaders from the Meiktila district, which formerly was one of the most disturbed in Upper Burma.

The National Bank of India is opening a branch in Mandalay. This will greatly assist the revival of trade in Upper Burma, where the want of banking facilities has been much felt. It is believed that the judicious enterprise of the National Bank will be repaid by a large and valuable accession of business.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

PROFESSORS AS SPECIALISTS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A wonderful discovery seems to have been made in the Educational Department, leading to a resolution on the system of making a single professor teach several subjects, and of transferring an officer appointed for a special purpose to work of an entirely different nature. The Government recommends the appointment of specialists as professors at a fixed rate of pay. One wonders why the Education Department should be thus specially singled out, and how it is that this wonderful discovery has only just been made of men trained for one thing being appointed to something else. And the wonder is equally great why this discovery has never been made as regards the Civil Service. A member of that body is capable of teaching or doing work of an "entirely different nature" without any detriment to the public service. He may be a collector one day and the next fully qualified to be the head of a jail or of the police. After that he may be a Commissioner in a district or a Resident at a Native court. He might ably discharge the duties of Opium Agent, or be put in charge of the finances to cook the next budget, and then, with his accumulated experience, be "put to work of an entirely different nature," by being placed in charge of the public works and to align railways or canals. It is never supposed for a moment that special knowledge is required in any department where a C.S. officer is concerned. He can be a collector of customs, or a director of statistics, or take nominal charge of the agriculture of the country. Nothing comes amiss to him if the "screw" is only on the "Whitworth pitch" and right-handed. Why should not this be the case in the Educational Department as well as in the other? Why should not a man who is engaged to teach history or literature be as able to teach history or literature as a Civil servant to be a Postmaster and Controller-General of Accounts, or an agricultural secretary and a Commissioner of Police? Is not the absurdity greater that assumes the competency of one man to discharge any number of incompatible duties than that which assumes an educated man to be capable of teaching only one subject? We do not wish it to be implied that an educated man is capable of teaching equally well any subject; but the resolution as regards specialist professors in the Educational Department seems very inconsistent with the practice of the Government in its dealings with the Civil Service. It seems to us that the rules in both cases should be somewhat in the same direction; and men be placed in offices only for which they are fit and the duties of which they are competent to fulfil. So long as the present system is continued, so long shall we have doubly costly railways, neglected districts in consequence, and muddled budgets that pass comprehension.

INDIA WITHOUT DOCKS.

(*Asian.*)

Lord Brassey has done good service in calling attention to the want of proper docks in India for the repair of large ships of war. It is undoubtedly a very serious matter that H.M.'s men-of-war on the East Indian Station must go all the way to Malta if they require to be docked. There were probably some people

who have heard about a floating dock at Bombay, which ought to have been at the service of the ships of H.M.'s Navy. But Bombay, in spite of all its merits, is a city not free from illusions. It turns out that its floating-dock is an illusion or an actual delusion. Mr. Russell Aitken, M.I.C.E., formerly member of the Harbour and Pilotage Board of Bombay, has written a letter to the *Times* in which he speaks of the Bombay floating-dock as "a white elephant," and "a dismal failure." Perhaps the good people of Bombay may not be pleased to hear that such things are said; but they must remember that the words are those of one of their own citizens. It would be as imprudent for an outsider to say anything disrespectful of the Bombay floating-dock as it is dangerous for anyone who does not belong to Madras to write or speak irreverently of the Madras Harbour Works. But Mr. Aitken has given an interesting and instructive explanation, which may be as balm to the feelings of Duckland, because he shows that the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board were not responsible for the floating-dock; and he seems to hold that the Bombay Government is also free from blame in the matter. He says that in 1869 the Harbour Board were suddenly startled by the announcement that a contract had been entered into to erect a hydraulic-lift graving-dock. The Board promptly represented to the Superintendent of Marine that such a dock would not work in the tide-way of Bombay Harbour, but the Superintendent of Marine said that he had not been consulted about the new dock, and apparently no one in authority at Bombay had been consulted about it. The dock, which cost £250,000 sterling, was built and handed over by the contractor to Government, and the first experiment with it was made on a French man-of-war, which was seriously injured in the attempt to get it on the dock. Since that date no use has been made of the dock, though it used to be one of the show sights of Bombay for strangers to admire. Mr. Aitken has offered a suggestion how the dock might be made efficient and useful in connection with a scheme of wet-docks, but until that or some similar scheme is adopted, India is unprovided with the docks that it much needs.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

So far the best feeling prevails on all sides, and it is satisfactory that it is so, for it would not conduce to the best interests of Hyderabad that heartburnings and resentments should complicate local politics. We are informed that we were in error in stating that Sir Salar Jung when coming to Bombay was met by a telegram at a station out of Hyderabad informing him that he was wanted in the Palace. It appears, however, that his Highness found means to give expression to his annoyance at finding that the Minister had left the city in accordance with the leave of absence which had been granted to him without having personally taken leave of his Sovereign and presented a nazar, as is the custom in Hyderabad. The Minister pleaded his ill-health and the necessity of proceeding to Bombay in time to overtake the steamer in which his passage was taken, and that the omission of the usual etiquette was affirmed to his illness, and not to any disregard of his duty to his Highness. There is no doubt that the Nizam was very wroth at the time over this incident, which however we are assured had nothing to do with the resignation of the Minister. The friends of the latter are of opinion that as matters stood it was best to terminate for a time at all events relations which were no longer cordial or sympathetic. The Minister is young, which is a fault that will mend; he can afford to wait and see what the future may bring forth. The difficulties he has met with during his two years of office must have tended to form his character and mature his judgment. Going abroad for a time, unpreoccupied by State affairs, he will acquire an experience of the world which may be of value hereafter. It is said by those who know both well that in spite of differences and misunderstandings the Minister loves the Nizam, and is devoted to his interests which were the care of his father, while his Highness has still a liking for the ex-Minister at the bottom of his heart. Now that his Highness has proved that the Sovereign is stronger than the Minister, whatever resentment may have been felt will probably soften down. Sir Salar Jung's absence will give time for recent and superficial differences to be forgotten, and the memories of early friendship may revive. Youth was the fault attributable to both, and time and experience will, it may be hoped, be equally serviceable to the Nizam and to the Minister who has now placed his resignation in his hands.

INDIAN SILK.

(*Pioneer.*)

The decline in the silk industry must be due either to causes which are natural and unavoidable, or to those which are technical and preventable. It might be that from climate or other causes it was impossible to produce silk in Bengal structurally as fine as that of other countries, and that as a consequence Indian silk had been driven from the world's markets. This has generally been assumed to be the case of late years, and we have

accordingly been told that any industry which India can hope to establish must be in wild silks, such as the tussar of Northern India, the eri of Cachar, or the muga of the Upper Assam Valley. We had occasion last year to state that the opinion of such an eminent expert as Mr. Wardle, of Leek, was against this assumption, and it is at least satisfactory to learn that it has received no support in the course of the recent investigations. Mr. Wardle said that the fibre of Indian silk was as good as, even in some respects preferable to that of, Italian, and this seems to be the belief even among those manufacturers who have seen the industry steadily decreasing for the last ten years. For example, Mr. Lyall, the Manager of the Gaunatea Silk Company, thinks Bengal can "make silk almost as good as the cocoons of Italy produce," and that it affords "the finest field in the world." But while there is a general agreement that the decline is not due to the structural inferiority of the Indian silk fibre, there is a considerable diversity of opinion regarding the true causes and the precise degree in which each has contributed to the ultimate effect. Mr. Wardle is alone in ascribing a considerable proportion of the evil to want of proper methods of reeling in the Bengal filatures. Practical men assert, on the contrary, that the silk made by the ordinary reeling process is as good as that made by the machinery recommended by Mr. Wardle. The question is one which can be properly decided only by experts, but from the discussion at the meeting presided over by Sir Edward Buck, there seems little doubt that while at the present process of manufacture may as a rule be the best suited for Bengal, still in carrying it out has fallen off. One gentleman, for example, stated that "Native workmen can make common silk, but they do not now make medium silk such as they used to make under the supervision of gentlemen taking an interest in the industry," and the Officiating Collector of Rajshahye says the wages of the reelers are so wretchedly small that they cannot be expected to do their work either with interest or intelligence. While, therefore, it may be inexpedient for Government to attempt supervision of the manufacture, it seems probable that the degeneration of the reeler has had at least something to do with the decay of the industry as a whole.

Another cause to which Mr. Wardle was inclined to attribute the decline in the silk industry was the practice of levying differential rates of rent, which had, he thought, led to a contraction of the area under mulberry and a tendency to deny the silk-worms sufficient nourishment. As a matter of fact, the investigations of Mr. Finucane show that the area under mulberry cultivation has undergone an enormous contraction in recent years, and that the practice of renting according to crops, and not according to the value of the land, is in vogue in several of the cocoon-rearing districts of Bengal. In these districts the tendency is to charge a higher rent when a ryot puts his land under mulberry and to allow an abatement when the mulberry is given up. Even on the Chanchal estate in Maldah, which is under the Court of Wards, it has been customary to levy a *salamee* equal to one year's rent when the land is first planted with mulberry. As Mr. Finucane points out, this practice was condemned by the Court of Directors in 1837, and by subsequent rules issued by the Board of Revenue. While, however, the practise is one which should be steadily discountenanced by Government officials, and while it has no doubt had something to do with the limitation of the mulberry fields, the general opinion seems to be that it is not the chief, or even an important, cause.

Undoubtedly the chief value of the investigation has been to show the extent of ravages made by disease among the cocoons, and the utter impossibility of its extermination if the rearers are not educated out of their present methods and habits. The report of Mr. Wood-Mason and Babu Nitya Gopal Mukarji leaves no doubt whatever on the point. It seems that four distinct diseases among the silk-worms are recognised by the Natives. The most deadly of these is pébrine, which devastated the rearing houses of France and Italy until it was driven out by the system introduced by Pasteur. It is not only contagious, but hereditary, passing from mother to offspring through the egg, and it accordingly devastates the cleanly and most carefully conducted nurseries no less than the dirty and the ill-conducted. "The other diseases, on the other hand, are primarily caused by the vicious and filthy system of rearing in vogue amongst the Natives, and only secondarily by the germs that associated with them; and neither of them appears to be hereditary in the strict sense, though all are communicable from one worm to another, either directly or indirectly, and are contractible from the germs which must necessarily exist in inconceivable numbers in houses—and in everything that those houses contain—where worms are reared year after year on the same trays, and the excreta of the living and the corpses of the dead worms, with the débris of past meals, are all allowed to accumulate until they form what can only be described as a dunghheap equal in thickness to the depth of the tray." Babu Mukarji tells of one nursery he visited where the atmosphere indoors was made up of the about 2,500 worms, the man with his wife and children and a cow. This astounding aggregation of animal life was collected within accumulated breath of 32 trays of worms, each tray containing in a space of eleven by five cubits. This is a bad case, but even ordinarily it is necessarily thought that one or two men should sleep

inside the nursery to protect the worms from supernatural influences. The present methods of selection and rearing, in short, may be described as methods for the survival of the unfittest through the propagation and perpetuation of disease. It is absurd to expect the silk industry in Bengal to flourish under such conditions in face of the scientific selection and the careful rearing prevalent in France and Italy. Babu Mukarji has already done a good deal to persuade the rearers to introduce fresh air, cleanliness and plenty of space, and good may be expected to result; but he was unable to guarantee that all the cocoons he selected were free from taint of pébrine, and accordingly both he and Mr. Wood-Mason recommended the institution of an egg-producing establishment conducted on the Pasteur system, that is, where microscopic examination ensures healthy seed. This would necessitate the engagement of a French expert, and we are glad to see that at the meeting at the Indian Museum it was resolved to enter into negotiations for this purpose with M. Rondot of Lyons, the Imperial and Local Governments to share the expense with local manufacturers.

These steps have not been taken a moment too soon. Babu Mukarji informs us that half the number of rearers in Bengal have given up their trade, otherwise the most profitable of all in the country, after a series of failures for the last two years, simply on account of the diseases; and that a fourth part of the mulberry lands in the silk-growing villages of Moorshedabad have been converted into sugarcane or even rice-fields. A like tale is told by the returns of India's foreign trade for the eleven months ending last February. There we find the value of the raw silk imported into India from China and other countries amounted to 73 lakhs more than the total value of the exports of raw silk, waste, cocoons, and manufactures together; while the value of manufactured articles imported reached the extremely high figure of 105 lakhs. There is no reason to suppose that were the proper conditions of culture and manufacture observed, Bengal silk would not occupy a large part of the market now monopolised by that of other countries. Indeed, even with these conditions, so unsatisfactory as they are at present, the demand for Bengal silk has been rising in Europe, the price being now Rs. 20 a seer instead of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. If the movement now set on foot be carried on with care, patience and perseverance, it does not seem past hoping that in a few years this demand may swell rather than slacken, and the silk industry in Bengal again attain something of the dimensions and prosperity of former days.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL.

(Pioneer.)

The possibility of increasing the consumption of coal in India by reducing the cost of carriage and thus bringing it into competition with other fuel on favourable terms, is a subject which has frequently been brought forward, and is now again coming into notice. A recent writer in a Calcutta engineering journal in reviving this discussion gives the value of coal for heating purposes as compared with wood fuel at about four to one, and it may be accepted that the price of either at any station from 300 to 400 miles from a colliery, is about equal on this basis, viz., that a hundred maunds of firewood can be bought for the price of one ton of such coal as would be used for domestic purposes. It seems, however, that before we agitate for cheaper coal for use by Natives, we should, ourselves, show the way by using it in our kitchens; and there is in fact no sort of reason, save the essential conservatism of the Anglo-Indian, why this should not be done. Cooking stoves can be bought cheaply enough, and the saving in the fuel bill at the end of the month for cooking and heating water by using coal would be found to be very considerable as compared with the cost of wood and charcoal in, at least, many of our stations. The difficulty as regards the use of coal by Natives for cooking lies in the fact that all Hindus in every household must cook their food themselves, and for each meal, and that coal is not easily ignited, and requires a considerable draught to keep it alight. But even if this difficulty could be overcome—and it would be by no means an easy matter from the point of view of cost—we should come to the second practical difficulty of the coal smoke and coal flavour. We have not yet felt able to test the peculiar charm of chapatties roasted or baked on burning cow-dung—the common practice in Upper India—but very probably the piquancy which this gives to the cake would be lost in baking it over a coal fire in a similar way. This could, of course, be met by using an oven of some kind; but here, again, the question of cost comes in—a hole in the ground costs nothing. The use of coal for domestic purposes by the Native seems, in fact, when it comes to details, to be still a long way off; but the consumption for brick burning, and by bakers and sweetmeat makers is steadily increasing in all large towns, and it would appear that we must wait for this manifestation of its value to take slow effect as the only probable way of gradually bringing it into more general use.

A GALLANT BOAR.

(Pioneer.)

Well known to many is the pluck of a boar who has died fighting to the bitter end, and I am one who thinks their praises cannot be too often told. Let me, then, dedicate a few lines to the merits

one who succeeded recently, not 100 miles from Allahabad, in sending six disconsolate riders and mangled horses home, whose death was not accomplished for more than an hour; and who carried a spear clean through his body for most of this time, callous of pain, and died like a hero. It was one of the most exciting runs it has been my lot to share in.

Invitations having been received to a luxurious and comfortable house from a host whose only thought is to treat his guests right royally, and whose patent brew of cup is unequalled, sportsmen eager for the fray flocked in. "Ally Sloper" of course was there, and to him we are greatly indebted for the able manner in which he plied us with well-iced drinks *en route*. "Bobb's" came on his hobby-horse. "The Masher," with new gee gees which he sincerely hopes will take him in the direction of pigs in lieu of the reverse one, strolled in with his usual kuch-purwani air, arm-in-arm with the "Porrieger," a noted billiard celebrity, and a sure draw when awake. Let C stand for "Chappie," no longer the slim youth of days gone by, but still the keen sportsman with a deadly spear. "Bunthorne" on an old and thin caster, but one ready to eat anything within his reach. "The Long-one" on a new purchase, and "Slim-un" on the old stager. Lastly, "New-Hand," on a bay, made up the party; but all regretted the absence of the "Hoofler," owing to his having run a splinter into his groin. Particulars of this accident can be obtained from "The Plunger."

Early breakfast was followed by a quiet ride to the cover side, where some 200 coolies, under the able generalship of our kind host, were drawn up in lines; and the way in which they advanced, wheeled and concentrated their attack on places suspected of concealing an enemy, led one to think that there was still much left unwritten in the "Latest Development of Military Attack," as taught to studious subalterns at Garrison Courses. At all events, this onslaught was more than the pigs could stand, for, after dislodging a few, a couple of boars were started, and, giving fair sport, fell to the spears of the "Long-one" and "Slim-un." A further development of tactics on the part of the general and his coolies resulted in drawing the boar to whose death these few lines are dedicated.

He was not a big pig, but his cunning, pluck and strength made up for this deficiency. Taking the field at a rattling spin across the open, he floored everyone by crossing some "pank" and gaining some 200 yards on "Ally" and "Slim-un," who first manipulated the obstacle. But his start was fatal to the "Slim-un," who, on trying to make up lost ground, indulged in an imperial cropper, and lost a good deal of leather. "Ally" meanwhile got on terms with the pig, and a very bad bargain "Ally" made of it, for the pig cut his horse in the fore-arm, a frightful gash some 15 inches long, and a good 1½ inch deep. The pig then turned to the right and was making for some nullahs, when "Bunthorne" and his caster crawled up, but only to receive a charge which sent them both flying. This insult was too much for the caster, who sloped and left "Bunthorne" to his own devices, which consisted in dancing round the pig in comical posture, spear in hand. The attitude was not æsthetic, but "too utterly utter;" and happy was "Bunthorne" that the twenty lovesick maidens were not there. The "Slim-un," having succeeded in picking himself and remnants up, came to the rescue, and being charged by the pig, drove his spear clean through him. Away sailed piggy, spear and all, and succeeded in reaching the nullahs before the "Long-one," "Chappie," and "New-Hand," arrived on the scene. From this stronghold he repeatedly charged and cut the horses of all these three in succession. "New-Hand" evidently thought the right thing to do was to give a pig a real good chance and let him get well home; but his misplaced confidence was sorely abused, and he and his horse had a bad time of it all round. The pig then sulked in the water, but being ignominiously pelted by coolies with clods of earth, rose up once more in wrath and tried to wreak his vengeance on one of them, who mysteriously disappeared down a hole, thus escaping a lesson not easily forgotten. However, this was piggy's *faux pas*, for he took to the open, where he got a couple more spears from the "Slim-un" and one from "Porrieger," whose sudden and, for him, rapid first appearance on the scene surprised everyone. This latter sportsman's delicate touch, though excellent on a billiard table, had no appreciable effect on piggy; but piggy's had on him, for he cut his horse and left the "Porrieger" manfully struggling back into the saddle from an uncomfortable position near the horse's ears. This was the last effort, and a noble one, of one of the pluckiest boars ever met with by—

P. S.

MUHAMEDANS. (Bengal Times.)

In the Madras Presidency the number of officials required for a fair proportion as those actually employed may be contrasted thus:—Fair proportion of Europeans and Eurasians, six; as contrasted with employed, 295; Brahmans, 235 and 3,517; other Hindoos, 5,584 and 2,078; Mussulmans, 409 and 265; Native Christians, 115 and 227. From this table it will be seen that while Muhamedans have about three-eighths of their share, Europeans and Eurasians have about forty-six times, Brahmans about fifteen times, Native Christians twice, and other Hindoos rather more than one-third their right ratio of appointments.

But if we consider that a much larger percentage of Hindoos count as among rural and other classes, as compared with Mussulmans, their loss of proportion is probably felt less than by Muhamedans. Now, if we accept the estimate prescribed by Government of a *fair* standard, we shall be at a loss how to compute this obvious disparity. Another consideration suggests itself. Let us allow that Brahmans commend themselves to official patronage by their superior educational attainments, and that these are allowed to weigh in according to their preference. Is it, we would ask, essential to efficiency for public functions that educational excellence should be a sole qualification for place and reward? May not other candidates, with somewhat inferior attainments, aspire to favour, being eligible in other respects? Let us, for instance, suppose a time should arrive when India is made an arena of struggle for supremacy of Empire between England and a foreign Power—say Russia. In such an event to whom should we look for co-operation, upon whom depend for that practical form of loyalty which consists in standing side by side in mortal conflict against a common foe? Could we calculate upon a Brahman, a Hindoo, or any other class of Native, except a Muhamedan, unless indeed, we sought our allies from amongst tribes trained to arms and to deeds of intrepidity from which most Hindoos would shrink with fear and trembling? Amidst flashing of bayonets, roaring of artillery, bursting of shells, and cries of wounded and dying soldiers, who would stand by us to breast the battle's shock? We confidently say Muhamedans, whether of the North-West or Bengal, would serve us in better stead than Hindoos, as a rule, while Bengalees are out of reckoning altogether in any warlike demonstration. Is it fair, then, that they should have so large a share of State patronage with so small a claim to consideration in comparison with men who happen to lack but one quality, supposing always they fall short of State requirement, for upon this point hinges a question of equitable distribution of office. In a rivalry between Muhamedans and others it is not a question of who makes most marks, but who attains such a standard as proves him eligible for serving Government. Supposing, then, other merits equal, which of course they cannot be, as Mussulmans, from a political point of view, must stand in importance far above others, we consider it unfair that their one weak point should place them at so disastrous a disadvantage as contrasted with others, who are by no manner of means their equals if gauged by their merits all round.

THE RICE TRADE.

(Indian Planter's Gazette.)

English rice millers and merchants have a grievance which is very strongly felt. Discussing the matter from a free-trade point of view, they urge that rice, far from enjoying any such boon, has to struggle against a repressive impost that is of ruinous effect. There was, up to 1873, an export duty upon wheat sent out of India, but in that year it was repealed, and since then the Indian wheat trade has multiplied tenfold. But the export duty of 6d. per cwt., on rice sent out of India and Burma has been maintained, and since 1873 the rice trade of the United Kingdom has decreased 27 per cent. These two matters have a direct bearing upon each other. The uncleaned rice that is brought to this country is manufactured into white rice, rice flour, and rice meal, and there is direct competition between the two latter products and similar wheat products. Hence the 6d. per cwt. export tax upon rice places the English rice merchants and millers at a direct disadvantage in competing with wheat millers and corn merchants. Nor is this all. The export duty is the same upon both cleaned and rough rice, and this practically gives the miller in Burma an advantage of about 5s. per ton in shipping cleaned rice to the Continent. Then, when the rice from Burma reaches France, it is admitted duty free, whereas if it be sent to France from England an import duty is levied of 30s. 6d. per ton, and this differential treatment has simply ruined the English rice trade with the Continent. When to these grievances is added the fact that in some Crown colonies a duty is levied upon rice that renders business impossible, it is not surprising that the rice trade is endeavouring to bring its troubles under the notice of Parliament. They have enlisted the services of Mr. Baden-Powell in the matter, and, when opportunity offers, the honourable member will have little difficulty in showing that the policy that has been pursued has had a disastrous effect both upon invested capital and the employment of labour in rice mills.

BENGAL.

The Bengal Economic Museum is a popular place of resort. It was visited by more than 400,000 persons in 1886-87, the monthly average being 34,000, as against a monthly average attendance of 24,500 in the preceding year. The number of visitors was greatest in October and February; in the former month the Durga Pooja holidays were observed, and in the latter month 6,723 persons visited the Museum on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress.

The first auctions of the new season's tea was to be held at

Calcutta on Thursday, the 12th May, when it was expected that about 4,000 chests would be brought forward. Teas from the Darjiling district and the Duars are now arriving freely in Calcutta, and those from the latter are said to be good useful samples. A small business has already been done by private sale to the extent of about 2,300 chests shipped direct to England. The out-turn up to the present is somewhat behind that of last year, but the deficiency is being rapidly made up. Musters from Cachar, Assam, Sylhet, and Chittagong are arriving rather slowly, as until lately rain was generally wanted, but the latest reports state that good rain had fallen in Sibsagar, Gauhati, Silchar, and Sylhet, though in the latter district accompanied by hail which had done much damage to some gardens. The quality of the musters already arrived, specially those from Cachar, shows a decided improvement over those of last year.

THE case of the Burdwan adoption came on for hearing before Messrs. Halliday and Beames at the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, on May 7, when the proceedings were opened by Mr. Woodroffe, on behalf of the Dowager Maharani, objecting to Mr. Beames' sitting to hear the case, on account of his being prejudiced, and his having expressed an opinion in writing on it. Mr. Evans, for the Maharani, contended that Mr. Beames was not in any way prejudiced, and read a letter from that gentleman in which he had expressed an opinion in favour of some other person being adopted. Mr. Halliday then said that he did not think Mr. Beames was in any way prejudiced in regard to the adoption, and that he considered it necessary that Mr. Beames should sit with him to give him the benefit of his experience and advice. This question being settled, the rest of the afternoon was taken up by Mr. Woodroffe arguing that the proposed adoption of Lala Bun Behari's son was contrary to Hindu law, as he was the only son of his father. The arguments on this point were not concluded when the case was adjourned.

MADRAS.

THE Madras Government closed their review of the report on the administration of the District Municipalities in the Southern Presidency for 1885-86 with the remark that, on the whole, a considerable advance was made in Municipal administration during the year, and that the greater freedom given to councils under the new Act was worthily used. Amongst other things they pointed out that, as regards supervision and management, except in Coonoor, where there is a paid chairman, and in Ootacamund, where there is a paid secretary, the establishments are, on the whole, of an inexpensive kind, but they require an amount of supervision on the part of the chairman and the council, which Government fear they do not very often get. Government candidly confess that the tax on arts, &c., is, for several reasons, the most unpopular of the municipal taxes. Though its abolition, they say, is not practicable, they would, however, be glad to see its incidence lessened, wherever possible, by the exemption from taxation of the lowest classes of the schedule. As regards the checking of municipal accounts, Government trust that the present system, by which the accounts are scrutinised by the Accountant-General, will not only improve the system of account keeping, but also prevent embezzlements, which have of late become frequent.

THE question of reducing expenditure in the cost of permanent way materials for railways is at present engaging the attention of the Railways in this Presidency, and in lieu of the present Ibbotson's patent fishbolts, which are found to slacken, the Madras Railway Company have indented, as an experiment, for Grove's patent washers for a length of ten miles. The South Indian Railway Company at the same time are making vast experiments in the use of 50lb. rails for heavy work. The Government of India are meanwhile not idle in the direction of reducing expenditure, for the Railway Companies in this Presidency have been requested to limit their stock of locomotives by keeping the engines longer in steam than at present, and thus getting more work out of them. At present the engines do what is called an eight-hours' run, or a little more. It has been suggested that they be kept in steam for forty-eight hours. The drawback anticipated, should this proposal be adopted, is that the responsibility of keeping the engine in order, consumption of fuel, &c., will be divided by more than one driver, and thus lead to difficulty in attaching blame.

NEVER again can Madras be called a benighted Presidency. They understand vegetarianism there, and have invented a new cult called "indirect vegetarianism," which is wonderfully like ordinary eating. An indirect vegetarian binds himself, under terrific penalties, only to "eat the meat of such animals as live on vegetable food;" and that he will continue such abstinence throughout his life, except under medical advice. Setting aside as untenable the theory that man-eating sheep and carnivorous kine exist in the Southern Presidency, we are brought face to face with the awful inference, that the Madrassis eat dogs and cats, and that their medical advisers encourage them to do so. It may be interesting to Madras to learn that most Englishmen in Upper India have been "indirect vegetarians" for years and years.

BOMBAY.

MISS EDITH PECHER, M.D., L.R. & Q.C.P.I., and L.M., has been granted six months' leave.

MR. J. F. FLEET, C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Sholapore, has been allowed eighteen months' furlough.

MR. H. F. SILCOCK, C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector from the date of the retirement of Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise.

THE Bank of Bombay on the 5th May reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to nine per cent.

TEN days' quarantine is imposed on pilgrim ships going to Jeddah from Calcutta or Bombay at the Turkish Quarantine Lazaretto of Camaran.

MAJOR F. FIREBRACE, R.E., has been confirmed in his appointment as Joint Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Railways.

DURING the absence of Colonel Merriman, R.E., on furlough, Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., will act as Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

CAPTAIN MRADE, Superintendent of Moghyars in Rajpootana and Central India, acts for Major Barr at Rewah, when the latter goes to Gwalior.

MR. WALLACE, the Professor of Agriculture of the Edinburgh University, arrived in Bombay by the last mail. Mr. Wallace has come to India to make a study of Indian agriculture.

As a temporary measure, Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., and Mr. W. H. LeQuesne will act as Secretary and Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department respectively.

THE HON. MR. FORBES ADAM presided at a meeting of the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute held at the Secretariat on the 5th May. The representatives of the Press were not admitted to the proceedings.

IN the absence of Colonel C. Wodehouse, Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Handcock acts as Political Agent of Kattywar, the latter's duties as President of the Rajasthanik Court being performed by Major J. M. Hunter.

MR. W. F. O'DONOUGHUE, officiating Examiner of Government Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Major J. S. Biscoe.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. SALMON acts as Political Agent of Cutch during the absence of Colonel G. R. Goodfellow; and Captain J. W. Wray acts as Joint Administrator of Sangli during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Salmon, or until further orders.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE liquidation of the Cawnpore Ginning Company is still dragging its slow length along. The remaining assets of the concern are being expended in litigation against certain of the shareholders who repudiate their liability in respect of the value of the shares said to be standing in their names; and as several of these gentlemen have succeeded in establishing their immunity, the prospects of the liquidation are not very bright. Indeed, it is already quite evident that no return of capital whatever will be made to the shareholders.

AMONG the matters recently before the Punjab Government was a despatch forwarded through the Government of India from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran, regarding a complaint made by some Samarkand pilgrims, that they had been cheated by a servant at a caravanserai in Lahore. It is not often that a servant's misdeeds form the subject of diplomatic correspondence, and on that ground the Lahore dependent, who is probably neither better nor worse than his fellows, has claims to notoriety.

THE negotiations with the Native Chiefs about the land for the proposed Simla Railway do not indicate any intention on the part of Government to proceed immediately with the construction of the line. The negotiations are of the nature of inquiries, the purpose of which is to ascertain that, should the railway ever be taken in hand, what would be probable outlay required for the land needed for the line. The Government is willing at any time to make over the construction of the railway, on suitable terms, to private capitalists, but has no money of its own to spare for the project at present.

THE Punjab Chiefs' College seems to be answering the purpose for which it was established. There are at present on the rolls of the College, say, 20 boys, who may be thus classified:—Nawab of Pataude (Delhi), 1; Nawab of Tonk (Dera Isma'il Khan), 1; grandson of the Jam of Lus Beyla, 1; members of the Nawab of Maler Kotla's family, 3; Sirdars and Khans with private property, 12; Scholarship holders, 10; son of the Sirdar of Buria, 1. One Sirdar has just left the College to take up the management of his own estate. Before leaving he wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab expressing his thanks for the care bestowed upon him, and stating his willing to build, at his own expense, a small hospital for the use of the College.

THE report of the Cawnpore Experimental farm for the kharif season of 1886 adds nothing absolutely new to Indian agricul-

tural science; but the experiments carried out confirmed in a remarkable manner the belief that deep ploughing is better than shallow ploughing for cotton, and that the effect of the deep ploughing is greatly enhanced by manuring. Experiments with maize showed that the country way of sowing produces a heavier crop than the American method, though the single cobs obtained in the latter case are larger and plumper. Many of the farm experiments were brought to an abrupt end by a heavy hailstorm at the end of October, which destroyed most of the crops.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A SECTION of No. 4, British Field Hospital, has been transferred from Mandalay to Bhamo.

COLONEL T. TRUEMAN, S.C., has been granted an extension of leave for three months.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, V.C., K.C.B., has been posted to the Lahore Division.

LIEUTENANT FISHER, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has been ordered to Ava to command a company.

MAJOR W. CLARK, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, having returned to India from special service in Burma, has been ordered home to join his regiment.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. KERR, the Buffs, has been ordered to England to join the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

CAPTAIN C. E. GUBBINS has been permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate from Burma, in anticipation of leave.

MAJOR J. T. CUMMINS, M.S.C., has been appointed Officiating Commandant, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

LIEUTENANT E. R. PENROSE, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Pouk.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. WALTER has been appointed Commandant of the 8th Bengal Infantry, vice Colonel Smith, retired.

LIEUTENANT H. KENNEDY, 1st Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Kaulin; and Lieutenant C. E. Handley, 21st Madras Infantry, Post Transport Officer at Yeu.

MAJOR P. D. JEFFREYS, on return from Field Service, has been posted as Assistant Adjutant-General to the Sirhind Division, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Morley, transferred to the Rawal Pindi Division.

LIEUTENANT A. WALLACE, 27th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Staff Officer to the Shan Column, and Lieutenant Burton, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to the charge of the Transport Shan line of communications.

THE following officers of Royal Engineers have been appointed Assistant Field Engineers, Upper Burma Field Force, subject to confirmation and sanction:—Lieutenants Stokes-Roberts, G. D. Close, C. C. Percival, H. J. Huleatt, and R. F. Sorsbie.

VOLUNTEER J. J. LENEHAN, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, one of last year's Indian Volunteer Wimbledon team, died at Calcutta on the 30th April, after a few weeks' illness. His name appears in the last *Gazette of India* for transfer to Bombay.

THE British Infantry, which will go into camp on the Khojak for road-making, will, in the first instance, be those for whom there is no barrack accommodation in Quetta at present. Their strength is stated at four companies, but they will be accompanied by the 2-1 Scottish Division Mountain Battery. The effect of this will be that the troops can now be railed direct to Killa Abdulla on the Khwaja Amran slope.

CAPTAIN GUBBINS, Second in Command 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, Upper Burma, having proceeded on sick furlough to Europe, Lieutenants Meade and McSwiney have been appointed *pro tem* Second in Command and Adjutant respectively.

CONVERSION OF INDIA STOCK ACT, 1887.—This Act, to which reference was made in the advertisement issued from the India Office on the 19th of April, has received the Royal Assent. Under it, powers of attorney and requests for transmission of dividend warrants by post, in force in respect of any India Four per Cent. Stock converted into India Three and a-Half per Cent. Stock, are made applicable to the latter Stock; and, among the facilities given to trustees for the conversion of India Four per Cent. Stock into India Three and a-Half per Cent. Stock, the Act provides that, when the holder in a joint account is an infant or a person of unsound mind, or is under any other disability, or is beyond the seas, the other holders or holder may, with the consent of a Judge of the High Court of Justice in England and Ireland, or in Scotland of a Judge of the Court of Session, exchange such Stock or any part thereof for India Three and a-Half per Cent. Stock.

OBITUARY.

SIR ROBERT N. C. HAMILTON.

The death occurred last week of Sir Robert North Collicie Hamilton, K.C.B., of Avoncliffe, Stratford-on-Avon, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. The deceased had held several high offices in India. In 1859 he was appointed a member of the Council of the Governor-General, and from 1854 to 1860 was Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. He was thanked by Parliament for his services during the Indian Mutiny. Sir Robert Hamilton was a Justice of the Peace for Warwickshire, and twice unsuccessfully contested South Warwickshire in the Liberal interest. For many years he was chairman of the Stratford Bench of county magistrates, and was Deputy Lieutenant of Warwickshire. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Major Frederic Harding Hamilton, of Baraset, Stratford-on-Avon.

RUKHMABAI'S CASE.—“We regret to see,” says the *Statesman*, “that the abolition of infant marriage is being mixed up with Rukhmabai's grievance most unwisely. To force such a change upon the people would be to abuse the power we possess as foreign rulers in the most despotic and fatal manner.” Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and we should be glad if Rukhmabai's case could be dealt with independently of the question of infant marriage. That it can be so dealt with is evident, and that is what Professor Wordsworth's Committee is going to do. The direct question raised by that case is this—why should a girl be forced to live with a man as her husband whom she does not like? The Committee seeks to get the present law changed so far as it is not good Hindu law. We think beyond that the Committee does not profess to go. As for the suggestion that Her Majesty should, in commemoration of the Jubilee year, proclaim child and premature marriages invalid, we are far from accepting it as either practical or sound. We have repeatedly said—though we have been repeatedly misrepresented by interested parties as holding a contrary view—that legislative interference is undesirable in such matters, though we have as repeatedly pointed out the absurdity of the argument that Government have not yet interfered with our customs. But our quarrel is with those who are acting in these matters like the dog-in-the-manger. Admitting that foreign interference is undesirable, if you go on to say that we should do something ourselves, a number of pleas and excuses for inaction are invented and attempts are made to justify existing practices. This is the present situation, which cannot fail to strike any impartial observer.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Under the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held, May 23, in the Westminster Town Hall (Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., M.P., presiding), for the purpose of considering the relations of India with the Imperial Institute, as presented in an elaborate address by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I. Sir Orfeur urged that the advantages likely to accrue to India from the existence of the Imperial Institute are certainly deserving of the consideration of all who are connected with the administration or otherwise interested in the prosperity of our Indian Empire. It is evident that some stimulus is needed in order that the resources of India—where there are 100,000,000 of acres of virgin soil, over which the plough has never passed—may be fully developed, and the existence of the Imperial Institute ought to prove a powerful instrument towards attracting the needed presence of increased European skill, energy, and capital. A mine of wealth exists in the Indian Empire were it only efficiently worked; but whilst, almost weekly, companies are formed and prospectuses issued for spending English money in foreign countries, until recently, when the search for gold occasioned excitement, no purely English company had ever been constituted for the investment of capital in India, the advancement of the cultivation of tea, coffee, and indigo being the promotion of the Anglo-Indian element. In concluding a resumé of the latent capabilities of India, General Cavenagh pointed out that the interests of England and India are now so interwoven that no efforts should be wanting to still further cement the union of the two countries and confirm Her Majesty's Asiatic subjects in their allegiance to the British Crown, and that the Imperial Institute would tend to this desirable result, and, in the words of the Prince of Wales, “will promote the industrial and commercial resources of Her Majesty's dominions in various parts of the world, and be expressive of that unity and co-operation which Her Majesty desires should prevail amongst all classes and races of her extended Empire.” A discussion followed, closing with the customary votes of thanks.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

JOURNALS KEPT IN HYDERABAD, KASHMIR, SIKKIN, AND NEPAL.*

The public, even as regards that portion of it which is familiar with the East, know so little about the internal economy of the States which border our Indian Empire that enlightenment upon the subject at the hands of one so entitled to speak with authority as Sir Richard Temple should be highly appreciated. Perhaps, too, the State of Hyderabad is little less than a sealed book to many who will take up these volumes, seeking at once amusement and instruction; and assuredly there is much to learn. It seems hardly credible, in these days of enlightenment and civilisation, that the Nizam should have set his face against the construction of a railway to his capital. Why, foresooth? Lest some of his rebellious relations "might jump into the train and be off to Bombay or elsewhere, and that such an occurrence would bring disgrace on his Highness!" Verily this is a new illustration of the homely saying, "Save me from my relations!" Again, it seems somewhat astounding that the Ruler of the Dekkan absolutely refused to take part in a large festive ceremony, because he had dreamed that there was something wrong from an "alchemistic" point of view! But all this frivolity pales before the transcendent un wisdom which prompted this royal personage to refuse to consult an English doctor lest there should be treachery; and so he died. But what is to be thought of the extraordinary errata (at page 151, Vol. I.) that the Bombay Government wanted the Nizam to "dismantle the Fort at Raichur because the railway station was proposed to be put within musket shot of it! This is "Zabardasti" with a vengeance!

As regards Hyderabad, however, interest will chiefly centre on the Dewan, Sir Salar Jung, the most astute and talented minister who ever ruled the destinies of the kingdom. And what a tale of disappointment, of pushing enterprise on the one part, and of stolid indifference on the side of his august master! Plots, intrigues, petty meannesses, well-nigh broke the heart of the ablest Native reformer of the nineteenth century, who, alone, amidst a seething mass of corruption and iniquity, kept free from the paths of chicanery and falsehood—only, alas! to be sacrificed on the altar of jealousy and dislike.

But quitting this somewhat depressing scene of Oriental duplicity we pass on to Kashmir. That lovely vale—what pen can do it justice! What language can convey even the faintest idea of the glories of the most glorious scenery known to man! Fancy 250 miles of snow-capped mountains, all radiant with the varied tints of a setting sun! Imagine lesser hills, with every hue of delicate green, grey, and purple! And then, to add variety to the scene, there is the placid river meandering in calm quietude amidst the grandeur which meets the eye at every turn! When the brain is almost distracted with such an exquisite picture, carry the imagination to the lakes at the capital, and look "on the hills, with their purple rocks and velvet herbage, appearing even more sombre and glorious when reflected in the water; or the broad sheets of water purpled with the lotus by day, and whitened by the water-lily by moonlight; or the darkness of night heightened by the bonfires, of which the blaze was repeated on the glittering surface of the water." It can well be realised how the Emperor Jahangir, as he surveyed such loveliness, exclaimed, with fervour and enthusiasm, "If there be Paradise on earth, here it is!"

Scarcely less beautiful is the region of Sikkim, with its huge mountains—the highest in the world—with its superb rhododendrons and other shrubs; with its impenetrable pine forests, so weird in effect, so solemn in appearance! But there is here a terrible drawback in regard to the weather. "The rain it raineth every day" could well be said of Sikkim, for the down-pour is incessant, and unless the traveller is not drenched by the heavens the mists and frogs accomplish the task well-nigh as effectually. Even the very flowers have the colour washed out of them!

Lastly, there remains to notice Nepal, a land where "there are more temples than houses, and more idols than men." A land unlike, in all respects, to any other region in India, with its characteristic architecture, founded on the Chinese example of early times, with its sturdy-built, powerful, and muscular inhabitants—warlike, albeit unsophisticated and dirty.

It will be seen that Sir Richard Temple's volumes traverse a wide area of country. They are interesting, and no less instructive; abounding in information, and replete with details. Their distinguished author had abundant opportunities of studying the people, their ways, and their habits. That he availed himself of his chances "goes without for to say." There are some excellent pictures and maps, and what is, perhaps, more noticeable, a very lucid, historical summary of the various kingdoms

traversed, all combining to make one of the most valuable works in connection with India which have appeared for a lengthened time.

THE BUCHHOLZ FAMILY.*

There is a wonderful charm about Dr. Stinde's writings even when read under the disadvantage of a translation, and apart from the scenes around which they centre. They appeal at once to the experiences of everyday life. They emphasise our motives, they lay bare the springs of life, they show us as others see us, full of inconsistencies and peculiarities. Vices, virtues, successes, failures, all crowd together in indiscriminate confusion; and as we read we laugh. We grow sad, we are hopeful, we are despondent; we pluck the flowers of pleasure, we eat the fruit of remorse; in a word, we realise that we are members of the poor fallen human race.

Some of the chapters are, too, really superb. Take, for example, the trial scene where Frau Buchholz is placed in dock for using abusive language towards her daughter's cook. The picture is inimitable. Even Dickens in all his glory need not have been ashamed at having penned such an amusing lifelike account of the poor matron's perplexities and troubles. The language is so droll, the expressions so inexpressibly funny, the chapter is most—to use a Yankee phrase—side-splitting. Who, again, could read without a roar of laughter the account of an amateur attempt on the part of mother and daughter to create a pleasant little surprise for the head of the family by the simple means of touching up the kitchen passage? How the new colour did not match the old; how again and again a visit had to be paid to the shop for a fresh tint; how the thing would not and did not go right; how the maiden upset the paint-pot on the floor; how the stain could not be removed; and, lastly, how all the daubing cost more than would have been the case had a regular workman been employed is just too droll!

For penny readings the volume should be most welcome. There is scarcely a scene but what would bring down the house, and nothing is as yet hackneyed. It is seldom that a reviewer's lot is as pleasant as has been the case in awarding unstinted praise to the "Buchholz Family."

The June number of the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) is an excellent one, both in letter-press and illustrations. The first place must still be given to General Mitford's continuation of his pleasant and interesting journey, "Orient and Occident." Staff-Surgeon Dickinson contributes a concise and explanatory account of the Corps of Commissioners, replete with information. The journal of H.M.S. *Boscawen* during the Baltic operations in 1854, and in a cyclone off Bermuda, kept by Admiral Winnington-Ingram, contains much new information, and "A Sleigh Drive to Niagara," by Major Edward Whyte, will well repay perusal. The exhaustive paper on the Russian Army (ten illustrations), by C. L'Estrange, will attract the attention of all military readers, although the writer has been obliged to compress his information into a limited space. Captain Gall shows himself to be a reliable authority on "Modern Tactics," and "Warrior" discovers (not difficult to do) some flaws in our military system. The Editor touches the question of field batteries for the Volunteer force in a brief but thoroughly practical paper, in which he says (and all who have a right to give an opinion will agree with him) that "what this country sadly wants is more field and other artillery. We have not nearly enough guns or men to work them."

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Samuel Taylor Coleridge," by Alois Brandt (English Edition, by Lady Eastlake). (John Murray). "The Revenue, Sources, and the Credit of China, with Remarks on German Commercial Relations with Eastern Asia," by A. H. Exner, late Delegate of the German Syndicate for Chinese Railways. (Berlin: Asher and Co.) "Thyrza: a Tale," by George Gissing. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) "Unlocked Hearts," by M. Byron. 1 vol. (Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Welsh.) "The Indian Magazine" for June. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

WE have been asked to remind all officers, Civil and Military, who have served in Burma, and others who have been connected commercially or otherwise with that country, that the Annual Burman Dinner will take place at the Marlborough Rooms, 307, Regent street, on the 14th of June next, when the chair will be taken by the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. D. EDGE has been appointed to the medical charge of the Divisional Headquarters Staff at Mandalay.

* "Journals kept in Hyderabad, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Nepal." By Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P. Edited by Captain R. C. Temple (W. H. Allen and Co.)

* "The Buchholz Family." (Second Part.) By Julius Stinde. Translated from the German by Dora Schmitz. (George Bell and Sons.)

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HORACE H. CAUTY, S.B.A., Secretary.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1887.

INDIAN INVESTMENTS.—II.

It is gratifying to find that the poor and friendless Rupee, which has hitherto been the Cinderella of the Silver Family, has at length found a friend. The *Financial News*, following up its article upon the Indian Three Per Cents., has now taken that depreciated orphan, the Rupee, under its protection. With a kindly hand it tells the past history of it, when it was in favour and commanded high regard:—

Fifteen years ago gold and silver held to each other a certain relation which made the Indian rupee worth 2s., or the tenth part of a pound. At that time the Indian Government could borrow equally well in gold or silver; in sterling or rupees. Any advantage there might be was in favour of the silver coin, for the rupee generally commanded a small premium in exchange. Many of the Indian loans of those days were contracted in the Native currency, which was silver, or paper convertible into silver. The credit of the Government was good enough to admit of its borrowing at 4 or 4½ per cent., and the rupee, being then worth its full legal value of 2s., "rupee paper," as these currency loans were called, commanded nearly as good a price as India Sterling Bonds. Had nothing happened to disturb the relations between gold and silver, it would ere now have risen to a substantial premium. Not only was it a popular investment at Calcutta and Bombay, but there were regular dealings in it in London. All the Indian banks have held large quantities of it, and a good deal found its way into the hands of the public. While the fluctuations of exchange kept within moderate compass, they gave a zest to business in it, making it a good speculative medium as well as a sound investment stock.

But evil days arrived, and this child of Silver became an outcast and a pariah from financial circles. Prince Bis-

marck inaugurated what has been justly termed "a suicidal war on silver," never dreaming, however, that his action would have the dire consequences which have since followed it. He did not contemplate "upsetting and disorganising all the currencies and national exchanges in the world," but this is what he did. As our financial contemporary points out, not only was silver thrown out of use as currency at the very time when there was an increasing necessity for it, but all international trade and investments depending on silver were equally thrown out of gear. Securities, which in themselves are quite as valuable as they were fifteen years ago, have been depreciated by 20, 30, or even 40 per cent., and although the credit of the Government responsible for them may be (and is) really better than it was fifteen years ago, yet because their value is expressed in one kind of money instead of another they are almost as much discredited as if they had undergone an essential deterioration. "In little more than a decade," continues our contemporary, "Rupee paper, which represents a large part of the National Debt of India, has fallen from par to 72. It has been as low as 67½, consequently at its lowest price there was a shrinkage of its value of exactly one-third. Even national insolvency could hardly have caused a greater fall. States have, in fact, suspended payment without inflicting greater loss on their creditors. If Russia were to commit bankruptcy to-day we question if her Five per Cent. Bonds could be purchased at 72, and there is a host of so-called securities in the market selling as high as "Rupee paper" which has not paid a penny of return for years, and possibly never will.

This, so far as "Rupee paper" is concerned, is an extraordinary as well as deplorable state of affairs, but for the silver lining to the cloud which the *Financial News* calls attention to. It does not concern the present generation of investors to be told that had silver remained undisturbed, Rupee stock, which commanded par fifteen years ago, would to-day have been at a high premium; but it is worth noticing, what our contemporary also points out, that at its current price of 72, with exchange so low as 1s. 4½d., Rupee paper yields to the investor 4½ per cent:—

A person buying 4½ per cent. "Rupee paper" at 72 can have his interest collected for him half-yearly by any Indian bank or exchange broker, and he will receive *in sterling money* the equivalent of 4½ per cent., or nearly half as much again as he can get on any other Government loan of equal rank. He has another advantage not generally known. "Rupee paper" is the only security dealt in here with accrued interest, that is to say, the buyer has to pay interest in full from the date of the last coupon to the date of purchase, and when he sells he can claim interest to the date of sale.

Why the advantages thus enumerated have not attracted investors to a greater extent is a question not easily answered. One reason may be that the investor dreads that the price of silver may fall still lower. But even then there is balm in Gilead. If the Rupee were to fall to 1s. "Rupee paper" would still pay 3 per cent. in sterling money. Our contemporary, however, does not take the pessimist view. On the contrary, he looks forward hopefully to the rehabilitation of silver, and its restoration to the legal and natural position it should hold as part of the world's currency. "It is quite conceivable," he says, "that within the next twelve months we may see important monetary changes all favourable to silver, and no less so to silver securities, among which by far the most important in this market is 'Rupee paper.' The risk of its going lower is infinitesimal, and the chances of its having a great and sudden improvement are considerable. The odds are on the side of present buyers." At the value of the

Rupee as 1s. purchasers of Rupee paper to-day would still gain 3 per cent. in sterling money. At the exchange of 2s. they would, purchasing at 72, gain 6½ per cent. It may, perhaps, look as too roseate a view to watch for the latter return; but if, as we said in our last issue, the British investor will only shake off a little of his ignorance regarding India, and take advantage of the attractions she offers to him, the result will be profit to himself and a rise all round in Indian Securities.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 7.)

- PRITCHARD, Lieutenant A. B., 9th Bengal Infantry, is appointed, on probation, to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.
- STEDMAN, Colonel E., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be inspector-general of police, Upper Burma.
- GRAVES, Captain S. H. P., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be deputy inspector-general of police, Upper Burma.
- BARRON—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Barron, Staff Corps, deputy superintendent, Survey of India, 2nd grade, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Straits Settlements.
- COLE, Lieutenant R. A., officiating squadron commander and 2nd in command Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to perform the duties of wing officer and adjutant of the corps.
- DURAND, Major E. L., C.B., political agent of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as political officer with the ex-Amir Mahomed Yakub Khan of Cabul, from April 24.
- BULLER, Colonel H. M., squadron commander and 2nd in command 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as commandant of the Central India Horse and political agent in Western Malwa, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Colonel C. Martin, C.B.
- McCRACKEN—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. McCracken as acting consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. J. E. Borland.
- MATHEWS, Mr. H. M., C.I.E., manager and engineer-in-chief Burma State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, from March 31.
- BROWN, Colonel F. D. M., V.C., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, from May 9, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel E. Sweteuham.
- WALKER—The Hon. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. F. W. Walker, of No. 48, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, New South Wales, solicitor, a commissioner within all parts of New South Wales for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.
- NENMARCH, Lieut. L. S., made over charge of the office of second assistant agent to the Governor-General in Central India on the 27th idem.

FURLOUGHS.

- HOWARD, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, Didwana division, is granted three months' privilege leave.
- WIMBERLEY, Mr. R., extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, from May 20.
- GRIESBACH, Mr. C. L., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, in the Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, from May 10, or subsequent date.
- CREEGAN, Mr. A. C., superintending engineer, 1st class, is granted furlough for eight months in extension of the furlough granted to him, dated Feb. 4, 1886.
- FERGUSON, Mr. H. T., Superior Revenue Establishment, Locomotive Department, attached to the N.W. Railway, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India six months' extraordinary leave, on medical certificate, from April 23.
- RAINER, Mr. P., of the Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State, leave for three months, on medical certificate, in extension of the twelve months' furlough sanctioned, from June 29, 1886.
- COWIE, Mr. H. G. H., comptroller, Asam, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. W. H. Dobbie having been appointed

to officiate for him, Mr. Cowie made over and Mr. Dobbie received charge of the said appointment on April 20.

RAWLINS, Mr. T. W., Accountant-General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, having been granted furlough for one year, and Mr. E. J. Sinkinson having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Rawlins made over and Mr. Sinkinson received charge of the appointment on April 25.

BRANSON, Mr. J. C. E., Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, having been granted privilege leave for three months, made over charge of his duties April 6, and took the leave from April 13.

MILITARY.

- Low, Brigadier-General (with temporary rank) R. C., C.B., honorary aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, commanding 4th Brigade, Burma Field Force, to be a Brigadier-General on the Establishment, vice Major-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., honorary aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, who has vacated his command, on promotion, dated Jan. 13.
- LOCKHART, Brigadier-General (with temporary rank) W. S. A., C.B., C.S.I., commanding 3rd Brigade, Burma Field Force, to be a brigadier-general on the Establishment, vice Major-General J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., who has vacated his command, on promotion, dated March 26.
- KEEN, Colonel F. J., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to the Brigade Staff of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General Sir Hugh H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., appointed to the Divisional Staff, dated April 22.
- WOLSELEY, Brigadier-General G. B., half-pay, aide-de-camp to the Queen, to command a brigade of the Burma Field Force, vice Brigadier-General C. J. East, half-pay, who returns to India.
- MULLALLY, Lieut. A., Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 5th Infantry (Hyderabad Contingent), on probation, from April 16.
- EWART, Lieut. R. H., Hampshire Regiment, wing officer 31st Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from March 27, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
- PLAYFAIR, Colonel A. L., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from May 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.
- CATLEY, Brigade-Surgeon H., has been permitted to retire from the service from April 29, subject to H.M.'s approval.
- BALBI, Mr. J., engineer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from May 1.

FURLOUGHS.

- BROWNE, Brigadier-General J., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., superintending engineer, first class, engineer-in-chief Sind-Pishin State Railways, P.W. Department (p.a.), for two years.
- MINTO, Colonel J. C., Bengal S.C., 16th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 182 days; pension service, 30th year, commenced April 9.
- GORDON, Major J. A. D., General List, Infantry, 2nd Bengal Infantry, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, twenty-sixth year, commenced July 26, 1886.
- GRAVES, Major H. A., Bengal S.C., Military Works Department, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, twenty-fourth year, commenced July 16, 1886.
- DENING, Captain L., Bengal S.C., 26th Bengal Infantry, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, twentieth year, commenced Nov. 10, 1886.
- DAVIS, Lieut. C., Bengal S.C., 1st Bengal Cavalry, on private affairs, for 273 days; pension service, sixth year, commenced Nov. 6, 1886.
- CAMPBELL, Lieut. F. J. B., probationer, Bengal S.C., 20th Bengal Infantry, was on leave out of India, on m.c., from Nov. 24 to Feb. 22; pension service, 8th year, commenced Jan. 22.
- The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—
- CASTELLARI, Hon. Captain R. F., Ordnance Department, on m.c., for two months.
- REGAN, Conductor R., Ordnance Department, on m.c., for three months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, April 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. McL., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, on probation, dated April 7.
- YOUNG, Major G. F., wing commander 30th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating 2nd in command 24th Punjab Infantry, vice Wemyss, officiating 2nd in command.
- WORSLEY, Colonel R., Bengal Infantry, is, on return to India, posted to Delhi for general duty.
- With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed:—
- HAMMOND—Gwalior District order, dated March 14, appointing Major P. H. Hammond, R.A., commanding 7-1 Southern Division R.A., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the district, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain R. H. Jennings, on leave, from March 15.
- CAMPBELL—Peshawur District order, dated April 1, appointing Colonel R. D. Campbell, commandant 30th Punjab Infantry, to assume temporary command of the district, vice Major-General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., appointed to the command of the Lahore division, from March 31.
- GARTSIDE-TIPPING—No. 1216, dated April 1, appointing Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-

general, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, in addition to his other duties, vice Major Brunker, appointed officiating assistant adjutant-general, Lahore division, from March 31.

BARNES—Mooltan Brigade order, dated March 30, appointing Colonel O. Barnes, commandant 10th Bengal Lancers, to assume temporary command of the brigade, vice Brigade-General W. Galbraith, transferred to the command of the Sind district.

The officers named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard:—
HUNT, Captain C. H., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, High Proficiency in Urdu.

POLDEN, Surgeon R. J., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Higher Standard in Bengal.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustani on April 4:—

STONE, Major G. O., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers.

NELSON, Captain E. F., R.A.

ST JOHN, Lieut. G. F. W., R.A.

TAYLOR, Lieut. A. W., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.

HILLIARD, Lieut. H. N., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal S.C.

MONTAGU, Lieut. A. H., Suffolk Regiment, probationer, Bengal S.C.

RYDER, Lieut. W. L., Suffolk Regiment, probationer, Bengal S.C.

YOUNG, Lieut. F. P., East Yorkshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal S.C.

WATERFIELD, Lieut. J. E., South Wales Borderers, probationer, Bengal S.C.

VANRENEN, Lieut. A. J. H., Scottish Rifles, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

PALMER, Lieut. H. I. E., Worcestershire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

JONES, Lieut. H. J., East Lancashire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

WIMBERLY, Lieut. C. I., East Surrey Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

BRASIER-CREAGH, Lieut. G. P., East Surrey Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

WATSON, Lieut. E. H., Dorsetshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. H. G., Dorsetshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

HARTING, Lieut. A. E. S., South Lancashire Regiment, probationer, Bombay Staff Corps.

LINDESAY, Lieut. A. L., Bengal Staff Corps.

WILLIAMS, Sergeant A. H., Ordnance Department.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, April 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WALTER, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., 2nd in command 8th B.I., to be commandant, vice Smith, vacated, dated April 29.

FISHE, Major A., wing commander 8th B.I., to be 2nd in command, vice Walter, dated April 29.

GASTRELL, Captain G. D. C., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Fishe, dated April 29.

EVANS, Lieut. G. M., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Gastrell.

PISANI, Surgeon L. J., to the officiating medical charge of the corps, vice Surgeon J. Lewtas, M.B., on furlough.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard examination in Persian agreeably to the provisions of section 24, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II:—

RICHARDS, Captain H. M., 1st Battalion Border Regiment.

SHOWERS, Lieut. H. L., Bengal Staff Corps.

BARRETT, Schoolmaster G. S., attached to 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.

The following order is confirmed:—

HARPER—Sappers and Miners Corps order, dated March 14, appointing Lieut. G. M. Harper, Royal Engineers, to be company officer, from March 13.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

ALLSOPP, Captain Hon. F. E., Royal Artillery, I Battery 3rd Brigade, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

LAMPORT, Lieutenant W., No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, for six months, on private affairs.

MORRIS, Captain F., 1st Battalion Royal West Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

TAYLOR, Lieutenant A. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Surrey Regiment, for nine months, on medical certificate.

HUNT, Captain C. H., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

CARR, Surgeon H., for six months, on medical certificate.

ENTHOVEN, Lieut. P. H., G Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BENSON, Captain H. W., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

EGERTON, Major W. W., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

BOILEAU, Lieut. C. C., Norfolk Regiment, officiating squadron officer, on probation, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Rawul Pindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native language.

HALLIDAY, Lieut.-Colonel G. T., 15th Bengal Cavalry, on private affairs, to Murree and Kashmir, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

SABTORIOUS, Colonel R. W., C.M.G., V.C., 17th Bengal Cavalry, to

Kashmir, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to July 15.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 28.)

DIACK, Mr. A. H., assistant commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Montgomery, vice Mr. Troward, from the above date.

MARSHALL, Mr. A. C., extra judicial assistant commissioner, on the completion of his special duty at Lahore, is appointed to the charge of the Dalhousie Sub-Division of the Gurdaspur District, from April 19.

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., officiating district judge of Hoshiarpur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, from April 20, vice Mr. C. R. Hawkins.

YOUNG, Colonel G. G., commissioner and superintendent, Jullundur Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from April 25.

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., deputy commissioner, is appointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Jullundur division, from the above date, during Colonel Young's absence on leave.

CHANNING, Mr. F. C., district judge, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge at the same station, from April 25.

BARTHOLOMEW, Major R., deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Simla to the Gujranwala district, of which he assumed charge on April 22, relieving Mr. G. Knox, proceeding on leave.

GRAY, Rev. J. H. S., B.A., chaplain of Meean Meer, is appointed to the chaplaincy of Lahore, from April 30, or such date as he may assume charge of his duties from the Rev. F. J. Montgomery.

MARSHALL, Mr. A. C., extra judicial assistant commissioner, in charge of the Dalhousie sub-division, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Gurdaspur district.

STONE, Mr. S. J., district superintendent of police, Karnal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from May 1.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent of police, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Karnal, during the absence of Mr. S. J. Stone.

ROTTON, Mr. H. H. G., district superintendent of police, Kohat, has obtained privilege leave for two and a-half months from May 15.

CLOSE, Mr. A. H., assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Kohat, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Rotton.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 7.)

FASKEN, Surgeon-Major W. A. D., M.D., civil surgeon of Gorakhpur, is granted privilege leave for three months from May 17.

STUART—Consequent on the transfer of Surgeon-Major C. R. Jennings, of the Medical Staff, from Chakrata to Jhansi, Surgeon J. R. Stuart, M.B., Medical Staff, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Chakrata from April 1.

WRIGHT, Surgeon-Major R. T., civil surgeon of Jaunpur, is appointed to be in visiting medical charge of Azamgarh from April 23, until the return from leave of Surgeon J. F. MacLaren.

CLARK, Mr. J. deputy registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces, is appointed to officiate as registrar of the said Court during the absence on privilege leave of J. B. Thomson.

SULLIVAN, Mr. T. M., civil surgeon, is transferred from the Basti to the Gorakhpur district during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major W. A. D. Fasken.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 7.)

SKINNER, Mr. J. A., C.S., assistant-commissioner, made over charge of his duties at Jubbulpore on the 25th idem.

ROSS, Miss G. P., is appointed to be lady superintendent of the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, sub pro tem.

HAMMOND, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A., district superintendent of police, made over charge of his duties at Chindwara to Mr. J. G. J. Duff, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, on the 30th idem.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, April 23.)

DYSON, Mr. S. P. H., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Bassein district.

FOX, Mr. C. E., barrister-at-law, made over charge of the duties of the Government Advocate, Burma, to Mr. J. Lewis, barrister-at-law, on the 16th inst.

EDDIS, Mr. E. U., barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as first judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. W. Bigge.

MACKAY, Mr. D. L. M., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Moulmein Town district, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel M. Furlong.

RUNDLE, Surgeon C. S., is transferred from Toungoo to Akyab as civil surgeon.

EALES, Mr. H. L., C.S., is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Pinyinana (Ningyan) district, from the date on which he received charge from Mr. C. E. Gladstone, C.S.

CRETIN, Surgeon E., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Shwebo district from March 20, in place of Surgeon J. P. Barry, transferred.

WARDE, Lieut. H. N., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Lower Burma.

At a departmental examination held at Myingyan on March 5, the following officers passed the examination in Burmese by the Lower Standard :—

ELIOTT, Lieut. L. E., assistant commissioner of police.

POCKETT, Mr. W., assistant superintendent of police.

HILDEBRAND, Mr. A. H., superintendent of the Shan States, assumed charge of his duties on Jan. 6.

SCOTT, Mr. J. G., assistant superintendent of the Shan States, assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 20, 1886.

DEORETTES, Mr. A. des A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on his return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Henzada division.

MORRISON—DUNLOP—Mr. W. T. Morrison, C.S., assistant commissioner, made over, and Mr. J. P. Dunlop, assistant commissioner, received charge of the Myinmu sub-division, Sagaing district, on April 1.

PERKINS, Lieut. N. C., assistant commissioner, was transferred from the Mingin to the Kindat sub-division, Chindwin district, and he assumed charge of his duties at Kindat on Dec. 24, 1886.

RENNY, Captain A., officer commanding Chauugwa, assumed charge of his magisterial duties on Feb. 15.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, May 3.*)

MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district, North Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Glenn, on leave.

COX, Mr. A. F., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Chingleput, from May 15, but to act as collector of sea customs and of the Madras district, and protector of emigrants, Madras, also superintendent of stamps and chairman of the Harbour Trust Board, Madras, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Barlow on leave.

ALEXANDERINI, Mr. H. A., is appointed to act as secretary to the commissioner of salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, during the absence of Mr. Bradley on leave.

PINNEY, Mr. A. F., is appointed to act as special assistant to the collector and magistrate, and agent to the governor in Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. Foster on leave.

HENSMAN, Mr. J. M., B.A., head master, Berhampore College, to be head master, Calicut College, vice Dr. C. W. Burroughs.

MARSHALL, Mr. T. E., assistant port officer, is appointed to act as port officer, Madras, during the absence of Lieut. J. H. Taylor on special duty.

BARTLETT, Mr. W. H., examiner of port fund accounts, is appointed to act as assistant port officer, Madras, during the employment of Mr. Marshall on other duty.

ROWLAND, Mr. C. H., agent for Government, Consignment and Government Survey, to act as examiner of port fund accounts, during the employment of Mr. Bartlett on other duty.

FERGUSON—The furlough to Europe for one year and six months granted to Lieut. H. S. Fergusson of the Nayer Brigade, is extended by one month.

SMALLEY, Colonel H., R.E., executive engineer, to be a lay trustee of the Church at Vellore.

ROCKETTS, Mr. E. G., deputy collector, in charge of the Treasury, Madura, is appointed to be deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, Calicut.

RICHARDS—The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Church of England in Travancore and Cochin has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. J. Richards, of the Church Missionary Society at Alleppey, to be a surrogate for the issue of marriage licences in that diocese.

The following promotion in the Public Works Department is made :—

WEST, Hony. Lieut. and Depy. Assistant Commissary W. C. S., to be sub-engineer, 1st grade, from April 1.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer having completed 18 months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

MERCER, Lieut. W. H. W., Middlesex Regiment, wing officer, 26th Madras Infantry, Aug. 29, 1885.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, May 6.*)

LEET—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Colonel W. K. Leet, V.C., Somersetshire Light Infantry, will be placed on the Retired List on May 1, on completing four years' service in command of the 2nd battalion, he is permitted to proceed to England on that date.

CHURCHILL—WILKIESON—Lieutenants F. Churchill and C. W. Wilkie-

son, 4th Pioneers, at present attached to the 1st Pioneers, will, on their return to India, rejoin their own regiment.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard test in Hindustani :—

SHARPE, Captain E. J., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

ANDERSON, Lieutenant F. J., Royal Engineers.

GIBBS, Army Schoolmistress A. K., Army School Department.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

RANT, Captain W. J., 12th Lancers, to be interpreter to the regiment, vice Lieut. Birdwood, appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, there being no qualified subaltern available, dated Nov. 7.

FOLEY, Lieut. R. E., Shropshire Light Infantry, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting :—

WAY, Colonel T. H., Staff Corps, who has been brought on the Brigade Staff of the Army, to the command of the Ceded District.

The following order is confirmed :—

MANERA—By the officer commanding Port Blair and Nicobars, appointing Lieut. G. Manera, 7th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, vice Lieut. W. Kirkpatrick, relieved.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

RITHERDON, Lieut. R. A., to be captain, dated April 28.

BELLINGTON—The services of Captain S. E. Bellington, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Resident, Hyderabad.

ROGERS-HARRISON—The services of Surgeon-Major A. N. Rogers-Harrison are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

FURLOUGHS.

YOUNG, Lieut.-Colonel T. H. B., Staff Corps, 2nd in command 17th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 29th year, commenced Sept. 13, 1886.

DOBIE, Lieut. W. H., 26th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for 242 days; pension service, 8th year, commenced Aug. 13, 1886.

THWAITES, Lieut. E. C., 24th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced Aug. 11, 1886.

SPENCER, Surgeon-Major T. C. H., Indian Medical Department (m.c.), for 182 days; pension service, 18th year, commenced Dec. 27, 1886.

RANKING, Lieut.-Colonel W. L., 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 90 days, from May 6, Ootacamund, on private affairs.

COLQUHOUN, Captain W., 12th Lancers, on urgent private affairs.

HUNT, Honorary Captain and Quartermaster W., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for one year, on medical certificate.

DAVY, Surgeon-Major F. A., for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BURTON, Surgeon F. H. M., M.B., for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BRADLEY, Mr. H., acting secretary to the commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from May 11.

FOSTER, Mr. H. W., special assistant to the agent to the Governor, Ganjam, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from April 27.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 6.*)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HOUGHTON, Lieutenant E. R., officiating wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 5th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, on probation.

WILLIAMS, Lieutenant R., staff corps, wing officer and officiating quarter-master 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant 26th Regiment Bombay Infantry, vice Lieutenant Barry, re-transferred to the 19th Bombay Infantry.

POVAH, Major J. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, commandant Purandhar Sanitarium, is transferred to the command of the Colaba Depot, vice Major E. J. H. Spratt.

PRYKE, Captain R. D., 2nd Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, to be commandant Purandhar Sanitarium, vice Major J. R. Povah.

MACDONALD, Lieut. C. H., will rejoin the 8th Bombay Infantry on the expiration of the leave granted him.

HUME—It is notified that Lieut. G. W. Hume, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, will attend the garrison class at Poona instead of Captain U. G. C. de Burgh, 7th Dragoon Guards.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

STACE, Major E. B., Staff Corps, joint administrator of Rajpipla, May 2.

BOUSTEAD, Surgeon-Major R., Indian Medical Service, May 1.

FURLOUGHS.

FALKNER, Lieut. F. R., I Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., from April 29 to June 11, to Mahabalespwar and Purandhar, on private affairs.

MACDONALD, Lieut. C. H., 8th Regiment Bombay Infantry, Staff Corps, attached to 27th Bombay Infantry, to Mussoorie and the Himalayas for 122 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

GORDON, Capt. J. W. (Staff Corps), Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Dalhousie, from date of departure to Oct. 14, 1887, on private affairs.

ENGLISH, Lieut. T. M., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, for three months, on private affairs.

JACKSON—The leave granted to Lieut.-Col. S. Jackson, G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 12.)

ANDERSON, Hony. Lieut. J., Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted a substantive commission.

GORDON—Capt. A. W. B. Gordon's appointment is extended for three months from May 1.

The undermentioned officers in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps have obtained certificates of proficiency as prescribed in paragraph 106, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX. :—

Major B. W. Blood; Captain C. H. Machie; Lieutenant A. E. Lowrie; Lieutenant N. Priestly; Colour-Sergeant J. Dunn; Colour-Sergeant B. B. Clough; Sergeant S. McCullagh; Sergeant J. B. Gillmon; and Sergeant W. Leach.

DANIELL, Captain R. H., Staff Corps, 2nd squadron commander 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India, on urgent private affairs, for six months from date of being struck of duty; pension service, 20th year, commenced Jan. 8.

SHEWEN—The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut. M. T. Shewen, Bombay Staff Corps, to have effect from Jan. 15, instead of the 14th idem.

Consequent on the retirement of honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary L. Kennedy the following promotions amongst warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Commissariat Department are ordered, to have effect from March 27 :—

CODR, Conductor J., to be deputy assistant commissary.

WILLIS, Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor R., to be conductor.

BRINDLEY, Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor T., to be Sub-Conductor.

CRUICKSHANK, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service from April 1 on a pension of £700 per annum, and is granted the extra pension of £100 per annum.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

HOTEL, Surgeon-Major A. N., Indian Medical Service, to be brigade surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. Cruickshank, M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired, dated April 1.

TURNBULL, Surgeon-Major P. S., M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be brigade surgeon vice Brigade-Surgeon C. J. MacDowall, Indian Medical Service, retired, dated April 1.

COOK, Surgeon-Major H., M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be brigade surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon H. J. Blanc, M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired, dated April 1.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor, from the 1st April, 1887 :—

GORDON, Captain A. W. B., A-2nd R.A., extra aide-de-camp, to be aide-de-camp, vice Captain B. M. Hamilton, East Yorkshire Regiment.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. G. T. Carruthers, Inf., Col. G. L. K. Hewett, S.C., Surg.-Maj. James Young, Capt. J. G. Smith, S.C., Capt. C. H. Powell, S.C.

N.B.—"Capt. C. G. F. Shepherd" was inserted in last issue in error. Madras Estab.—Col. J. Gabbett, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. S. McLeod, S.C., Capt. A. W. Cockburn, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. T. Teed, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. P. W. Dalzell, Lieut. J. R. Dunlop-Smith, B.S.C., J. White, J. A. E. Miller, R. Cornish (Cov.), J. McDonald, T. G. Charles, H. S. Barnes (Cov.), W. H. Grimley (Cov.), T. F. G. Campbell (Cov.), C. H. De Mello, R. R. Weir.

Madras Estab.—P. A. Cole, E. S. Metcalfe, D. Duncan, W. R. Robertson, W. Jopp.

Bombay Estab.—E. C. K. Ollivant, E. H. Aitken, H. F. Sillock (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Monies, A. E. C. Casey (Cov.), A. Robinson.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. Cook, S.C., Capt. G. S. GoNismid, S.C. Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. B. Thomas.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. V. Martyn.

Madras Estab.—A. B. Todd.

Bombay Estab.—R. H. Bryson.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

H O M E.

BIRTHS.

FENN—May 13, at Churchill Court, Worcestershire, the wife of Ernest Harrold Fenn, Surgeon Grenadier Guards, of a son.

HARROWDEN—May 22, at Hedgefield, Inverness, the Lady Vaux of Harrowden, of a daughter.

LUTTRELL—May 20, at 15, Somerset-street, the wife of Captain Luttrell, Grenadier Guards, of a son.

MACKEAN—May 22, at Chester, the wife of Captain K. Mackean, R.E., of a daughter.

MARTIN—May 19, at Albert Villa, Bognor, the wife of Colonel Robert C. Martin, of a son.

MAYCOCK—May 17, at New Brompton, the wife of Captain S. M. Maycock, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

SANKEY—May 22, at Bawnmore, Bannisters-park, Southampton, the wife of Captain H. R. Sankey, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—May 20, at Southbar, Bothwell, N.B., the wife of Captain Thompson, Royal Marines, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COLTHURST—DICK—May 24, at the Oratory, David La Touche Colthurst, late Lieut.-Colonel Leicestershire Regiment, to Frances, second daughter of the late William Douglas Dick, of Pitkerrow, N.B.

MARDALL—BELL-BIVAR—May 24, at All Saints' Church, Edinburgh, Lieut. Charles Ernest Mardall, Bombay Staff Corps, eldest surviving son of the late Major-General Mardall, Judge Advocate-General Madras Staff Corps, to Ethel, second daughter of the late Colonel Belli-Bivar, 1st Madras Light Infantry.

PRITCHARD—MARDON-MILLMAN—May 25, at St. Michael and All Angels', Bedford-park, Chiswick, Horatio Michael Pritchard, R.M.S., to Millie, daughter of E. W. Mardon-Millman, Paymaster-in-Chief, R.N., of 16, Queen Anne's-gardens, Bedford-park.

SIMONS—CLARK—May 24, at St. Matthew's Church, Upper Clapton, Robert Teesdale Simons, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Suakin, to Jenny Florence, second daughter of S. C. Clark, Clapton-common.

DEATHS.

BEAUCLEERK—May 22, suddenly, at Paris, Frederick Amelius Beauclerk late Lieut. 60th Rifles, aged 35.

BRACKEN—May 13, at Florence, William Egerton, son of the late Major John Bracken, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 37.

CALTHORPE—May 18, at 33, Grosvenor-square, Hon. Olivia Calthorpe, after three days' illness.

COOPER—April 1, at his residence, 18, Ruskin-road, High-road, Tottenham, London, R. William Cooper, M.Inst. C.E., late Superintendent Engineer, P. and O. S. N. Company, Bombay, aged 55.

GAMMIE—May 20, at 14, Stanhope-gardens, S.W., Patrick Gammie, Surgeon-General, aged 73.

GLASFURD—May 14, at Algiers, Major-General Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 56.

HICKIE—May 22, at Furzedown, Abbey Wood, Kent, Eliza, wife of John Hickie, of 14, Waterloo-place, S.W., and Abbey Wood, aged 80.

RUSSELL—May 21, at R.Y.S. Castle, Cowes, Admiral the Lord Edward Russell, aged 82.

THYNNE—May 19, at the Military Hospital, York, Lord John Boteville Thynne, Lieut. 9th Lancers, aged 19.

VANZETTI—May 23, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Emma, only daughter of the late Captain G. L. Vanzetti, of the H.E.I.C.S.

WISELY—May 23, at Margate, Charles Gordon Keith, infant son of Captain George Alexander Keith Wisely, Royal Engineers, aged 6 months.

WYNDHAM—May 19, at Tunbridge-Wells, the Hon. Helen Wyndham, second surviving daughter of the late Lord Leconfield.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BEVAN—May 2nd, at Coonoor, the wife of Captain R. J. Bevan, Royal Artillery, of a son.

CANTOPHER—April 22, at Shillong, the wife of B. W. Cantopher, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a daughter.

DEANE—May 5, at Kotagerry, the wife of W. Deane, of a daughter.

FORDYCE—April 20, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain J. D. Fordyce, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

GRANT—At Fakhimpur, Assam, the wife of G. R. Grant, of a daughter.

HARTWELL—May 7, at Naini Tal, the wife of S. C. E. Hartwell, of a son.

O'BRIEN—May 6, at Victoria Cross-road, Byculia, the wife of Frederick A. O'Brien, of a daughter.

SMART—April 30, at Abbottabad, the wife of E. de Sausmarez Smart, 5th Goorkhas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—CORCORAN—April 15, at Mandalay, A. James, son of A. J. Atkinson, to Maria Ellen, daughter of the late E. Corcoran.

BARTON—BRANDRETH—April 30, at Murree, Captain M. C. Barton, R.E., to Harriet, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Brandreth, R.E.

DAVIDSON—WILLIAMS—April 28, at Shillong, R. D. Davidson, of Mangaldai, Assam, to Eva, daughter of the late Rev. J. A. Williams, formerly of Dummer, Hants.

ELDER—NOYES—May 4, at Calcutta, W. E. Elder, to Minnie, daughter of Captain C. E. Noyes.

HARRISON—REED—May 5, at Shahjehanpore, C. L. Harrison, Behar Opium Agency, to Caroline Blanche, daughter of W. P. Reed, Esq., of Plymouth, and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel J. Reed, 62nd Regiment.

DEATHS.

BOYLAN—May 8, at Howrah, Henrietta J. Boylan, daughter of the late H. D. Boylan.

CLARKE—April 24, at Allahabad, P. J. Clarke, late a Superintendent of the Government Secretariat, N.W.P. and Oudh, aged 42.

DULEY—May 4, at Bangalore, H. William (Bertie), son of William and Mary Duley, Commissariat Department, aged 4 years.

FALAMAMANA—May 10, at his residence, Pitha-street, Fort, Mr. Framjee Byramjee Falamamana, father of Messrs. Byramjee and Sorabjee Madraswala, aged 80.

HYKOOP—May 2, at Baroda, from heart disease, Colonel James Smith Hykoop, Adjutant-General, H.H. the Gaekwar's Army (retired) aged 44.

LENEHAN—May 1, at Calcutta, J. J. Lenehan, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, aged 34.

LEONARD—May 1, at Negapatam, R. A. Leonard, Retired Madras Medical Service, aged 59.

MARTEN—May 5, at Saharanpur, Matilda Marten, widow of the late Mr. H. Marten, C.I.E., Examiner of P. W. Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, aged 60.

ROSE—May 1, at Agra, Lily Harriett Forbes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Rose, aged 19.

SHEPHERD—April 14, near Roorkee, J. T. Shepherd, resident of Agra and Meerut, aged 67.

THE AMEER AT HOME.

(BY A CABUL CORRESPONDENT.)

The "Yellow Pamphlet" is not the only production which has appeared from the Ameer's pen. He is a man of unceasing activity and boundless energy, which, as in the well-known case of Mr. Gladstone, find one means of outlet in the promulgation of his views on various matters. He daily sits in open Durbar from ten till six, keeping the sword of justice—and here the phrase is used in something more than a metaphorical sense—well employed during the time. He then retires for a while, and after taking rest and refreshments, employs himself till late at night in the transaction of State affairs. Labour to him is love, and he personally attends to every detail of his administration down to the very minutest. We have been told of Frederick the Great, as an illustration of his extravagant activity, that if a traveller wished for a good place to see a review he had to write to Frederick, and wait till he had received an answer signed by the great king's own hand. In the same way, if one of the Ameer's soldiers wants a day's leave, he has to apply for it direct to his Highness and wait his will. Oriental nations are fond of seeking redress for all sorts of grievances under the sun by making long-winded petitions to the ruling powers. Abdur Rahman freely receives all petitions presented to him, and, be they ever so long and tedious, he reads them all himself. A member of his household once ventured to suggest that his Highness might well relieve himself of a portion of his work by delegating the duty of reading the petitions, and summarising them for him to some of his officials; but the Ameer would not listen to the proposal. Why, the official might be an honest and an honourable man, but how could he be sure that he might not, though quite innocently, keep back from his notice just the thing he should most desire to know? I may tell you that the Ameer is a shrewd man, and thoroughly knows his business and his position. Ruling as he does amidst wild and ferocious tribes, some of whom are not at all friendly, and may at any moment rise under the lead of any one of the numerous aspirants to the throne of Cabul, he has every need to be wideawake and vigilant. It is almost a necessity of his existence, as the ruler of a heterogeneous mass of lawless mountaineers, that he should be the very essence and embodiment of an absolute autocracy, with all power and authority resting in him and emanating from him. He must hold the reins of Government with an iron grasp, if he would keep them in his hands at all. He displays all the qualities that are essential for a despot in his position—firmness of will, great courage and self-reliance, and a sternness of mind and an obduracy of heart that knows no consideration for human lives or human wrongs. In his Durbar he is seldom in a passion; his coolness and self-possession are remarkable. He would condemn one of his subjects to death with a smile upon his face, as if he had just bestowed a mark of favour upon the wretch. His Penal Code, like the laws of Draco, knows no milder punishment than that of death for a long list of offences, the only distinction that is made is in the degree of torture that is to be applied in proportion to a man's guilt. The Ameer is merciful, when he condemns a thief simply to the gallows or orders him to be beheaded. He is no less merciful, when he seeks to secure the salvation of his soul by blowing away from the cannon's mouth any one who ventures so far to break the commandments of the Prophet as to drink alcoholic beverages. These forms of punishment bring, at all events, the agony of the offender to a speedy termination, and those who have to meet with death in one of these ways are let off lightly enough compared with others who are ordered to be stoned or beaten to death. A robber chief once thought of avenging the

death of a relative, which had been caused by the orders of the Ameer, by taking the life of his Highness. He was a man of dauntless courage, and came into the Durbar with a revolver hidden under his clothes, fully resolved to carry out his murderous intent. But when he came there he was unnerved by the majestic presence of the Ameer, and went away. He came in again shortly after, and while he was trying to summon up his courage for the deed, the keen eye of Abdur Rahman suspected from the man's demeanour that he meant some mischief, and therefore the Ameer immediately ordered him to be taken in custody. When the would-be assassin saw that his design was detected, he took courage from despair, and confessed to Abdur Rahman the object of his visit. The man was packed up in a basket and rolled down from the top of a precipice! Here is an actual repetition of the story of the Tarpeian rock from whose summit traitors were hurled down to destruction in the old days of Rome.

Good-natured people may be disposed to call the Ameer a bloodthirsty tyrant and a monster. It is revolting, no doubt, to our feelings to see men marched off to the gallows for petty offences. But we must ever remember what Mr. E. A. Freeman in these days is never tired of inculcating upon students of history, that we should not judge of men's actions by any absolute standard of right and wrong, but should weigh them only in connection with the times in which the men have lived, and the variety of influences which have gone to form their character. Judging Abdur Rahman in this light, I can say that he is only the product of a country which is still far away from the reach of humanising influences. He does not thirst for blood for its own sake. I should not deem it inconceivable that there should be a grain of tenderness in the composition of such a man. If he keeps the sword well employed he does it in the honest belief that for the sake of his personal security, as well as for the sake of peace and order in his dominion, he must resort to that mode of making his power felt and respected by his people.

The Ameer's sternness is, at all events, not an unmixed evil. Robberies are scarcely known in the city now. If ever a theft takes place in the house of an Afghan, the Ameer inflicts a fine upon all his neighbours for not preventing it, and he proceeds in his punishment upon quite a novel and original plan. A policeman goes to the top of the house in which a theft has taken place, and cries out at the top of his voice, like the Muezzin summoning the faithful to prayer. Other policemen are sent out in different directions to determine the farthest points at which the sound could be heard, and all whose houses are situated within the area of that fatal hallooing are taken before the Ameer, who fines them on a scale which is as variable as his mood. Whatever one may have to say about the stern as well as the ludicrous aspect of justice in his Highness's territory, there can be no two opinions on this point, that ever since he has been raised to the throne instances of crime and violence have greatly decreased—at least in Cabul. In former days street brawls and a murder or two in the bazaar were almost of daily occurrence. Now, as the citizens are not allowed to go about with arms, in case of misunderstandings they have only to resort to the milder arbitrament of fisticuffs.

It is not, perhaps, quite a new thing to say the Ameer is not a savage, impervious to civilising influences. He has a real desire to introduce reforms in his capital. Whoever thought of a time when Cabul would boast of having a Municipal Commissioner? You will also be surprised to hear, that we have here for some time past a sort of technical education in good working order, so far as it goes. While you in Bombay have long been exercising your minds in discussing and debating, adopting and rejecting, revising and refining all sorts of plans and proposals, thus justifying in some degree Carlyle's definition of this age as a pre-eminently Talkative Age, the Ameer had simply to say, "Let there be technical education," and there was technical education. A thought no sooner enters the mind of an autocrat than it is transformed, if he chooses, into action. We have a workshop in Cabul where arms are manufactured, and a variety of other useful articles are turned out. Apprentices are admitted to the workshop, and when they have learnt some industry, they are sometimes given loan of money from the public treasury to enable them to set up in business. The Ameer is going to erect an arms factory at Nowshera, near Cabul, the necessary machinery having already arrived from England. The factory will be erected under the superintendence of Mr. Pine, of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Company of Calcutta. If your Municipality has projected the great Tansa scheme, we in Cabul will soon have occasion to be proud of our Pagmari, a place about twenty miles from Cabul, celebrated for its water. Iron pipes for bringing the water into the capital have already been ordered out from England. Then, again, a dispensary has lately been opened, chiefly at the suggestion of the Ameer's private tutor, Mr. Pestonji Nusserwanji. It is in charge of a Mahomedan, formerly an apothecary in the British service, and now the head of the Afghan Medical Department. So it would appear that the Ameer's sole desire is not to hoard up money, and that he is amenable in some degree to the influences of civilisation and humanity.

MR. C. G. DODGSON, C.S., will do duty as Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

THE EMIN PACHA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

News has reached Boma, on the Congo, of the departure from Stanley Pool of the last detachment of the Emin Pacha Relief Expedition on its way up the river. One detachment had previously left for Bolobo, a place some little distance above the Pool, and the remainder of the expedition started, all well, on April 29, in the steamers *Stanley* and *Peace*, with the *Henry Read* (the steamer of the Livingstone Mission) towing the hulk of the *Florida* and a number of lighters. Reuter's Agency has received a communication, dated Boma, March 30, describing the present position of affairs on the Congo:—"It is at Stanley Pool that the progress made by the Independent Congo State during the last six years can best be appreciated. There are now at Stanley Pool nine establishments containing more than fifty Europeans employed in managing either trading stations or missions. Among others there are the English Baptist Mission; Bishop Taylor's Mission at Kimpoko, with eight missionaries, who will shortly have a steamer of their own to navigate the Pool; and, finally, the Livingstone Inland Mission, directed by American missionaries. There are also the French station of Debrassaville, a factory from Rotterdam established last year, a French factory, and the two Belgian stations of Léopoldville and Kinchassa, containing fifteen Europeans, twenty workmen, and a garrison of Houssas and Bangalas. Stanley Pool is at present one of the most active colonies of Central Africa. This activity will greatly develop with the construction of the railway from Matadi to Léopoldville. Then will the centre of Africa really be opened up politically as a new State. It is proposed to lay a railway which, skirting the rapids, shall connect the Lower Congo with the fluvial system of the Upper Congo, the navigable portion of which extends over about 7,500 miles. The line will be from 175 to 200 miles in length. The general government of the Congo is now completely organised. The Governor-General resides at Boma, where he publishes the decrees which are issued at Brussels by King Leopold, Sovereign of the Congo State. Up to this date the United States and Belgium are the only two countries which have accredited Consuls to the Congo State."

THE NEW EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

The Convention between England and Turkey respecting the affairs of Egypt was signed at the Porte on the 22nd inst., and there are various versions of its details in the columns of the newspapers. Putting all the details together, it is possible to arrive at a pretty accurate idea as to the result of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's prolonged negotiations with the Sultan. The convention consists of a number of articles, protocols, and notes. The first article declares that the firmans and existing treaties regarding Egypt are to be maintained, except as modified by the new Convention. The second defines the territorial limitations of Egypt. The third declares that the neutralisation and free passage of the Suez Canal, in time of peace and in time of war, is recognised. The fourth declares that the English troops will evacuate Egypt within three years from the signature, provided that there is no risk or danger to the security of Egypt in so doing. After the three years England is to have the superintendence of the Egyptian army and military arrangements during a further period of two years. There is nothing in the Convention to prevent the Khedive from retaining the British officers now serving with it, or from engaging others. The fifth provides that all the powers will be requested to give their adhesion to all the principles of an international character adopted in this Convention, and to sign an Act guaranteeing the inviolability of Egyptian territory, except in case of disorders, or of danger of foreign intervention after the evacuation, in which case English and Turkish troops alone will have the right to intervene, jointly or separately. The sixth provides various modifications to be introduced into the Capitulations, the principal one giving criminal jurisdiction to the reformed courts. It is not proposed to abolish the Capitulations absolutely, but there is an understanding that the international tribunals shall have extended authority in criminal cases. This article further deals with the tribunals, the Press, and matters of quarantine. The seventh relates to the date of the ratification. Outside the Convention there will be a supplementary document by which the European Powers will be invited to inquire into the desirability of introducing an equilibrium into the receipts and expenditure of Egypt, and of adopting measures to facilitate such equilibrium.

THE NEW JUBILEE COIN.

A Royal proclamation has been issued ordering a new coin. It is called a double florin, and will pass and be received as current and lawful money in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the rate of four shillings. The proclamation takes effect from May 13. The order also defines the impressions of five pounds and two pound pieces, and the other coins now in circulation. With the exception of the new double florin and the modernised "effigy" of the Queen, there is nothing very novel about the coins described in the proclamation. The five-pound piece simply follows the schedule to the Coinage Act of 1870, and is not a new coin. Its *raison d'être* is not very clear, for its currency is only nominal, and only a very small number are minted. The same may be said of the two-pound piece. For obvious reasons the actual designs of the new coinage are kept secret, and nothing can be stated yet as to the precise time when the issue will be made, or the amount of the issue. The intrinsic value of the coins will be exactly as prescribed in the Coinage Act. One or two of the alterations of design may be mentioned. The inscription on the obverse of the present sovereign (encircling the effigy) is "Victoria D: G: Britanniar: Reg: F: D:." On the new one it will be "Victoria D. G. Britt.: Reg: F: D:." The St. George and the dragon on the reverse is retained. The inscriptions on the half-sovereign are unaltered, except that the date is transferred from the obverse to the reverse.

Considerable changes are made in the half-crown. The date is placed on the reverse instead of the obverse, and instead of the "ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom," being surrounded by a wreath, they are to be "contained in a plain shield surrounded by the Garter, bearing the motto 'Honi soit qui mal y pense,' and the collar of the Garter bearing the inscription on the reverse of the present half-crown, 'Britanniarum Regina Fid. Def.'" The florin will also be greatly altered. The general design of the present coin, which has never been much admired, will disappear. The obverse will be the same as the half-crown. There will still be the crosswise arrangement of shields; but instead of "One florin, one-tenth of a pound," the inscription will simply be "Brit. Reg. Fid. Def." The date will be in Arabic instead of Roman numerals. The new shilling will be like the new half-crown, except that it will not bear the collar of the Garter. The present reverse design is simply an oak wreath and a palm wreath, joined at the top by a crown, encircling the words "One Shilling." The "One Shilling" will give place to the "ensigns armorial," and the wreaths will give place to the Garter. The sixpence will be the same as the shilling. One important point is that none of the new coins above the fourpenny-piece will bear that denomination of value; on the fourpenny-piece and smaller coins it will be expressed by a figure. The new double florin will be exactly four times the weight and intrinsic value of a shilling, and the design will be the same as that of the new florin. The characteristics of each group of coins will be as follows:—Of the £5 piece, £2 piece, sovereign, and crown: The St. George and the dragon. Of the half-sovereign: The arms of the United Kingdom on a garnished shield. Of the half-crown, shilling, and sixpence: The arms of the United Kingdom surrounded with the Garter and Garter-motto. (The half-crown will also have the Garter collar.) Of the double florin and florin: The crosswise arrangement of the four shields. Of the 4d. and smaller silver coins: The value expressed by a large figure encircled by an oak wreath.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the East India Association, an organisation of Anglo-Indians and Native gentlemen, established in London and Bombay "for the disinterested and independent advocacy and promotion, by all legitimate means, of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally," was held on Monday, May 23rd, in the Westminster Town Hall, Sir Richard Temple, M.P., G.O.S.I., presiding. The report of the Council for the past year showed that the objects of the Association had been carried on steadily with a view to increasing its usefulness and influence, unswayed by the influences of political parties in this country or class feeling in India. Many of the suggestions made by the Association, and the principles advocated by it from time to time, have received the approval of the governing authorities, and have been wholly or partially accepted in the conduct of Indian affairs. Sir Richard Temple, M.P., was re-elected President of the Association; and among the Vice-Presidents, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Bishop of Durham, Lord Harris, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Sir George Balfour, M.P., Sir James Ferguson, M.P., Sir Arthur Cotton, General Scott, his Excellency Ragoonath Row, and the Nawab of Joonaghur; together with a large Administrative Council, comprising about thirty gentlemen who have served in India in various capacities, and who take an active personal interest in the prosperity and good government of that portion of the British Empire. General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., is Chairman of this latter body, and General R. M. Macdonald Vice-Chairman.

MARRIED BY COMPULSION.—A MALE RUKHMIBAI.—At the Calcutta Police Court, very recently, a pleader, on behalf of a Native youth, applied for a process of the Court against his client's father-in-law, who, he said, had kept the young man in wrongful confinement, and forced him into a marriage with his daughter. The complainant, in reply to the Court, said that he was sixteen years of age, his father was dead, and he was living with his mother. A few days ago his would-be brother-in-law came to him with a message that the latter's father wanted to see him. He went to the house, when he was informed that they wished him to marry the old gentleman's daughter. He refused, saying that his mother would be offended at his taking such a step without her consent. On this he was not permitted to leave the house, and was subsequently informed that his mother had given her consent to the marriage, and notwithstanding his unwillingness, he was forced into marrying the daughter, after which he was allowed to leave the house. On going home and telling his mother what had taken place, she remonstrated with him for marrying as he had done, and he now sought the relief of the Court. His Worship asked the young man if he had seen his wife, and knew what washerage. He replied he had seen her, and that her age was fourteen years. The pleader here stated that, the girl being so old, the marriage was against the Hindoo custom, and she having attained the age of puberty the young man had lost his caste by being forced into a marriage with her. His Worship observed that the matter was one for a civil court, and he did not see how he could help the young man, who, he observed, ought to be happy now that he had got a wife. If he had lost his caste it was a case for a civil suit, and not a matter which he could decide upon. The pleader urged that the young man was too poor to pay the expenses of a civil suit; to which his Worship replied that he could not see how he could assist him in a matter which was entirely out of his jurisdiction.—*Indian Daily News*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 24, Pekin (s), Calcutta.—25, Rohilla (s), Bombay ; Henzada (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—May 23, Ravenna (s), London ; Clan Graham (s), Liverpool.—24, Clan Cameron (s), Dunkirk ; Bokhara (s), Colombo.—26, Europa (s), Clyde ; Lepanto (s), Hull.

CALCUTTA.—May 24, Chyebassa (s), London ; City of Bombay (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—May 24, Clan Macintosh (s), Clyde ; Nepal (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 23, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta.—24, Inchlonga (s), Bombay ; Nubia (s), Bombay.—25, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.—26, Khedive (s), Bombay ; Rewa (s), Calcutta ; Vesta (s), Calcutta ; Aston Hall (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—May 21, Manora (s).—22, Britannia (s), London.—25, Jumna (s), London ; City of Agra (s), London ; Hesperia (s), London.

MADRAS.—May 25, Clan Lamont (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, June 2 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 9 ; from Brindisi, June 13.

For Bombay : Mr. J. W. Moulton, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson and infant, Rev. J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Cole and family, Lieut. G. H. Bush, Lieut. R. G. Burton. *From Venice* : Mr. J. W. Edgar, Major C. P. Macgregor. *From Brindisi* : Mr. E. A. Neville, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Mr. A. F. Brown, Mr. A. Tytler, Major Cameron, Hon. Justice Parker, Mr. T. R. Nicholson, Mr. Flyter, Mr. Birch.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, June 9 ; s.s. *Siam*, from Venice, June 16 ; from Brindisi, June 20.

For Bombay : Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Mr. A. Davidson, Colonel B. Brooke, Surgeon-Major Oldham, Capt. Legh, Mr. A. C. Evans, Mrs. Cripps and infant, Lieut. A. W. Cripps. *From Trieste* : Capt. F. W. Watkins, Mr. J. G. Russell. *From Brindisi* : Mr. H. Playfair, Capt. Ollivant, Colonel Norie, Mr. Dawson, Capt. Maxwell, Surg. McLaren. For Aden : Rev. H. C. Goodyear.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, June 16 ; s.s. *Gvalior*, from Venice, June 23 ; from Brindisi, June 27.

For Bombay : Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. D. B. Horns, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon. *From Brindisi* : Colonel W. H. Wilson, Mr. C. W. Birch, Mr. R. D. Proudfoot, Major Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Nice, Mr. Wait. *From Venice* : Col. Crawford. For Malta : Rev. F. L. Gascoigne.

For Colombo : Mr. Dorman.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, June 23 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 30 ; from Brindisi, July 4.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi* : Colonel K. A. Jopp, Mr. E. R. Parsons, Mr. H. M. Bird, Capt. and Mrs. Sawyer, Colonel Gordon Young, Mr. A. F. Woodburn.

For Malta : Rear-Admiral Gordon Douglas.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, June 30 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 7 ; from Brindisi, July 11.

For Bombay : *From Venice* : Mr. A. S. Mills. *From Brindisi* : Mr. J. L. Tickell.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 7 ; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, July 14 ; from Brindisi, July 18.

For Bombay : Mrs. Elton, Mr. R. G. and Mrs. Thorn. *From Brindisi* : Capt. Yate, Mr. J. W. Hanbury.

For Aden : Miss Fitch, Miss Hutchinson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail June 4.

For Kurrachee : Mr. J. H. Barber.

For Bombay : Mr. R. F. Thomson, Mr. D. T. Stewart.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail June 9.

For Colombo : Mr. Stanley Boiss.

For Madras : Mrs. and Miss James, Mr. F. R. Watson, Surgeon-Major C. Adam, Mr. J. B. Burnett, Mrs. Ritchie.

For Calcutta : Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. F. B. Taylor, Mr. W. C. Oswald, Mr. D. Moncur.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail May 28.

For Bombay : Capt. Shaw, Mrs. Gilchrist, Miss Onslow, Mrs. Sorabja, family and nurse, Mr. Thomson.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, to sail May 26.

For Bombay : Mr. T. Uphill, Mr. J. Vynall.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail May 28.

For Calcutta : Mr. George Forbes.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail July 9.

For Madras : Surgeon-Major Byers Thomas.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. S. F. Cole, May 10.

From London : Mr. C. Kepbocke, Lieut. Scharleeb, Major Turner, Sister Annie, Sister Isabel, Sister Blanche, Miss Broadhead, Miss Peake, Mrs. Blathwayte, Mr. and Miss Williams, Mr. H. E. Winter, Major Fowell, Lieut. Way.

From Brindisi : Mr. A. D. Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Bellasis, Colonel C. T. Pearce, Mr. W. Whitman, Professor Wallace, Miss Ellaby, Mr. T. T. Nash, Mr. P. Barbieri, Colonel F. Currie, Mr. F. H. King.

From Aden : Mr. F. Dias.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, left Bombay, May 13.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. J. Doeherty, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Henry, Mr. Daniells, Mr. Dingle, Mr. Mahomed Maroff, Mr. J. Rankin, Capt. C. Moir, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Hamilton, thirteen Native officers.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Donaldson and two infants, Mrs. H. Fraser, Major J. Whatling, Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, Mr. H. P. Phillips, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. E. R. Johnson, Lieut.-Colonel R. Bullock, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Sim, Mr. L. Walker, Mr. Stork, Mr. G. Williams, Count de Breteuil, Marquis de Breteuil, Sirdar Diler Jung and Secretary, Mr. Bradley, Rev. J. Sharp, Lieut. Howell, Major Yules, Mr. R. Orr, Lieut.-Colonel R. Hill, Mr. Rose, Mr. S. A. Davies, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Allylins, Mr. J. Cunningham, Colonel Prinsep, Ressaldar Nizamoodin, Mr. V. A. Schalch.

For Venice : Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayly, Miss McGregor, Mr. Abdur Attim, Sir Henry Harrison, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. Abdur Rehman, Brigadier-General J. Browne.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. Loggin, from London, May 26.

For Bombay : Dr. R. H. Cama, Mrs. H. H. Gahan, Mr. F. Gahan, Surgeon Swan, Mr. C. Ramsden, Mr. Bridges.

For Malta : Mr. Sinclair, Rev. L. Green, Mr. E. R. Rouse.

For Port Said : Sergeant Clarke.

For Suez : Mr. Dorman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, from London, May 26.

For Colombo : Mrs. Mooyart Dennison, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes, Mr. W. E. Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Clegg, Miss Clegg, Mr. D. Duggan.

For Madras : Two Misses Bidie, Mrs. Leonard, Surgeon-Major Archdale, Sergeant T. Lynch, Conductor C. McCarthy, Mr. Stephen Davey, Mr. John Webb, Mrs. M. A. Haydon, Mr. T. Harris, Mr. R. Trathen, Mr. S. Jenkin, Mr. R. Webb, Mr. S. Bosanko, Mr. W. Rowett.

For Calcutta : Miss Fox, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. A. Dodd, Mr. G. B. Arnold, Mr. D. Lindsay, Miss Pulleyn, Miss Johnson, Miss A. Fraley, Mr. John Garry, Mr. J. Hamilton.

For Malta : Superintendent Clerk Firman.

For Aden : Dr. A. W. Wolff.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. E. Ashdown, sailing on May 20.

For Brindisi : Mr. A. Huson, Mr. T. J. F. Lumsden, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. Budradiu Tyabjee, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Mr. Harper, Dr. Tyler, C.I.E., Mr. Steiner, Mr. J. Twigg, Mr. J. Wilson, Mrs. M. S. Ali, Mr. Morris, Capt. Allau, Mr. Vidal, Mr. Gray, Maulavi Mirza Shujauh Ali.

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. A. H. Johnson, sailing on May 24.

For London : Mr. J. G. Robinson, Maj. W. S. Hore, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Bentley Taylor, Mr. King, Major Garfitt, Mr. P. C. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. F. Whitham, Dr. Lawder, Mr. C. D. Learoyd, Mr. F. P. Collins, Miss Keyser, Mr. J. B. Morris, Mr. E. Solano, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Mrs. Clibborn, Mr. Dhunibhoy Bomanjee, Colonel Luard, Mr. Smellie, Mr. Flambariari, Mr. Hosie, Mr. S. Fletcher.

For Brindisi : Colonel A. Filgate, Capt. Walshe, Mr. W. Barry, C.S., Mr. J. Jones, Mr. H. Whympier, Mr. R. Smith, Major Sorell, Mr. R. Shaw, Mr. E. J. Sturdy, Mr. E. Short, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Miss Crompton.

For Marseilles : Mr. Wilkinson, Major A. M. Creagh, Hon. and Mrs. T. Conlan and infant, Mr. Hill, Mr. A. Ewbank, Colonel and Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. Allen Arthur.

Per s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, sailing on May 31.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. E. Spinner, Mr. Barbiere.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. W. A. Wheeler, sailing on June 7.

For London : Mr. H. Hicks and child.

For Brindisi : Mr. L. B. Simeon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 96-0	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100½	to	100½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	107	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	207	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	855
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	660
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrahee) ...	1,100	100	800
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	225
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	400
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	105
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	18	140
Colaba ...	1,850	12	560
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	110
East India ...	1,000	150	1,330
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,202
French ...	all	80	605
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Morcanille ...	125	7½	60
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	410
Munmar M. ...	all	40	230
New Berar ...	500	60	550
New Indian ...	125	0	110
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Shind & Punjaub Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,210
Shud ...	750	75	490
Wolkart ...	500	45	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	310
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ pr.ct.	580
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	415
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Blownagur Mills ...	1,000	30	840
Bombay United ...	100	20	800
Central India ...	500	35	575
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	1,000
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	630
Empress Co. ...	all	25	605
Farjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	200
Golan Baba ...	400	20	155
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	700
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	810
Hingunhat Mill ...	500	60	425
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	1,290
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	570
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	200
James Greaves ...	500	25	840
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	780
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	130
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	2,700
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	20	535
Leopold ...	100	5	1,240
Madras United ...	1,000	100	175
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	1,350
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	—	60
Mazagon ...	250	9	370
Morarji Goudlass ...	1,000	50	770
Nalgam ...	100	—	535
National ...	1,000	40	125
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	75
Oriental ...	625	15	1,500
Parrell ...	400	—	1,185
People of India ...	—	6½	640
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	280
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	235
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	85	475
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	660
Southern India ...	500	20	—
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	—
Western India ...	1,000	50	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-9-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	26
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	380
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	22½
Bombay Ice Co. ...	800	112
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,550
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	40
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	240

Kemp & Co. ...	175	332
Mechanics' Builders Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,750
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	all	187

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—May 9.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 96 10 to 93 11
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	100 0 to
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	101 0 to
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101 0 to
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	108 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	190 0 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	100 0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94 4 to	94 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	860 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	150 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	108 to 110
National of India ...	£12½	111 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	108 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	75 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. De-ferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seebpore Jute Manufactory ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amluckie ...	100
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Blathnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
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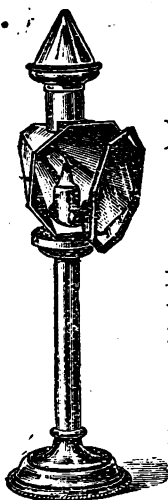
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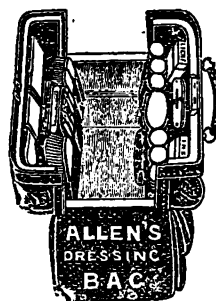
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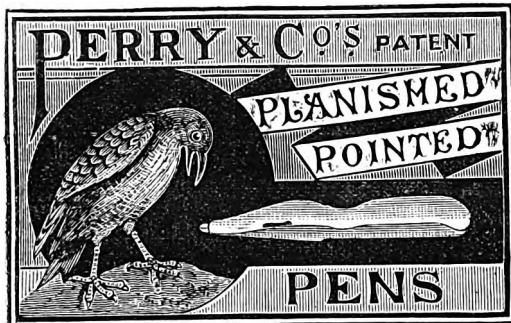
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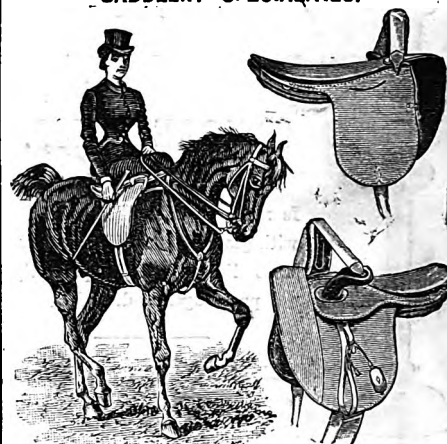
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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LONDON, JUNE 6, 1887.

[PRICE 6D.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 20th May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 18th May; and from Calcutta to the 17th May.

NUMEROUS exaggerated reports have come across the frontier from Afghanistan during the past week, but little reliable news has been received.

It is reported that General Ghulam Haidar Orakzai is on his way from Mukur to join Sikundar Khan in the Maruf district, and that Durani levies have been sent as reinforcements towards Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

THE AMEER has issued a proclamation declaring all the Hotaks, Tarakhis, and other tribesmen who are in rebellion to be outlaws.

FROM Kandahar the news comes that the garrison there has been more than usually alert during the last few days. The cause of this is the belief that the Hotak Ghilzais are preparing to make an attack on Sikander Khan, who has now remained inactive so long.

LATEST advices from Kabul show that matters are yet at a standstill, and that so far from the Amir's capital being denuded of troops there are still a large body of men massed there.

It is announced that measures are being taken by Mr. Crosthwaite, with the full accord of the Government of India, with a view to placing the administration of Upper Burma on a sounder basis.

THE success of the Indian police in Barma is so decided, that tranquillity reigns in the districts which they control. Their fighting capacity furthermore is said to be practically equal to that of the regular sepoy.

THE 1,200 men enrolled in the Burma police will be sent to their duty next month; of the total number 450 men belong to Bombay.

It is proposed to establish a military scholarship in England, and award a gold medal yearly to Native soldiers as a memorial to the late Sir Charles MacGregor.

PLANS and estimates for the Madras and Paumben Branch of the South Indian Railway have been submitted to the Government of Madras for approval.

SUCH progress has been made with the preliminaries for the new Jubilee waterworks at Jammu that operations will shortly be commenced.

As the Sukkur Bridge is not likely to be completed for two years or more, the question of increasing the steam ferry accommodation at the crossings over the Indus is under consideration. Increase of ferrying power would greatly facilitate the massing of an army corps in Peshin and furnishing it with supplies.

MAJOR W. SHEPHERD has been appointed Consulting Engineer to the Indian-Midland and Bengal-Nagpore Railway Companies.

THE opium revenue for the current financial year from two sales of Bengal opium and one month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay is at present Rs. 9,97,000 below the estimate, the deficiency in Bengal being Rs. 1,79,350, and in Bombay, Rs. 8,17,650.

It is stated that the three-and-a-half crores in silver

coin, which the Gwalior durbar is lending to the Government of India as part of the annual Public Works Loan, will be minted at Calcutta during the next three months.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY unveiled the portrait of Sir Rivers Thompson in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on May 19.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN's Jubilee Fund now amounts to over a lakh-and-a-half.

THE Punjab Jubilee Fund now reaches a total of nearly half a lakh.

AN address from the Municipality and residents of Simla is now being signed for presentation to the Queen on Her Majesty's Jubilee in England.

MR. A. G. MALLOCK, an officer of the Indian Marine, has met with a fatal accident at Gogha by the capsizing of a boat.

MR. WALLACE, District Superintendent of Police at Meerut, died on Monday night from the effects of the fall which he sustained while pig-sticking on the previous Saturday.

A MAN named James A. Cockburn, alias Morton, who until recently was manager of an indigo plantation in Bengal, has been placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a series of impudent frauds at Bombay.

THE actual amount of salt revenue realised in this country during the last financial year was Rs. 6,33,62,000 on 33,206,000 maunds as compared with Rs. 6,01,22,000 on 31,204,000 maunds in the year 1885-86.

MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT, of the Allahabad High Court, will not take leave this year.

It has been practically decided that the Cantonment Magistracies are in future to be five-year appointments.

The first of the Tuesday departures of the P. and O. steamers from Bombay commenced from Tuesday, the 24th May.

THE annual cost to the State of the ecclesiastical establishment at Pondicherry is only 25,000 francs. No very large saving will, therefore, be effected by the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church.

MAJOR LYONS, of the Ordnance Department, has been severely mauled by a tiger at the Karlee Caves.

A SERIES of Resolutions have been issued expounding the educational policy of the Bombay Government.

A GREAT forest fire has been raging for several days near Kabuta, fifteen miles south of Murree. About ten thousand acres have already been denuded.

SHAIK MEHR ALI, a leading Mahomedan of Hoshiarpore, who had been sentenced to death, and whose property had been ordered to be confiscated for complicity in the recent riots at that place, has been acquitted by the Punjab Chief Court on the ground that the evidence for the prosecution was untrustworthy.

THE Bolan Railway has, says the *Indian Engineer*, for 120 miles been opened over the Pass, and is now being utilised by passengers from Kindli to Quetta, i.e., for about 80 miles, although the traffic so far is not very great, as the majority of the hill tribes still prefer making the journey on foot, which takes about as many days as it would hours by rail. At Hirokh, which is 4,500 feet above sea-level, the broad gauge ends, and nine miles of narrow gauge ghat-line continues over the summit of Pass, at an elevation of 5,600 feet above sea-level; at this point the line again changes into broad gauge for twenty-five miles, terminating at Quetta. The next changing station is called the "Kotal." It is noted that the narrow gauge will be converted into broad gauge, which alteration would occupy the better part of a year, cost about fifteen lakhs, and would necessitate the rails of the steep parts, say three miles, being fitted with the rack-rail for special cog-wheel engines. It is to be regretted that the expenses for construction amounted to double of what the line might have been laid down for.

Notes of the Week.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT arrived at Suez, en route to London, per P. and O. steamer *Sutlej*, on Saturday morning.

THE settlement of the Afghan frontier still lags. Our Boundary Commissioner, Sir West Ridgeway, returned from St. Petersburg on Saturday evening.

THE Russian newspapers, at least those which are supposed to be officially inspired, pretend to a dread of England annexing Afghanistan, and English editors, frightened by this scare, have penned articles on the subject of what may happen if such annexation takes place. The idea is too utterly foolish, but a serious reply is out of the question. King Solomon advised two ways of answering fools, one of which was to answer them according to their folly, and this seems to be the only way in which it is possible to reply to those Russophobists who are perpetually telling us that India is in immediate danger from a Russian, or an Afghan and Russian, invasion.

THE way in which Russia and her English friends keeps up this row upon the side of England is clever as well as amusing. Does any Englishman who has visited India think of what it would cost Russia to attempt even a hostile movement towards our frontiers? Orators and writers speak and pen warnings very glibly, but they seem to forget or to ignore the tremendous difficulties in the way of carrying out that supposed easy and practical scheme—the invasion of British India by Russia.

It will be the most difficult nut that Russia ever attempted to crack. Granted all her ambition, granted her myriads of men, and granted (what is not so easy to grant) that she can find the funds for the enterprise, she will still have a tough job before her ere she reaches the frontiers of India, there to encounter the phalanx of armed men—English, Punjabi, Sikh, Goorkha, and Pathan—prepared to meet her with all the latest appliances of battle and arms of precision. Why should Englishmen fear the result? We are not Englishmen if we do.

THE question has been asked privately to the editor of this paper whether he advocates a policy of standing still with arms folded, and waiting upon Providence should Russia attempt a hostile advance across Afghan borders? Certainly not. But what we do not advocate is to take the initiative in a hostile movement ourselves. The Afghans have no love for foreigners, and another movement by us into their country—unless it be to repel an invader—will be held to be a movement hostile to their independence. If Afghanistan was a strong and united kingdom we could deal easier diplomatically with it; but as it stands now, a bundle of contending interests and factions, every action on our part is liable to be misunderstood. Surely our wisest policy is that which would leave the mischief-making in Afghanistan to Russia—allowing her if she pleases to invade and stir up strife, and reserving to ourselves the privilege, if it may so be called, of enlisting the Afghans upon our side as allies against the common foe?

It is too late now to talk of throwing a British garrison into Herat. We have, to use a Transatlantic phrase, "allowed things to slide," and must abide the consequences. But holding Quetta and commanding Candahar as we do, why should we be afraid? That Russia will intrigue and do all that wily diplomacy can to weaken our influence in Central Asia is certain enough, but why despair of the influence of our diplomatic arts and of the strength of our arms? In olden days the Roman who despaired of his country was condemned as a traitor. Have we Englishmen, who boast of having accepted all

that was best in Roman characters, lost this Roman heritage?

WE beg to commend the following from the *Pioneer* to the notice of our Russophobist friends who will insist upon it that Russia is playing "the very mischief" with our prestige in the East, and has gained Afghanistan sympathies against us:—

M. Vambéry is an advocate whose zeal injures the cause he espouses. According to his latest utterance he sees Russian emissaries behind every bush and stone in the Ghilzai country, and is apparently prepared also to place his finger upon secret agents of the Czar in the chief bazaars of Upper India. We have repeatedly stated that there is ample evidence to show that the Amir has only to thank himself for the rebellion which has broken out in Eastern Afghanistan: excessive taxation which he has imposed upon his subjects and his tyrannical mode of governing them have been the mainspring of the revolt. So far from the Ghilzais having been incited to rebellion by Russia with a view to injuring English interests in Afghanistan, they themselves have appealed to our officers to help them in their struggle, and have expressed an earnest desire to serve us in return. Russia has undoubtedly intrigued actively at Herat, and is working secretly now among the non-Afghan races north of the Hindu Kush, but her agents would receive but a sorry welcome among the warlike tribesmen across our frontier, whose patriotism is of the fanatical kind, and who well know what the action of the Czar's troops has been among the nomads of Central Asia.

It was not likely that the letters and comments which have appeared in the public Press concerning the loss of the *Tasmania* would be allowed to pass unnoticed by the authorities who govern the great and admirably conducted steamship company, known to and favoured by all Anglo-Indians as the P. and O. At the ninety-third half-yearly meeting of the company, held at the offices on Wednesday last, the Chairman, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., took credit (very properly) on behalf of the Company, for the singular immunity which it had enjoyed as a safe and sure navigating concern, and he very warmly defended the good name of Captain Perrine, the commander of the *Tasmania*, who lost his life shortly after the vessel struck.

BUT there was one part of Mr. Sutherland's address which could not have fallen pleasantly on English ears, and it was this:—

The *Tasmania* had on board a crew altogether of 55 Europeans and 99 Asiatics, and why did we adopt Natives when we first began to run ships through the Suez Canal instead of Europeans? Because I tell you that when our ships first began to use the Suez Canal we sent them to India solely manned by Europeans, but we were obliged to drop this system, owing to the continuance of misconduct on the part of the European seamen and firemen. It was not an uncommon thing for ships conveying the mails to India to find that before they reached the end of their voyage to Bombay or Calcutta a considerable portion of the crew in jail at the different ports stopped at, and we found that the discipline, cleanliness, and order on board our ships, and the quality of our service was rapidly deteriorating. It was for that reason, and for that reason alone, that we were obliged to use Asiatics in latitudes in which they would be of more service than Europeans.

It will certainly be new and unwelcome intelligence to many travellers that a respectable number of English sailors could not be found for the P. and O. steamers to save the quality of the service from rapidly deteriorating—with regard to cleanliness, discipline, and order. Such a condemnation is not likely to go unchallenged, but as the whole question of responsibility and management, so far as the *Tasmania* is concerned, is still *sub judice*, we refrain from further comment. Mr. Sutherland's address will, however, certainly provoke public comment sooner or later. It was bold, but certainly straightforward.

THE regimental dinner of the Bombay Artillery was held at the Grand Hotel on Thursday evening, when the following gentlemen were present:—Colonel Thos. W. Hicks, president; Generals Aitken and Hatch; Major-Generals Gaye, Hill, Wallace, Shekleton, Conybeare, Maxtone Murray, Leishman, Ritchie, Harcourt Finch, Denis de Vitre, and Hailes; Lieut.-Generals Fuller, Wray, C.R., Wargar, Bayley, and Petrie, C.B.; Colonels Hoskins, Heathorne, Blunt, Theobald, Ouchterlony, Y. Le Cocq, Woodward, and F. Lodge; Lieut.-Colonels J. B. Hardy, E. S. Beamish, and Sandham; Majors Strutt, Graham, Edwards, and John Lumsdaine, E-q.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

It is now unhappily certain that at least two vessels—the *Sir John Lawrence* and the tug *Retriever*—were lost in the recent cyclone. It was hoped for a time that the former might have weathered the storm; but the fact that one of the steamers sent in search came across a number of bodies—chiefly of Native females—and the chest belonging to the captain has put an end to all hope. The calamity is one of the most terrible ever recorded. There were 730 passengers on board, most of them Native ladies, going to Poori to celebrate the Rath Jatra festival at the temple of Juggernaut. The event has cast gloom over the Hindoo community at Calcutta. It is stated that there are few families of any position which had not members or friends among the pilgrims. It is believed that not a soul escaped of those on the *Sir John Lawrence*, and only one of the *Retriever's* crew is saved—a Native fireman, who, after clinging to a spar in the water for seventeen hours, was picked up by the steamer *Nagpur*. He reports that the tug struggled with the storm for some hours, and then foundered. The ship *Godiva*, which was being towed to sea by the *Retriever*, and was cast off when the storm burst, was at first believed to have been lost, but she was driven ashore, and has now been got off, and brought back to Calcutta for repairs. Her boats, bulwarks, and everything on deck were swept away, and her cargo shifted, but no lives were lost, and the ship is not materially damaged. Of the two lightships which were missing, one has returned to her station without injury; the other was carried by the storm-wave over a succession of shoals, and is now left high and dry in a position whence it will be difficult, if not impossible, to extricate her. The mate of the latter was drowned while trying to swim ashore.

Houses were blown down, and there was a considerable loss of property at Balsore, and elsewhere along the Orissa coast; but notwithstanding the intensity of the storm, the damage done on land appears to be less than that caused by the cyclone of September, 1885. The Viceroy has telegraphed to the Sheriff of Calcutta expressing the regret and sympathy felt by himself and the members of the Government. It is to be hoped that this sympathy will take the practical form of the authorising an extension of the telegraph to the Andamans and Diamond Island. The latter locality is now recognised as the birthplace of cyclones, and the importance of getting early intimation of their approach cannot be over-estimated.

The Governor of Bombay has administered a severe and altogether unnecessary rebuke to the non-official community of that city. Some weeks ago the senior police magistrate of Bombay went home on furlough, and it was supposed that a certain barrister who had acted for him on several previous occasions would be again appointed to act. The Government, however, conferred the acting appointment on Mr. Crawley-Bovey, of the Civil Service, a gentleman whose whole Indian career had been spent in up country districts. Thereupon 2,300 inhabitants of Bombay, including all the leading European and Native citizens, signed a memorial to the Governor, dwelling upon the qualifications of the barrister who had been passed over, and pointing out that the duties of the city magistracy required an intimate knowledge of many local Acts and customs, as well as of mercantile and shipping law and training, and that this experience was altogether different from that of a magistrate in the provinces. The memorial was most moderately worded; but the Governor has unfortunately shown clear signs of temper in answering it, and couched his reply in acrimonious language. He tells the memorialists that it is not usual to address to the Government criticisms on appointments, or to dictate the name of the person whose nomination the public would prefer. He describes the memorial as the outcome of local or class prejudices against the Civil Service, which he can only attribute to ignorance of the important duties which civilians have to perform. He considers that the appointment made by him is preferable to that suggested, and he flatly refuses to cancel it, or to forward the memorial to the Secretary of State. This answer appears to have given grave and general offence in Bombay; and whatever be thought of the original appointment, there can be no doubt that the citizens of Bombay are fully justified in resenting the tone of Lord Reay's reply to the memorial.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the tea industry was held at Calcutta last week, for the purpose of considering the steps to be taken for pushing the consumption of tea in this country. It is well known that Natives of all classes have a great liking for tea; and having regard to the enormous quantity now produced in India, and the low prices it has reached, it seems strange that about 2,000,000lb. yearly should be imported from China. It was resolved to found a company, which the tea-planters and agents should be invited to join. The shares are to be ten rupees each, and no one is to hold more than 100 shares. The object of the

company will be to buy up the lower grade of tea at an average price of eight annas per pound. It will then be made up into one-ounce, half-ounce, and quarter-ounce packets, and the company will try to get the Native village shopkeepers to sell the packets at twelve annas per pound, allowing them a commission for their trouble. The gentlemen present seemed sanguine of success, and, as the company's object is rather to benefit the Indian tea industry generally than to make a profit for itself, the Indian planters will watch the venture with interest.

The Indian Government has issued a resolution thanking the members of the late Finance Committee, and stating that its inquiries have resulted in an increase of over fifty lakhs in the Imperial revenue. The Committee's report is at present held confidential; but it will be published when the views of the Secretary of State have been obtained.

The Guicowar and the Maharanees of Baroda left Bombay for Europe last Tuesday. Before going to England they will probably make a short stay in Switzerland for the Guicowar's health, which has been tried by overwork. He laid the foundation-stone of a new market for the city of Baroda a few days before his departure.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE EMPIRE.

(Bombay Gazette.)

At the present moment, when the news from Afghanistan is eagerly read with the fear lest some disaster to the Amir's troops may commit us to military operations beyond our advanced frontier, it is very desirable to form a correct analysis of the various elements which combine to produce the most serious of our frontier problems. A very reasonable book of modest proportions has just been published by Sir George Campbell, whose reputation as a member of the House of Commons must not be taken as the measure of the high qualities which gained for him a foremost place in the ranks of the statesmen nurtured in India. The title of the book is "The British Empire," and it brings into a focus the many questions which a survey of the possessions of the British Crown, with their resources and the difficulties arising from the multifarious character of their inter-relations, present to the consideration of those who have at heart the maintenance of the Empire in security and peace. We will at present deal only with a portion of the one considerable chapter which applies to India, merely premising that in the general view of the British Empire which Sir George Campbell takes, it is recognised that in the British Islands and in India are concentrated the greatest part of its population, its strength and its resources. There can be no controversy as to the accuracy of this estimate of the political facts, however unwelcome it may be to Australian colonists, who believe that Melbourne is heir-apparent to London, and will yet be the centre of the universe. Sir George Campbell tabulates the irresistible statistics which show that the British Islands have a population of thirty-six millions, who have a complete control over the two hundred and fifty millions of India. The white colonies, over most of whom the British Isles have no control, have a population of eight millions, while the colonies who are mainly inhabited by coloured races have a population of over nine millions, over whom the British Isles exercise an imperfect control. To put it in another way, the British Isles and India have a population of two hundred and eighty-six millions, while the colonies have seventeen millions, of whom scarcely half are of European blood. It is as well to get hold of this great factor in the Imperial problem when discussing questions of Imperial federation, which always exclude from the calculation the existence within the British Empire the Indian Empire with its population of two hundred and fifty millions, and its revenue of seventy millions sterling, and organised politically and militarily on the lines of despotic monarchies. This is an *Imperium in Imperio*, of which history has given no other example. Now let us see what is the nature of the problem awaiting solution on the North-West frontier of India, where presumably a great European Power intends to strike, if an opportunity offers, a blow which will divert the attention of England from the Dardanelles.

The Afghans—is the Persian term the people who call themselves Pathans—occupy, according to Sir George Campbell's view, only a very small part of Afghanistan, and are alleged to hold, as pertaining to the kingdom of Cabul, a distant and difficult country inhabited by non-Afghan races, whom they regard very much as a man does the wolf whom he holds by the ears. The Pathans—the so called Afghan race—inhabit the whole country from the Indus to Cabul, Ghuznee, and Kandahar. The Hindu Khoosh is inhabited by a different race; and this is true also of the country northward and on to the hills beyond Herat. The Turkish tribes beyond the Hindu Khoosh are in no sense Pathan. The best part of the true Afghanistan forms no part of the dominions of the Prince who rules at Cabul. It is British territory north of the Indus, including the Peshawur Valley. The Pathan population under our rule numbers one million six hundred thousand, and they inhabit the very garden of the old Afghanistan. It was wrested from the Amir, not by the British, but by Runjeet Singh, who held it by a precarious tenure which

was not of itself likely to endure very long. After the Sikh war, however, the Afghan provinces which had been occupied by Runjeet were annexed with the Punjab, and were lost to the Amirs for good. The Peshawur Valley, with its fertile soil and a population of six hundred thousand; the Kohat and Banno Valleys, with a population of half-a-million, were gone for ever. Runjeet had entrusted the administration to an Afghan Prince, garrisoning the country with a force under General Avitabile, and it was held as a pledge which might have been redeemed at some time or other. The irretrievable loss of the richest part of the country, with a million and a-half of well-affected Pathans, changed the whole face of things for the ruling dynasty at Cabul. Without the support, financial and military, derived from the country towards the Indus, they had to hold Herat and Afghan Turkestan, which could never be held in absolute subjection by force of arms and of money drawn from the southern Pathan country. The Russian frontier is now continuous with these exposed and remote provinces, and we have bound ourselves to co-operate with the Ameer in the task of resisting an invasion on that side. It must be confessed that the obligation is somewhat onerous, when looked at from this point of view. We have, as Sir George Campbell ~~well says, not a monstrous~~ ^{is somewhat onerous} candle out of the Amir's dominions and made his *gadi* at Cabul a bed of thorns. Sir George Campbell adduces as an instance of the difficulty we experience in understanding that there may be points of view differing from our own, that we have never realised the feelings of the Amirs in regard to our annexation of the only fertile valleys of Afghanistan. He goes further, and argues that true policy would have counselled us, when we annexed the Punjab, to give back the trans-Indus provinces to the Cabul ruler. We should thus, he says, have rid ourselves of a most troublesome and unpaying task; we could have made the Amir responsible for the protection of the frontier from the hill tribes, and we could have kept him completely in order when we had in those provinces a pledge of his good behaviour which could have been forfeited without sending armies at great cost and risk to Cabul and Kandahar. In effect, says Sir George, we are now in the position of administering those trans-Indus provinces at our own cost, while we hand over to the Amir their revenues as a subsidy to enable him to hold his own against his unwilling subjects in the non-Afghan portion of the dominions we have left him. We hold the Afghan territories which would enable him to make head against the Russians in the province which he now holds at their mercy; and so much bad blood prevails that, although he is our ally, he does not avail himself of the assistance which we have agreed to give him when he asks for it.

This is telling criticism, but it comes a little too late in the year 1887 to be of much practical use. Would Sir George Campbell seriously counsel the Government of India to cede the Peshawur and the other Afghan valleys to Abdur Rahman in order to strengthen his hands in holding the Russians at bay in the provinces north of the Hindoo Khoosh? Such a proposal will not be made even by the Calcutta publicist who arraigns the policy which annexed the Punjab and left Dhuleep Singh no alternative but confide his woes to M. Katkoff. Nevertheless, this suggestion in regard to what might have been had the Afghan valleys been restored to the Amir upon the conquest of the Punjab enables the mind to grasp with more clearness the nature of the difficulties now to be confronted. The Afghanistan with which we are in alliance is only in a diplomatic sense the real Afghanistan; it is composed mainly of the outlying provinces of what was once a more homogeneous kingdom. The Amir is a man of great ability, and he has hitherto wielded his sword very successfully to maintain his authority. If this Ghilzai rising prove too strong for his waning popularity and failing health, we shall be obliged either to sustain him by force of arms, or to leave him to his own resources and see whether a stronger man succeeds in ousting him. It has never been stated in any official or authoritative form, so far as we are aware, that the Government of India would keep him on the throne by direct intervention. The obligation incurred is to support him against foreign aggression so long as his foreign relations are conducted according to the advice of the Government of India. If the Russians interfere in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan it will be necessary to say "hands off." But Russia is a wary Power, and seldom precipitates events. She will probably wait and see what happens; and it is a quite conceivable policy that we should do the same. In the matter of helping one's allies it is sometimes the case, that "they also serve who only stand and wait;" a political truth which was present to Lord Palmerston's mind when he spoke so loftily of the value of judicious bottle-holding.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN AFGHANISTAN.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Even if the Amir temporarily triumphs over his enemies, the Government of India will need to act with great care and caution, to prevent our being prematurely involved. Our recent policy towards the Amir is already misunderstood to a certain extent by the Afghans. Diplomatic complications are beyond their ken; and jumping from simple facts to broad conclusions, they have adopted very exaggerated ideas of the Amir's relations with us. There is an idea abroad in Afghanistan, that Abdur

Rahman has only to ask Lord Dufferin for assistance in troops, as well as money, to get all that he requires. Where this opinion prevails, a revolt against the Amir becomes practically a defiance to us; and the Afghans have too shrewd a comprehension of our relations with Russia, to make the situation altogether harmless. While hysterical Russophobia is to be always deprecated, we must not forget that Russian and English interests are and always must be *actively* antagonistic. Russia is compelled to recognise us as a rival in every way and with good reason. We have almost ruined her wheat-trade, and the greater part of the general trade of all her ports is in the hands of British shipowners. We very properly, in our own interests, thwart her wish to get hold of Constantinople; in fact, our interests clash, and, therefore, we cannot wonder at her wishing to injure us in any way she can. The great object of our Afghan policy should, therefore, be to avoid playing into the hands of Russia. To occupy Cabul would, under almost any conceivable circumstances, be simply doing this; though if the Russians should seize Herat and Afghan Turkestan, we might be compelled to take Kandahar. This could easily be done; and once occupied, the place should never be given up, but made secure against all comers; for Peshin is not a district in which a large number of troops could be permanently quartered, even with the help of a railway. The extremes and variations of temperature are so great, too, that it is certain to prove unhealthy

TEA AND ITS PROSPECTS.

"A. B." writing to the *Indian Financial Review*, says:—The estimated crop for 1887 is not yet authentically issued by the Indian Tea Association, but sufficient has leaked out to show that the crop will probably exceed 1886 in even a greater ratio than that year did the previous. This of necessity points to an enormous supply of common broken teas, and, as prices in London are as low as 5d. per lb. for that quality, it is not a matter of much difficulty to decide what can be expended in the cost of manufacture to produce tea that can sell at such a figure, and show a profit. It stands to reason the entire crop is not low class tea, but it may safely be estimated that 50 per cent. of this year's crop will be; and taking the other half of the crop at an all round price of 8d., which is certainly a handsome allowance, this gives an average of 6½d., which, turned into rupees, about equals 6½ annas. Carrying the calculation still further, to work at a profit, tea on the garden must be made for 4 annas per lb., and allowing one anna per lb. for Calcutta charges, including brokerage, &c., this would still allow of a return of 1½ annas per lb. or Rs. 7-8 per maund.

The annual statement of a private concern situated in the Doorga supplies the following facts:—350 acres under plant gave 2,900 maunds of tea, the average price realised at auction was very nearly 7 annas per lb.; granting it was worked on the basis given above, this shows Rs. 20 per maund, or a profit of Rs. 58,000. Now to make this garden, including machinery, and interest whilst coming into bearing, the actual cost was Rs. 120,000—therefore in what was considered an indifferent year, 1886, a return of nearly 50 per cent. was realised. This is not a solitary instance. It is the result of economical working, and the result of a large outturn reducing the cost of production. There is, however, a large margin between working at a profit or a loss on the basis of such figures, and surely admits of some method being found of so reducing the cost of production in gardens that can only turn out their five maunds per acre, that a profit will ensue. An expert will tell you, and with some force, that the same labour is required for both gardens, whether growing eight or five maunds per acre. Allowing for the sake of argument this contention, yet it seems monstrous if eight maunds can give at seven annas such a large return, a garden that only yields five maunds cannot be worked to a small profit. The investor fixes the value of the five maunds garden, if a limited company, and all the late auction shares were sold at one quarter of their actual value, companies paying three per cent. yielding at that figure twelve per cent. on the price paid. Allowing that your Native establishment cannot be much less on the five maund garden than on the eight maund garden, surely the work of the European establishment cannot be compared on the one to the other, and there arises again the question of amalgamation of small estates and the cost of European supervision. The annual reports are conclusive on this point. Without giving names, one lately issued shows that the Company's establishment, and bonus to Manager and Commission to agents on a garden in Assam, amounted to within 30 per cent. of the sum paid in daily wages to the coolies, the average just over 300 and the outturn 1,900 maunds. Within less than a mile of this same estate is a garden of 400 acres, with a European establishment, equally large for a similar outturn; added together they return 4 per cent. on the present capital, and both at the time of being converted into limited Companies were sweated to the extent of 200 per cent. Will any one contend if these gardens had remained private property, and been worked for the benefit of the original proprietors, such an enormous sum would have been spent on the European establishment of either? How often have efforts been made to amalgamate tea properties for the very purpose of making a saving in this respect, and utilizing the labour in a more general way, and invariably failed what with petty jealousy in the district, as to the planter likely to be

sacrificed by the amalgamation, and the same unfortunately in Calcutta with regard to agents, supposing as is often the case, they are under different agents in Calcutta. Are these obstacles to stand in the way because they exist and continue until perforce the gardens are abandoned?

The apathy shown by shareholders in the present state of affairs generally has much to answer for. If they would only rouse themselves and insist on both ends being made to meet, and not accept estimates based on prices being realized for tea that are fallacious, there would now be less of the terrible future, that can only end in lakhs of rupees being sunk and lost for ever. Too much is taken for granted by the complacent shareholders, as long as a return for his money comes in annually, but, even with the more fortunate concerns, any careful shareholder has only to look back old files, and he will find gardens now producing tea at 6 annas that formerly spent 10 annas, and the same old excuse against any reduction. "The Manager advises us the reduction proposed would simply not only endanger future prospects, but very likely your entire property," and yet the same intelligent individual is now turning out the same or larger quantities at half the cost. Why? Because if he will not some one else will very soon be found willing and able to do so. If this is the case and it is too easily proved as regards the past, why do shareholders again listen to the same argument now? So far my strictures have been confined to the European establishment, but not in any way with a view to under-estimate the value of a good Manager. My object has been, and will continue to be, to show not only the possibility, but the absolute necessity of amalgamation with a good head and subordinates—Natives if they can be found fit for the work in preference to Europeans—solely on the score of expenses; but when, as at the present moment, it is becoming in many instances a question of actual existence, one saving clause points to amalgamation, and my next will be written to further this contention, on the basis of the old motto which in addition to the great economy, says "union is strength."

A NOTE ON RETRENCHMENT.

(Indu Prokash.)

In the last number of the Quarterly Journal of the *Puna Sarvajanic Sabha*, appears an article headed, "A Note on Retrenchment." Modest as its name is, the Note extends over a hundred pages of the journal, and takes a comprehensive view of the whole question. It is evidently from a master-hand, from one who has dived deep into the subject. The Note has the special merit of being not merely destructive in its criticism. It is also constructive. It does not content itself with pointing out the defects of the existing system, but makes specific suggestions, which deserve the best consideration of the Government. The writer considers the strength of only some of the departments, and only the higher branches of those services. Thus he discusses the supervising and higher executive grades as far as the Assistant Collector in the Revenue Department, the like grades in the Public Works Ordinary, in the Medical, Sanitation, and Vaccination Departments, in the Forest Department, in the Postal and the Mint Departments. The details of the subordinate branches of these departments, and the whole strength of other departments, such as the Army, Judicial, Education, Agricultural, Revenue, Survey, Customs, Salt, Abkari, and Opium, and a variety of other small departments, are altogether omitted from consideration. But the suggestions that are made, limited as they are to a few of the departments, will, if accepted, lead to a substantial saving and efficiency of administration.

The writer starts with the caution that the subject of economy of administration should be approached as a measure of permanent reform, as one that is desirable and expedient in the interest of good government, and not merely as being forced by present embarrassments. All temporary economies result often in waste and, in the long run, in increase of expenditure. The writer, on the other hand, insists upon economy being considered as a comprehensive scheme of reform rendered necessary by a change in the circumstances of the country. He enumerates four sets of causes which have led to the present extravagance of expenditure, and argues that these causes having ceased to exist, the expenditure ought to be revised and adjusted to present wants. The causes are, (1) initial difficulties of administrative organisation incidental to the early years of conquest and imperial settlement; (2) special needs of special situations; (3) historic fictions, originating in historic facts and conditions long since past; and (4) mistakes of policy resulting in serious mistakes of plan, involving a large waste of energy and funds. Under the first head of causes, he instances the double machinery of intermediate supervision, of the Revenue Boards and Divisional Commissioners existing in Bengal and elsewhere under the second, the creation of the third Divisional Commissionership in Bombay, due to the Famine of 1875-76; under the third, the Presidential commands, and under the fourth, the military policy, and so forth. In these and other illustrations which are too long to mention here the principles of retrenchment are foreshadowed, which the writer afterwards works out in detail in respect of the departments mentioned above.

In the Revenue Department the writer suggests certain radical

reforms which will effect a total saving of £200,289. The supervising branch of the Department should, he suggests, be made uniform in all the provinces, abolishing Revenue Boards and reducing the number of Divisional Commissioners by a redistribution of administrative charges. He is opposed to the abolition of the Commissioners altogether as too radical a measure. By an elaborate comparison of figures of area, population, and revenue, the writer shows that the number of Commissioners in the whole country may safely be reduced from 37 to 27. A similar reduction is shown to be possible in the number of District officers from 180 to 150. A further reform is suggested in stopping the over-recruitment of Covenanted Civilians. There are at present 155 Civilians for 91 posts in Madras, 159 civilians for 84 posts in Bombay, and so on in other provinces. The evils of this over recruitment in laying extra burdens on the exchequer in the shape of the salaries of supernumeraries and compensation for deferred promotion, and in the appropriation of uncovenanted posts by Civilians, are notorious, and if stopped will lead to considerable relief. In the Public Works Ordinary various reductions are shown to be possible, especially in the supervising branches. The Military Public Works expenditure is proposed to be cut down from £1,000,000 to £625,000, and the Civil expenditure from 4'35 millions to £3,515,470. The Military Accounts Department and the Cooper's Hill College are proposed to be abolished, and the rage for æsthetic public buildings curtailed. The Medical, Sanitation and Vaccination departments are proposed to be amalgamated and placed under one chief. The amalgamation will lead to the abolition of many offices, such as the Deputy-Surgeons General, the Sanitary Commissioner and his supervising staff, as well as the vaccinators and vaccinating superintendents. The Forest Department is proposed to be reconstituted with a saving of six lacs per annum. In the Postal Department the abolition of the Presidency Postmasterships will effect a saving of £12,000 a year. In the Mint Department, the Calcutta mint is shown to be working at a loss, and is recommended to be abolished.

BENGAL.

MR. LAL MOHAN GHOSH met with an enthusiastic reception at a meeting of Natives held in the Calcutta Town Hall in honour of his return from England. The people got up and cheered vociferously when he entered the hall, and a band played "See the Conquering Hero comes." An address was presented, and Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose made a speech, in which he expressed the conviction that the Liberals would prove victorious at the next General Election, and that he would gain a seat to represent the interests of India in Parliament.

THE Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta has had occasion to remark, in respect to a prosecution under the Port Rules, that an important body like the Port Commissioners should employ their solicitor to conduct the cases which come up before the Courts. It could not, he thought, be expected that police inspectors, who no doubt make excellent police officers, could also do the duties of the long-robed gentlemen. It was at times a matter of surprise to him how the inspectors conducted cases so well; but it frequently happened that there were points which required the aid of a legal gentleman. Only the day before, Superintendent Robertson had a case for contravention of Port Rules, which had to be adjourned owing to a book being tendered as proof of the time the sun rose, which could not be put in simply because there was nobody to put the facts before the Court, and if his Worship had not allowed the adjournment, there might have been a miscarriage of justice.

THE hearing of the Burdwan adoption case was resumed at the Board of Revenue before Messrs. Halliday and Beames, when the whole of the day was occupied by Mr. Woodroffe in discussing the question of the law of adoption as applicable to the Bardwan Raj family. He stated that the terms proposed by Lala Bun Behary regarding the adoption of his son were rather unusual, and then he read the opinions of some barristers in Calcutta against the legality of such adoption. Next he quoted some extracts from the Punjab records to prove that, in the absence of any special family arrangement, there was no general law which enabled the sons of daughters or sisters to be adopted. He next read certain paragraphs from the wills of the two last Maharajas of Burdwan, Matab Chand and Aftab Chand, and made some remarks upon them. He further said that Aftab Chand, when adopted by Matab Chand, was an only and eldest son, yet, as certain pleaders advised that the adoption was invalid, he made a will for the purpose of confirming it. The opinions of some Lahore Pundits were then put in, and Mr. Woodroffe argued that all the previous adoptions made by the Maharaja's family were invalid, and that the Burdwan Khettries were nothing better than outcasts. Finally a letter from Maharani Surnomoyi to the Dowager Maharani on the question of adoption was put in, when Mr. Evans, for the Maharani, remarked that the pleaders of both these ladies were the same persons.

MADRAS.

THE Accountant-General, Madras, has been informed that the Government of India are prepared to carry out the recommendations of the Finance Committee in respect of the charges in con-

nection with the Nilgiri Railway in the event of the railway being finally arranged for, viz., that any payment that may hereafter have to be made on account of the Nilgiri Railway should be met by a special addition to the Provincial allotment.

Two Native gentlemen of Calicut have formed a company for the construction and working of an extension of the Mysore Railway to Mangalore via the Seriadi Ghat, and to Udipi from Buntwal via Mooda Bridge to Karkal. The Mysore Government has agreed to give the land required for the lines in its territory, free of cost, and an application was made to the Madras Government for land in the South Canara District upon the same terms as land is granted to the Madras Railway. The Government of Madras, however, does not seem to be inclined to listen to the proposal, and has informed the petitioners that their application will be considered after they have submitted the preliminary survey and estimates for the proposed lines.

THOUGH very little good can come out of Cuddapah, it is, however, not the only town where municipal affairs will not bear the light thrown on them by an auditor, or rather by an Inspector of Local Fund Accounts. Another municipality, the examination of whose accounts discloses a certain degree of rottenness, is Calicut. The accounts that came under the review of an Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, recently, were for the year 1885-86. The report discloses the following facts:—The amounts on the counterfoils of receipts granted not seldom differed from those shown in the demand registers. In some cases collections were made twice over. Vouchers were found wanting in certain cases, while in some cases there was nothing to show that the articles were supplied or work done, or that the payee received the amount. Mere applications for sums due are filed in support of payments in place of the payee's receipts. Acknowledgments were not received from the Treasury Officer for sums remitted on account of contributions. Vouchers lack the payee's signature in some cases. There is nothing to show that payments were made (by the overseer) to the scavenging establishments, lamp lighters and sweepers. In some cases of expenditure under works, there is no evidence of check measurement of the work executed or materials furnished by the contractor. As a rule, mere memoranda for work done or articles supplied are sent in under signature of the overseer, payment being made direct by him to the party concerned without any receipt being secured in token of acknowledgment. The above are only some of the irregularities we have noted. The post of chairman for the period under report was filled by Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Treasury Officer, and Mr. P. Kurunakara Menon was manager. The manager resigned and retired into private life in December last year. All that Government have observed in passing orders on the report is, that the accounts of the Calicut Municipality were kept in a very unsatisfactory way, and that the supervision exercised by the late chairman was inadequate. They attribute the slovenly way in which the accounts were kept to the manager's "incompetence or neglect of his duties."

BOMBAY.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF IDAR, who is a keen sportsman, has just distinguished himself by killing a tiger. News having been received that a tiger was doing mischief near Silcha, on the Bhiloda Road, some twenty miles from Idar, his Highness repaired to the spot, and gave the brute his *quietus* before six o'clock in the evening.

A GENERAL meeting of the Catholics of Bombay was recently held in the great hall of St. Xavier's College for the purpose of discussing the steps to be taken towards celebrating the jubilee of the Pontiff's priesthood. Resolutions were carried appointing a collecting committee, consisting of Colonel Sexton, Captain Crowder, Messrs. E. F. Nicholson, Thomas Duncan, F. Macguire, H. Munroe, T. F. Vaz, P. F. Gomes, T. Walsh, F. Leao, and J. F. Fernandez. Details are to be arranged at a subsequent meeting.

THE first of the expected changes in the Sind Encumbered Estates Department has already occurred. Mr. Jenkins, Manager, Sind Encumbered Estates, leaves for Baroda shortly, his services having been temporarily lent to the Gaekwar's Government; and Mr. Steele, of the Sind Commission, has been appointed to officiate for him. Mr. Hart-Davies resigned the managership on the ground that a large number of the estates had been relieved and restored to their owners, and that it was no longer justifiable to entertain the services of a highly-paid manager. The pay of the manager was accordingly reduced, and it was intended to appoint another officer on a lower salary.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDE, AND PUNJAB.

MR. H. R. HACKMAN, of the Punjab Public Works Department, has died from snake-bite. He had served only three years and a-half in the Public Works Department, and had held the rank of Assistant Engineer of the 1st grade at Dera Ghazi Khan only since last November.

EFFORTS are being made by the Masonic brethren of Simla to institute another lodge in the station, working under the "Scotch Constitution." The application for a "Charter" has been sent

to the Right Worshipful the Grand Master in Scotland, and it is intended to keep the lodge open all the year round should it be found that a sufficient number of Masons remain in Simla at the close of the season.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir, accompanied by the two Princes his brothers, reached Srinagar from Jummoo on the 5th of May. The entry was made in State, the Resident going out by boat some miles to meet the Maharaja and accompanying him in, followed by a long procession of State boats, which passed under the seven bridges of the city. For the time there is apparently a lull in the politics of Kashmir, and it is hoped advantage will be taken of this state of things to give more attention to the question of the land revenue settlement.

ANOTHER masterpiece of architectural skill is rapidly nearing completion. The last span of the Ganges Bridge at Benares has been placed in position, and it is now possible to walk across. Although the ceremony of declaring the bridge open for railway traffic will not take place till November, the railway authorities have applied for sanction to permit foot passengers to use the side paths, and thus for the present, and until the breaking in of the rains, keep the bridge of boats exclusively for carriage traffic.

AMONG the prisoners recommended for release as a Jubilee concession, by the Commissioner of Rawalpindi, are one Fazul Khan, a Deputy Inspector of Police, and certain police constables who were convicted last year of torturing an accused person. It seems to the Lahore paper that Fazul Khan and his accomplices are the very last class of prisoners to deserve release on an occasion like the Jubilee:—"For their offence was one which renders the Queen's Government hateful in the eyes of the people, and their release at the time of thanksgiving for Her Majesty's long and kindly reign seems as inappropriate as can well be conceived."

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH arrived on May 5th at Shrinagar. His journey has been a long one. Starting from Jummoo early last month, the route he traversed crosses the Chenab at Aknur, mounts the outer ranges to which it keeps parallel until it meets the Punch river at Kotli; thence two marches to Punch, itself the picturesque capital of Raja Moti Singh; then up the Bitarh river to Kahuta, which is only two days' journey from Gulmarg by a direct path; but the ordinary route then drops over the Haji Pass to Uri and so to Baramulla. In the course of this journey his Highness has seen a good portion of his dominions, contrary, perhaps, to the prevailing idea. A majority of the population of the Kashmir territories live to the south of the snowy range, and speak Dogri, Chibhali or cognate hill dialects. Large numbers of people, especially the local officials, went out to meet him, some going four or five marches, so that with the numerous Europeans, now coming in by the Murree route, Baramulla has sprung suddenly into life and activity.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTION has been received to raise the new 37th Bengal Infantry Regiment.

SURGEON A. R. EDWARDS has been placed in medical charge of Sheik Budin, the Punjab frontier sanitarium, for the season.

SURGEON W. J. RODGERS, 2nd Sikhs, will officiate for eight months as medical storekeeper, Allahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson.

COLONEL H. M. PRATT, 2nd Sikhs, who recently proceeded on furlough, has been offered a command in the Burma police.

CAPTAIN R. H. DANIELL, 2nd squadron commander 5th Bombay Cavalry, is going home for six months to attend to urgent private affairs.

MAJOR MAYNE, R.A., having proceeded on leave, the command of the Allahabad Fort has devolved on Captain Cassan, R.A.

DURING the absence on privilege leave of Major W. G. C. Halkett, Captain J. W. Hogge, Brigade Major, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad Division.

CAPTAIN A. W. B. GORDON, A-2nd R.A., has been appointed aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor in succession to Captain Hamilton. Captain Gordon was already extra aide-de-camp to his Excellency.

BRIGADE-SURGEON CRICKSHANK's retirement has given promotion to Surgeon-Major Hojel, who has now become brigade-surgeon. Similarly, the retirement of Brigade-Surgeons MacDowall and Blanc has given promotion to Surgeon-Major P. T. Turnbull and Surgeon-Major H. Cook.

THE Secretary of State has just sanctioned the new 37th Regiment of Bengal Infantry being composed of Dogras. Colonel Rivaz commands it; Major Sir Charles Leslie, adjutant of the E.I.R. Volunteers, is to be second-in-command, and Captain Mills, adjutant, 2nd Administrative Battalion, N.W.P. Volunteers, wing commander.

THE 34th Pioneers are to be raised at Mian Mir under the same caste constitutions as those laid down for existing Pioneer regiments. Their uniform will be the same as the 32nd Pioneers. The 35th Sikhs, to be raised at Ferozepore, and the 36th Sikhs, at Jullundur, will be composed of Jat Sikhs from north of the

Sutlej. The locality and composition of the 37th will be notified later on. The uniform of these regiments will be red, with yellow facings, as in the 14th Sikhs. The 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas is to be raised in Garhwal and composed of Garhwalis from Upper Garhwal—a class of men whose merits as soldiers have more than once been emphasised. The uniform and equipment of the Battalion is to be the same as that of the 3rd Gurkhas. Two Subadars and two Jamadars' commissions will be conferred in each regiment on Native gentlemen of good family of the classes required, who bring in one hundred or fifty good men; the higher number securing the senior rank without probation in both cases.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. G. Rogers, C.B., S.C., Col. R. B. Graham, S.C., Col. S. T. Trevor, R.E., Lieut.-Col. A. R. Wilkinson, Inf., Col. F. T. Bainbridge, S.C., Col. J. Stewart, R.A., C.I.E., Capt. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Lieut. H. James, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. M. Lys, S.C., Col. F. Beeching, Inf., Lieut. K. M. Foss, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Brig.-Gen. A. G. F. Hogg, C.B., S.C., Col. A. T. Moore, S.C., Col. W. Merriman, R.E., Surg. C. F. Willis, Lieut.-Col. V. Birch, S.C., Maj. S. Watson, Worc. Regt., Brig.-Maj.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. C. Sconce, T. G. Pudan, E. B. Alexander (Cov.), L. R. Roberts, R. T. Bruce, F. F. Collingwood, Sayad Nûrû Din Khan, O. Raban, J. D. Young.

Bombay Estab.—E. M. Pratt (Cov.), G. H. D. Wilson (Cov.), G. Hampton, G. S. Briscoe, W. S. Cole.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. J. Heaviside, R.E., four months; Maj. L. T. Bishop, S.C., four months; Capt. St. J. Mitchell, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. J. L. Ratton, six months; Col. F. D. Plowden, Inf., till Nov. 9, 1887.

Bombay Estab.—Col. H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., S.C., one year; Lieut. P. H. Sauler, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. T. Church (Cov.), nine days' furlough; A. P. Howell (Cov.), four months' s.c.; W. F. L. Bean, four months' s.c. (cancels leave, previously given, to return); F. W. Johnson, four months' s.c.; R. Sadler, four months' extry. leave on m.c.; G. A. Anderson, three months' s.c.; R. T. Denne, one month's furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg. C. Adams.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

KEY—May 29, at Laggan House, Maidenhead, the wife of Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Cooper Key, G.C.B., of a daughter.

NORTON—May 29, at Llanblethien, Cowbridge South Wales, the wife of Captain Reuben Norton, Durham Light Infantry, of a daughter.

ORANGE—May 26, at Clifton Green, York, the wife of Major J. E. Orange, A.P.D., of a son.

WARD—May 27, at Belsize-crescent, N.W., the wife of Colonel W. Ward, R.A. (retired), of a daughter.

WHARTON—May 31, at Florys, Wimbledon-park, the wife of Captain W. J. L. Wharton, Royal Navy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKING—OAKES—May 26, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Arthur Brooking, late 53rd Regiment, to Ellen Frances, widow of Frederick Aston Oakes, late 3rd Dragoon Guards.

PARSONS—PENNO—May 25, at St. Luke's Church, Torquay, Henry George Parsons, to Agatha (Tiny) Lanyon, youngest daughter of Commander-General W. Lanyon Penno, Park Hill House, Torquay, Devon.

WOOD—BROWNE—May 28, at St. Mary's, Bolton, South Kensington, William Wightman Wood, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Maria Wallace, youngest daughter of the late Major Wellington Browne, 45th Regiment.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—May 27, at his residence, 47, Queen's-gate, Lancaster-gate, Commissary-General George Adams, C.B., aged 89.

BAYLY—May 21, at Glynn, Crystal Palace Park, General R. A. Bayly, late Her Majesty's Bombay Army.

BROWNE—May 30, at Sheerness, the wife of Staff-Commander J. Browne, R.N., H.M.S. *Duncan*, of a son.

CAMERON—May 28, at Clifton Lodge, Inverness, Lieut.-Colonel John Cameron, late 1st Madras Cavalry, aged 70.

CAMPBELL—May 30, at Aldridge-road-villas, Louisa Ann, widow of the late Colonel James Hunter Campbell, Royal Artillery.

CARNEGIE—May 27, at Eastcombe, Gloucestershire, Isabella, widow of William Carnegie, Captain of the Bengal Army.

DYER—May 29, at 103, Park-street, the wife of the late Lieut. J. Holland Dyer, 17th (D.C.O.) Lancers, of a daughter.

EDWARDS—May 22, at 25, Portobello-road, Dublin, Staff-Commander Thomas Edwards, R.N., aged 77.

GAMMIE—May 20, at 14, Stanhope-gardens, Queen's-gate, S.W., Patrick Gammie, Surgeon-General, aged 73.

HOBSON—May 29, at Tunbridge, Major-General J. C. Hobson, late H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, aged 50.

KIRWAN—May 25, at Pau, France, Lieut. George Hastings Kirwan, Madras Staff Corps, and late of the 96th Regiment, aged 27.

LINDSAY—May 27, at Riverstone, Banchory, Major-General Alexander Hadden Lindsay, C.B., late Royal Artillery, aged 56.

MILLER—May 29, at 10, Avenue Elmers, Surbiton, Major-General Henry Newdick Miller, late Bombay Army, aged 62.

PASCHAL—May 22, at Merton House, Chiswick, Jane, widow of Lieut.-Colonel George Frederick Paschal, late 70th Regiment.

PERCEVAL—May 27, at Ventnor, Isabel Catherine, beloved wife of General John Maxwell Perceval, C.B., Colonel Queen's Own Regiment, aged 59.

ROBERTS—May 30, at Hazeldine House, Redmarley d'Abitot, Julia Maria, widow of the late Major-General Sir Henry Gee Roberts, K.C.B., aged 71.

SKIPWITH—May 20, at East Dulwich, Margaret Jemima, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Skipwith, 41st Regiment, aged 49.

STANDEN—May 29, at Aldershot, the wife of Captain J. D. Standen, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—May 9, at Ferozepore, the wife of Captain J. C. Campbell, R.E., of a daughter.

DYETT—May 9, at Calcutta, the wife of W. H. R. Dyett, East Indian Railway, of a son.

FARRER—May 9, at Madras, the wife of Staff-Sergeant W. Farrer, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

HAND—May 12, at Mazagon, the wife of John Hand, P. and O. S. N. Co., of a son.

MACMILLAN—April 30, at Chatrapur, Ganjam District, the wife of R. M. M. Macmillan, L. F. Engineer, of a son.

MACNAGHTEN—May 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of Colonel W. H. Macnaghten, C.B., Commandant, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, of a son.

MORRIS—May 6, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. M. Morris, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

SECULNA—May 1, at Toungoo, Lower Burma, the wife of George E. Seculna, Head Accountant, Treasury, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—STEVENSON—May 11, at Mangalore, G. C. Atkinson, Lieut 31st Regiment, Light Infantry, to Margarita, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel K. F. Stevenson, Commandant, 31st Light Infantry.

FRASER—BELL-IRVING—May 14, at St. Paul's Church, Matheran, Major E. A. Fraser, Political Department, Government of India, to Margaretta Ogle, second daughter of the late Henry Bell-Irving, Esq., of Millbank, Locherbie, N.B.

SMITH—WALESKI—May 9, at Lucknow, Sergeant-Instructor G. W. Smith, Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Mabel Eveline, daughter of the late Mr. C. Waleski, Opium Department, Ghazipore, Oudh.

DEATHS.

BARROW—May 10, at Oudh, Charlotte Ann, wife of Major F. Barrow, B.S.C., Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

DUNHILL—May 6, at Perambore, Barracks'-road, M. E. Dunhill, Solicitor, High Court, Madras, son of the late Mr. C. R. Dunhill.

KEOGH—May 9, at Mussoorie, Lizzie, wife of Surgeon A. Keogh, M.D., C.M., Medical Staff.

MCIVER—May 5, at Calcutta, K. M. McIver, of Dowlutpore Factory, Tirhoot, and son of the late K. McIver.

PALIOLOGUS—May 11, at Colombo, N. Paliologus, Solicitor of the High Court, Calcutta, aged 62.

SMITH—April 27, on board P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Frances Bland Smith, wife of John Smith, Harbourmaster, Bombay, aged 42.

AMIDST the Jubilee designs and ornaments invented by English jewellers the design of Mr. J. N. Master, of Rye, Sussex, holds pre-eminent place. The design consists of a Royal Crown on an open Bible, surrounded by a garter bearing the motto: "Feare God, honour youre Kynge," and having a Royal mace and sceptre placed diagonally across it. The design is Mr. Master's own, and has been registered and retained as a speciality by him.

SERIOUS defalcations have been discovered in the accounts of the Marmagoa Railway Company. It had been suspected for some time that considerable leakages were taking place, but it was only recently that actual knowledge was obtained of the leakages. Mr. Vasey, the engineer, has now found that a pay-clerk, in combination with the time-keepers, has misappropriated a sum of Rs. 14,000. It is expected that an inquiry will show the amount of the speculations to be something over half a lakh.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The British record on the North-Western Frontier of India is one rather of great suffering than of great achievement. For an all but unlimited expenditure, during the past half-century, of men and money, we have, in sooth, but little to show. One can, too, but agree with Sir R. Temple, who occupies the place of honour in this number, that on that side there is "no bright anticipation, no chance of expansion, no germ of development. We stand to our arms, resolved to hold our own; beyond that we expect nothing, we shall indeed be thankful even if we do that much successfully." It is a relief to turn our gaze, and to survey, under the guidance of the able writer, the prospect presented by the opposite, the North Eastern, or, as it is more correctly designated, the Eastern Frontier of India, extended, by the annexation of Upper Burma, to a length of nearly two thousand miles, from Tenasserim in the South to Assam in the North. This line, enclosing "our property in a ring fence," abuts on and includes territories, as yet indeed but scantily peopled, and, therefore, to a great extent wholly uncultivated. But, both within and without the Frontier, "the soil is rich and fertile, the means and resources for human habitation are great and varied. Such habitation," justly observes Sir Richard, "must spread" (at all events within our own territory), "so surely as the *Pax Britannica* shall be established." Crossing the Red Line, we reach "regions full of prospective advantage for British commerce and for British expansion in every way." These are, Siam, and the enormous extent of the Chinese Empire. Sir R. Temple warmly advocates the early utilisation of our position by a line which, considering how many years Maulmain has been in our possession, might long since have been constructed, and the expediency of making which has been long and urgently pressed (as, the other day, before the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce) by Mr. Holt-Hallett, who has personally explored the entire route. We allude, of course, to the proposed line of 170 miles from Maulmain to Raheng (where it will join the projected Siamese Railway from Raheng to Bangkok) and thence to Ssu-mao (a further distance of 500 miles) "the trading centre of Yunnan." This route, crossing the mountain chains at points where they sink towards the alluvial plain, presents few difficulties of importance compared with the apparently more direct route from Mandalay into China, the object being, in Sir R. Temple's words, "to avoid making a direct assault on engineering difficulties, and rather to turn and outflank them." There is, as the writer points out (p. 449), in concluding his valuable paper, "a grand field for railway enterprise within Burma itself," including the extension of the Mandalay Railway (itself now in rapid progress) to Bhamo, and its ultimate connection with projected lines in the Eastern extremity of the Indian province of Assam.

Nearer home a less satisfactory outlook is shown to exist by Mr. Perry, who directs attention, not a moment too soon, to England's position in the Mediterranean. The obvious advantage which our great naval rival, France, possesses in having (in Toulon) a base of operations in the Mediterranean has hitherto been in a manner neutralised by our possession of Malta, as well as of Gibraltar. But the occupation by France of Tunis gives to her Goletta, called by Charles V. the "key of Africa," situate between our two fortresses, together with "the power to harass every British ship bound to or from Malta and the East" (p. 559). Worse still, it must reluctantly be admitted that, as Mr. Perry conclusively shows, and as Lord R. Churchill authoritatively stated at Wolverhampton last Friday, neither Malta nor Gibraltar are (p. 561) in anything approaching a state of defensibility against a persistent attack from a first-class enemy. This is no time to grudge the expenditure necessary to ensure the absolute safety of both fortresses, as well as that of Cyprus.

Another defective joint in our armour is pointed out by Lord Ribblesdale when, in the course of a well-argued paper on Queen's Plate, he touches (pp. 473-4) on the deficiencies of our horse supply, reminding us that these are not to be rectified by the brute-force expedient of indiscriminate seizure of untrained horses after the outbreak of war, but by timely preparation. "If," he justly says, "the first principle of modern war be rapid mobilisation, the power of rapid mobilisation seems the first principle of modern peace." Yet the artillery-reducing Secretary for War has been constrained to admit the deficiency of horses "even for the initial purposes of war!"

There are few more perplexing problems than those which deal with over-population. What with the natural tendency to obey the prime law, "Be fruitful and multiply," what with an unlimited (and, most short-sightedly, unchecked) immigration of foreign paupers, the congestion in the large cities of Great Britain is a matter causing serious apprehension to every reflecting mind. We may, however, remember, that the primal law above referred to ends, "*And replenish the earth.*" In this direction England has indeed done much, but may do yet more. And to show how this should be done is the object of an instructive article by Lord Brabazon, now the Earl of Meath, on "State-directed Colonization."

* "The National Review." June, 1887. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

We have already expressed our belief that private effort will but touch the fringe of the enormous difficulties which we have to face, and the conclusions at which the noble writer has arrived will commend themselves to most readers.*

The spiritual care of intending, as well as of actual, emigrants is fully as important as that *articulus stantis aut cadentis Ecclesie*, missions to the heathen. Both are treated with intelligent sympathy in the Rev. F. Arnold's notice of "The Foreign Missions of the Church of England." For missions to the heathen we subscribe £1,300,000 yearly, while "the Roman Propaganda is supposed to raise about one-tenth of what is obtained in Great Britain." In the first-named sum are included the contributions to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who "have always steadfastly adhered to the original idea, to deal with the plantations and Colonies of the Crown." Their work, scarcely less arduous than that of the Missionary Societies, has been very successful, and eminently deserves the aid of all who are interested in the welfare of our self-expatriated fellow-subjects.

Mr. Sharpe's comparison, or rather contrast, between the Royal Academy and the Parisian Salon, will deservedly attract attention; his remarks on the *décadence* of art, as of everything ennobling, in France, are lamentably true. While rejoicing at the brilliant future which, as we believe with him, is in store for English pictorial art, it is impossible not to deplore the loss of the healthy rivalry of the French school, from which, however, even in its present flaccid state, we may learn not a little.

Ladies will read with especial interest Dr. Hayman's article ("The Byron Ladies") on the relations between Lady Byron and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Leigh. Regarding the latter, the paper does but add another stone to the tomb of infamy to which Mrs. Beecher Stowe's pretended Revelations have long since been consigned by every reasonable reader.

Mr. Pycroft's reminiscences of Oxford have induced Mr. Kebbel to present us with a very interesting contrast, drawn from his own recollections, between "Old and New Oxford." The paper is pleasantly written, and gives a vivid presentment of the difference between the "half monastic, half patrician, and wholly exclusive" system of former days and the present modernised system, of which the proposal, just, happily, nipped in the bud, to make of the venerable Bodleian a huge lending library, is the last, and assuredly not the least, objectionable exorcism.

WALFORD'S "ANTIQUARIAN."

The June number of Walford's "Antiquarian" (George Redway) is of unusual interest. The paper on the Six Sages of Somerset (among whom is the renowned Roger Bacon, probably the inventor of gunpowder, and certainly the adumbrator, if not the actual inventor, of the telescope) will be welcome to all denizens of that part of the "West Countree," while the short notice on Thorscros, in Yorkshire, affords yet another instance of the assimilating power—if the phrase be permissible—which enabled the Christian Church to adapt heathen superstitions to its own ends.

In quoting, as regards belief in astrology, the oft-repeated canon, "*Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus,*" we hope not to be met with the *argumentum ad hominem*. Nevertheless we must admit that.

"From the West to furthest Ind" mankind looked, in more senses than one, for guidance to the stars. The influence of the heavenly bodies on human life has been an article of faith from the earliest ages. This belief has left its traces, more or less distinct, in almost every language. In English, such words as jovial, martial, mercurial, saturnine, nowadays applied to individual temperaments, originally signified the planets, under the ascension of which the individual had, or was supposed to have, been born. The very word "luck" (= look) at once indicates the necessity of inspecting the conjunctions of the heavenly bodies. "*Aude Sapere*" might have pursued his subject further with advantage; he has, as he justly remarks, "but touched its fringe."

People do not, as a rule, study their own account books with pleasure. But both pleasure and profit are derivable from the study of other people's accounts, especially if the other people lived in times gone by. From this point of view, "A leaf from an old Account Book" (p. 397) is worth reading. That it was necessary to have special whips to drive dogs out of church, and that the change of prices was such, that such a dog-whip cost 8d. in 1785, and 3s. 2d. in 1809, only a quarter of a century later, will be news to many.

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.

The *Indian Magazine* for the Jubilee month contains, as in duty bound, some interesting references to Her Majesty's position in India. Of these Sir G. Birdwood's paper on the Title of Kaiser-i-Hind, setting forth the circumstances which led to the proposal of the Title, and vindicating its appropriateness, will, probably, attract most attention. It will not be readily forgotten

* Some interesting "Notes on New Zealand," by Mr. Brodie Hoare opportunely call attention to the eminent suitability of those antipodean islands to the demands of those whose only capital is "a stout heart and strong hands" (p. 508).

that it was on this subject that the present leading advocate of the disruption of the Empire first showed his true colours by objecting to a Title which, so far as India is concerned, symbolised the unity of that Empire.

Mrs. Knight gives us, in a well-written article, a glance at India as it was half-a-century ago, and as it is now. It has been given to few indeed to compare, on the spot, the two periods. But there are a few: and

"Their sound has gone forth"

throughout the Anglo-Indian World. The change has indeed been one the ultimate tendencies of which are almost incalculable. The awful cataclysm of 1857 has left traces of evil which are yet far from being obliterated. Whatever of good a Higher Power may be bringing out of the evil is but partially developed. Does the Briton better understand the inner feelings of his Native fellow-subjects? Does the Native better appreciate the Briton? These, it seems to us, are the questions, the answers to which will show us the amount of real progress made by us, in India, in welding it, during the half-century, to the body-corporate of the Empire. Let us consider these questions in a spirit as far removed from a depreciation of what we have brought to pass, as from a confident boasting that we have done everything which it was possible for human beings to carry into effect.

Mr. Banerjee's recapitulation of the result of "Half a Century of Education in India" is both interesting and encouraging. We should be glad to see more attention devoted to the practical—that is, the technical—and less to the ornamental and theoretical, studies, at all events in the lower schools.

We are glad to see that, the Jubilee notwithstanding, the case is not forgotten of one, to whom 1887 may be a very wretched year. It would be true practical loyalty to the sex which Her Majesty has ever ennobled, to divert some stray contributions to aiding Rukhmabai to assert her right to be free from a loathsome marriage tie. Let it be remembered that a favourable decision on her appeal—to the Privy Council if needful—though it will be costly, will be a Jubilee announcement of freedom to millions of her oppressed countrywomen, and our fellow-subjects.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCES AND NEW GUINEA.*

Of all the problems of the day, so far as this country is concerned, none can compare in importance with the relationship of the Colonies towards the Mother Country. It is evident to the most superficial observer that these possessions must either be a source of immense strength to Great Britain, or a cause of profound danger. In exact proportion as their interests and their welfare are firmly and indissolubly linked with the mighty Empire of which they form a component part, or are but loosely bound up with a kingdom from which they are anxious to be separated at the earliest opportunity, so will the position and power of England increase or diminish amongst the nations of the world. But it is obvious that if the Colonies are to form an appanage of this country they must be protected from attack at the hands of an enemy. It would be impossible to allow them to remain in such a defenceless condition that great and flourishing capitals would be at the mercy of any cruiser which might escape the vigilance of our fleet. Still the problem is not easy of solution, for in new settlements it is not possible to adopt measures such as would be suitable for an old country. Standing armies, huge fortresses, splendid fleets, the latest and finest mechanical inventions—these are very well for England, but not within the limits of possibility as regards Australia.

In these circumstances, Sir Peter Scratchley was deputed some years ago to examine into the matter, and advise the Australian Colonies what to do and how to do it. The results of his mission are embodied in the very interesting and valuable work which Messrs. Macmillan have just issued. It is not contemplated to examine in detail the various measures which he proposed or the reasons which he adduced in support of his suggestions. This must be left to the reader; but we cannot refrain from recording a word of praise in favour of this officer, who seems to have devoted to his task a degree of energy, perseverance, and professional skill which deserve the highest commendation. His premature death is a loss alike to the colonies where he had done such good work as to the profession in which he had served with distinction.

The volume merits careful perusal. It will amply repay the time thus spent, if only in so far as it gives the best account we have seen of England's recent colonial acquisition of New Guinea, an island advantageous rather in a strategical than a commercial point of view, unless civilisation, by clearing the jungle and draining the swamps, should give to the climate that healthiness, without which European enterprise can scarcely make satisfactory headway, or the island become a source of wealth and prosperity.

The *Army and Navy Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for June keeps up its well-won reputation. It has a very able paper on "Science for Sailors, or the Mathematician Afloat," and an

* "Australian Defences and New Guinea." Compiled from the Papers of the late Sir Peter Scratchley by C. Kinloch Cooke. (Macmillan and Co.)

equally good one on "The best and cheapest system of Artillery defence." M. J. Colquhoun continues his pleasant story of "Every inch a Soldier," and Mathew Fforde contributes a little tale called "A Jubilee Joke," which will well repay perusal. Q. E. F. attacks boldly, but with knowledge, the shortcomings of our Staff and Commissariat Staff which he declares, as at present constituted, to be a source of danger rather than of efficiency. "Surat the Cradle of our Indian Empire," by Rathbone Low, and "The Battle of Beachy Head, 1690," are pleasant bits of old history, containing facts which will be new to many. "Furlough" gives his usual lively account of the month's doings, and thus winds up a very well prepared and edited number.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Rosicrucians: their Rites and Mysteries," by Hargrave Jennings (John C. Nimmo).

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinion of Correspondents.)

EXPORT TAX ON THE PRODUCE OF BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The *Times of India* has been at last awakened to the impolicy of imposing fetters upon the industry of the Burmese; for many years past, in addition to the land-tax, we have extorted an export duty on rice.

All export duties are vicious, but the export duty on rice at Rangoon is especially silly. We pretend that we wish for the prosperity of Burmese cultivators, but we prevent the natural increase of the cultivation of the staple by a heavy transit-tax.

If the English Press were to take up this subject, the tax would be speedily abolished, and Burma made free to produce enough food for the support of millions of souls who live in countries where rice cannot be cheaply cultivated.

The rice of Burma would speedily take the place of what is now exported from Saigon, Java, Sumatra, and Brazil.

Your obedient servant,

T.

June 3rd.

CONNECTING BURMA WITH CHINA BY RAILWAY.

The problem of connecting Burma with China by railway has been discussed exhaustively before the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Holt S. Hallett, who, with Mr. Colquhoun, has done a good deal of exploration in those regions. There is, in Mr. Hallett's opinion, a magnificent field for our commerce if the country is opened up by railways. It is solely owing to the cost of transit that we have at present no trans-frontier trade, either with Siam and the Eastern Shan States, or China, although the sea-borne trade between India and China alone amounts to £13,500,000. The cost of land transport even in China, where labour is cheap, is at least forty-three times what would be the charge for carriage by railway; but notwithstanding this impediment to trade a large through and local traffic exists. The Chinese have offered to connect their telegraph system with that of British Burma at the frontier, and have expressed their intention to push forward the construction of railways as rapidly as their finances will allow; and it only rests with us to take a railway to the Chinese frontier to ensure the Chinese carrying it on through their western provinces, and thus opening up a large inland trade with our seaport of Maulmain, thus greatly benefiting our commerce, as well as that of the two neighbouring empires of India and China. Since our annexation of Burma and its Shan States there are no political obstacles in the way of making this railway. The railway would run solely through British and Siamese territory, and our Minister in Siam has informed our Indian Government that Siam would make the portion of the line from its capital, *via* Raheng, to our frontier, if we, on our part, would promise to meet it with a line from our seaport of Maulmain. This joint line would form the base for the extension of the line to China through the Siamese and British Shan States. Our Government have as yet taken no action in the matter, and Mr. Hallett is desirous of rousing the mercantile community in order that they may bring pressure to bear upon the authorities.

THE Indian silk industry is now in a fair way to make good progress. The Revenue and Agricultural Department are making a collection of all the various Indian cocoons, which will be sent to Manchester, there to be kept always open to inspection. M. Natalie Rondot of Lyons, an expert who takes a great interest in Indian silk, is helping the Government in the matter of silkworm disease, and infected cocoons are to be sent to France for examination by some of M. Pasteur's pupils. It is hoped that some remedy may thus be found for the disease which has done so much mischief in the silk tracts of Bengal.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887.

DHULIP SING AND HIS FRIENDS.

THE MAHARAJA DHULIP SINGH has at length gained for himself the notoriety which for some time he has coveted. He is now posing as the avowed enemy of England, and the ally of Russia in any designs which she may entertain against British India. The most absurd rumours have been flying about Europe and the East as to the result of the Maharaja's action. It has been stated that he has only to place himself at the head of an invading force approaching our Indian frontier when it will be the signal for a rising in the Punjab, and when the Sikh soldiery, hitherto faithful to their salt as part of the British army, will desert their colours and unfurl the Khalsa banner in favour of the son of Runjit Sing. Such an idea has, we know, no hold in India itself. The Punjab is thoroughly loyal, and the oldest and most bigoted Sikh there has no sympathy with the aspirations of Dhulip Singh. The Sikhs who fought and suffered under the rule of Runjit Sing had good reasons for doubting Dhulip's legitimacy at the time of his birth, and his recognition as heir to the Lion of the Punjab by the British Government did not go far to reassure them. But with his departure from the country whatever influence his name might have had vanished. His mother, the "Queen of the Silver Voice," had power, and had he been left to her care his presence might have been a danger in the Punjab even to-day. But as events have moved he is now utterly forgotten or unrecognised

there. Were he at Lahore to-morrow he would not have a dozen followers, and the Sikh soldiers would laugh to scorn any attempt of his to shake their fidelity to the British officers. We imagine that these facts are known also at the Russian Foreign Office, although it may answer Russian purposes for a time to play the part of host to an Indian prince who is supposed to have been cruelly treated by England. When the day of action comes Dhulip Sing will find out what is the value which Russia places upon his proffered services. He will then regret perhaps the foolish steps which he has lately taken in his wild attempt to frighten the British Government into the idea that he has the power to stir up strife in India.

But allowing all this, it is still a matter for regret that a grave political scandal should exist, into which the good name of British justice should be dragged to its detriment. England has ever been the most generous of conquerors, notwithstanding all charges brought against her to the contrary. Napoleon, in one of his petulant fits at St. Helena, certainly upbraided her for being his jailor, but he did not choose to remember that he willingly placed himself in her custody as being the most merciful of his enemies. In India we have dealt kindly and thoughtfully with fallen foes who fought us openly. If retribution was meted out sternly during the great Mutiny, the excuse must be that which the great Sir Charles Napier pleaded for not sparing an enemy at Meanee: "We were too weak for mercy." But however much pseudo-historians of the humanitarian school may rave about British annexations in India, and British injustice to the former lords of the soil, the true verdict of the future will be in British favour. It is the veriest cant of hypocrisy to declare, as we regret to see certain English writers still doing, that our annexation of Oudh was a crime for which the Mutiny was a fitting punishment, and that the annexation of the Punjab was a theft and a terrible wrong to Dhulip Sing. Whatever evil was done in either case has been more than counterbalanced by the good which has followed. Both possessions are happy and contented Provinces to-day instead of being the plunder preserves of rapacious rulers. The terms made on behalf of Dhulip Singh when he fell into British hands cannot be said to have been dictated in a mean or ungenerous spirit. Whether all the after action was wise is another question. It may be possible to show that the British Government has done all in its power to keep Dhulip Sing loyal and honourable to his engagements, and that the scandal which is now patent to the world is the result of his own headstrong misconduct. But we think that, if this be so, an authoritative statement to that effect should be publicly made. It would not be beneath the dignity of the British Government to do this, and it would serve as a lesson which might be read with advantage by all Indian intriguers and their foreign friends.

A CORRESPONDENT in Afghanistan has sent to the Lahore paper the following roughly translated extract from a letter, which is said to have been sent by the son of Mulla Mushk Alam to the tribesmen at Daur, exciting them to a *Jehad* against the Ameer of Cabul:—"The present Ameer, Abdul Rahman, Khan of Cabul, is a very tyrannical one. He is aiming at his own self-profit, and not that of his subjects. The Ameer Shere Ali Khan, former Ameer of Cabul, was a merciful man, and was in the habit of looking always after the interests of his subjects. The present Ameer has turned out all our noble families from Cabul, and has killed most of our people without any fault. He has seized and imprisoned our women without any guilt on their part; and besides this act of tyranny, he is a great friend of those who are against our Mahomedan law. So let us simultaneously rise against him, &c. It is proposed that all the tribes shall consult on the matter, and shall act according to the order of their law."



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 14.)

DAVIES—H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Colonel Sir W. G. Davies, K.C.S.I., of his office of additional member of the council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

WYER, Mr. F., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from May 6, or subsequent date.

JONES, First Grade Apothecary O. W., M.D., of the Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment, is appointed civil surgeon of Basim in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Assistant Apothecary T. Kiddle.

PEAT, Lieut. Colonel W. S., General List, Bombay Cavalry, second assistant to the Governor-General's agent at Baroda, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Mhow, from the date of assuming charge, vice Colonel A. L. Playfair, Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

BANNERMAN, Colonel P. W., resident of the second class, and resident at Gwalior, is appointed to be resident of the first class, sub pro tem and Governor-General's Agent in Central India, from the 27th April, 1887, during the absence on special duty of Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I.

BARR, Major D. W. K., additional political agent of the first class, and political agent in Baghelkhand, and superintendent of the Rewah State, is appointed to be resident of the second class, sub pro tem, and resident at Gwalior, from the date of assuming charge, vice Colonel P. W. Bannerman, appointed Governor-General's agent in Central India.

MEADE, Captain M. J., political assistant of the first class, sub pro tem, and superintendent of operations for the control of the Moghyas, is appointed temporarily to be an additional political agent of the first class, and is posted as political agent in Baghelkhand and superintendent of the Rewah State, from the date of assuming charge, vice Major D. W. K. Barr, appointed to be resident at Gwalior.

PINHEY, Lieut. A. F., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class and assistant political agent at Banawara, is posted as superintendent of operations for the control of the Moghyas, from the date of taking charge.

WEIR, Mr. C. J., M.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of India in the department of Finance and Commerce, assumed charge of that office on May 9.

PEACOCKE, Major W., R.E., to be an executive engineer, 3rd grade, supernumerary.

GOODFELLOW, Mr. A. T., examiner of accounts, 4th grade, is promoted to the 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

HALLUM, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, is granted furlough for twenty months in India.

O'CALLAGHAN, Mr. F. L., superintending engineer, 1st class, is appointed engineer-in-chief of the Sind-Peshin Section of the North-Western Railway, vice Brigadier-General J. Browne, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., from the date on which the latter avails himself of the leave. This charge will include the main line from Sibi to Killa Abdulla, with the Gulistan branch, and the Boston-Quetta portion of the Quetta loop. It will also include the Kwaja-Amran Railway Survey, of which Mr. O'Callaghan is now in charge.

MACDONALD, Mr. R. G., inspector of Public Works Accounts, is appointed to officiate as deputy accountant-general and ex-officio Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, vice Major A. G. Begbie, R.E.

BEECHER, Mr. A. R., examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as inspector of Public Works Accounts, vice Mr. R. G. Macdonald.

SWETENHAM, Mr. C. C., is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an apprentice examiner, sub pro tem, on probation, and is posted to the office of the examiner of P.W. Accounts, Madras.

MARSHALL, Mr. J. A., is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an apprentice examiner, sub pro tem, on probation, and is temporarily posted to the office of the examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal have made the following changes in the bank's establishment:—

GRAY, Mr. H., to be acting agent at Cawnpore, vice Mr. Sterndale, who retires from the bank's service.

BURNS, Mr. D. E., to be acting agent at Nagpore, vice Mr. Gray.

BULLEN SMITH, Mr. C., who has returned from leave, to act temporarily as accountant at Bombay.

ATKINS—The services of First Grade Apothecary C. Atkins are permanently placed at the disposal of the North-West Provinces and Oudh Government.

NAPLIER, Hon. E. H. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Vol. 1, Chapter II., par. 18, on Feb. 17.

FURLONGS.

HAMILTON, Second Grade Senior Apothecary J., attached to the Medical Store Depot, Calcutta, is granted three months' privilege leave from May 1.

LONGE, Captain F. B., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months from June 13.

BOUGHEY, Major G. F. O., R.E., Class I., Grade 1, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough, on private affairs, for ten months, from such date in May as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

BRACKENBURY, Major M., R.E., Class I., Grade 3, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough on private affairs for seven months, from such date in May, 1887, as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

HOARE, Mr. J. H. engineer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p.a.) for one year.

LUARD, Colonel C. H., R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is granted special leave for six months, from May 14, or subsequent date.

MILITARY.

THOMSON, Surgeon E. W., appointed to the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on April 23.

JENNINGS, Lieutenant H. A. K., R.A., assistant superintendent of factories, to be an ordnance officer, 4th class, from April 9, vice J. D. H. Waller, promoted.

COX—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10, 1881, the name of Colonel J. B. Cox, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel J. Harpur, Bombay S.C. (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian army), on March 17.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

DENING, Captain L., Bengal S.C., to be major, dated May 11.

HOOPER, Surgeon-Major W. R., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. J. J. Jackson, M.D., retired, dated March 31.

RICHARDSON, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., vice Brigade-Surgeon H. Cayley, retired, dated April 29.

FURLONGS.

MATTHEWS, Colonel C. R., Bengal S.C., deputy judge advocate, on m.c., for one year.

SERGEANT, Lieut. J. R. B., R.E., company officer, Bengal Sappers and Miners, on medical certificate, for 182 days.

HALLER, Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon J. H. B., Indian Veterinary Department, general superintendent horse-breeding operations, on urgent private affairs, for 182 days.

BELL, Sub-Conductor J., supervisor, 1st grade, North-West Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, on medical certificate, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

DUN, Lieut. P. R., Bengal Staff Corps, 8th Bengal Infantry, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 7th year, commenced August 11, 1886.

COSTELLO, Brigade-Surgeon C. P., administrative medical officer, Quetta district, on private affairs, for 182 days; pension service, 28th year, commenced Nov. 16, 1886.

ATCHISON, Brigade-Surgeon J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., secretary to the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, Bengal, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from Feb. 10; pension service, 29th year, commenced May 14, 1886.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

HARCOURT, Colonel A. F. P., Bengal Staff, m.c., for 183 days.

TYTLER, Colonel R. F. C. A., General List, Infantry, m.c., for six months.

ATKINSON, Colonel J. R. B., General List, Infantry, u.p.a., for one month.

WAGE, Captain, E. C., D.S.O., R.A., m.c., for six months.

DAVIS, Surgeon-Major G. M., M.D., m.c., for three months.

SCOTT, Conductor W., Ordnance Department, m.c., for six months.

MORTIMER, Hon. Captain G., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, is granted furlough in and out of India, m.c., for one year, from December 18, 1886.

FISKE, Major A., Bengal Staff Corps, 8th Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave, out of India, for five days, from March 23.

DAVIES, Colonel Sir W. G., K.C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MCCONAGHEY, Lieut. A., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated April 18.

KENNEDY, Lieut. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Rawlins, on furlough.

SMITH, Lieut. F. de H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 24th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, on probation, vice Massey, employed on special service in Burma.

ANDREW, Lieutenant D. C. A., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated April 17.

GRANT—On return to India, Captain S. Grant, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Meerut division, Military Works.

The following order are confirmed :—

ROUTH—Rawal Pindi division Order, No. 155, dated Feb. 26, appointing Major W. R. Routh, Suffolk Regiment, Brigade-Major, Rawal Pindi, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the division, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain Money, on leave.

BINGLEY—Presidency District order, No. 487, dated April 1, appointing Lieutenant A. H. Bingley 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, to officiate as garrison quarter-master, Fort William, vice Lieutenant Billings, appointed officiating cantonment magistrate, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieutenant F. E., 1st Dragoon Guards, is granted a further extension of leave up to Oct 1.

BARNES, Lieutenant J. P., 18th Bengal Lancers, is granted leave to Rawal Pindi, instead of to Calcutta, to study the Native languages.

DUNCAN, Surgeon A. (in medical charge 14th Sikhs), on private affairs, at Paongi and Lahoul, from date of availing himself of it to Aug. 9, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 11.)

LEE, Mr. H. joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. H. Wilson.

THOMPSON, Mr. W. H., temporary deputy magistrate, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Furreedpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Goarundo sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. C. Muller.

JOUBERT, Surgeon-Major C. H., officiating civil surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, is also appointed to act as medical inspector of emigrants (Colonial Emigration), during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McConnell.

APJOHN, Mr. J. H., is appointed to be a member of the Boiler Commission, vice Mr. W. Duff Bruce.

MILNE, Mr. W. R., executive engineer, Jessore division, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Rajshahye Division, vice Rai Madhub Chunder Roy Bahadur, on deputation.

FINNIMORE, Mr. B. K., assistant engineer, temporarily employed on State Railways, is appointed to hold charge of the Jessore division, vice Mr. W. P. Milne, transferred to Rajshahye.

BARCLAY, Mr. P. D., traffic superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted eight months' leave on medical certificate.

NICHOLSON, Mr. W., superintendent of way and works, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted eighteen months' leave on medical certificate.

GARDINER—The services of Mr. E. R. Gardiner, assistant engineer, Bhagulpore division, are placed at the disposal of the railway branch for employment on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. F., executive engineer, attached to the office of the superintending engineer, South-West Circle, is appointed to hold charge of the Nuddea rivers division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. E. Livesay.

FURLOUGHS.

CRACROFT, Mr. W., sub-deputy agent, Allahabad, is allowed leave for three months.

KENNEDY, Mr. A. B., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

MACGREGOR, Lieutenant W. O., Behar Light Horse, is allowed one year's leave of absence out of India.

MULLER, Mr. W. G., deputy magistrate, Goalundo, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for three months, from the date on which he may be relieved.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 5.)

WOOD, Major H. M. M., deputy commissioner of Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of Ferozepore, from April 25, vice Mr. R. W. Trafford, transferred.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. A. F. D., C.I.E., officiating deputy commissioner of Hazara, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Bannu from the above date, vice Lieut.-Colonel Conolly.

HARRIS, Mr. W. A., extra judicial assistant, is transferred from Ferozepore to Lahore, which he joined on April 26.

TRAFFORD, Mr. R. W., divisional judge, is transferred from the Ferozepore to the Delhi division, of which he assumed charge on April 27, relieving Mr. A. W. Stogdon, proceeding on leave.

WILLIAMS, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, on deputation in the Settlement Department, is posted to the Rawal Pindi district from April 19, and he is appointed to the charge of the Murree sub-division from April 21.

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., officiating deputy commissioner of Hoshiarpur, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Hoshiarpur as a temporary arrangement.

WOOD, Major H. M. M., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Ferozepore Civil Division, and is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the Sessions Division of Ferozepore.

TRAFFORD, Mr. R. W., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Delhi Civil Division, vice Mr. A. W. Stogdon.

DALLAS, Lieut. C. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Lahore District.

RENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Hissar.

QUINNELL, Honorary Surgeon-Major R. [J., M.D., civil surgeon of Gujranwala, is appointed civil surgeon of Dalhousie from April 14.

FOX, Honorary Surgeon C. [B., Retired List, is appointed to perform the civil medical duties of Jullundur from April 14, vice Surgeon-Major G. W. P. Denny, transferred.

MASSY, Surgeon-Major G., is appointed civil surgeon of Lahore from April 16, vice Surgeon-Major W. Center, proceeding on furlough.

(May 12.)

FENTON, Mr. M. W., assistant commissioner, is appointed under secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Revenue Department, sub pro tem, from April 13, vice Mr. A. Meredith.

CHEVIS, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, on deputation in the Northern Umballa Settlement, is posted to the Hissar district, and appointed to the charge of the Sirsa sub-division from April 26, vice Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, who will remain attached to the Hissar district.

MACONACHIE, Mr. J. R., deputy commissioner of Gurgaon, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-six days, from May 2.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Gurgaon, vice Mr. Maconachie, from the above date.

INGLIS, Lieutenant E., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Hazara district, which he joined on the 2nd May, 1887.

WACE—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Colonel E. G. Wace, second financial commissioner, to be first financial commissioner of the Punjab, on April 30, vice the Hon. Colonel Sir W. G. Davies, K.C.S.I.

ELSMIE—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. G. R. Elsmie, commissioner and superintendent, to be second financial commissioner in the Punjab, vice Colonel E. G. Wace, and on return from privilege leave, he has assumed charge of his duties from Colonel Wace on April 30.

BURTON, Mr. C. M., officiating cantonment magistrate, Jullundur, is appointed a magistrate of the first class within the limits of the Jullundur Cantonment.

EDWARDS, Surgeon A. R., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Sheikh Budin on April 13.

DEAKIN, Surgeon-Major S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Bannu on April 1, relieving Surgeon-Major C. McCarty.

BATE—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Surgeon-Major W. Center, Surgeon-Major T. E. L. Bate, civil surgeon, 2nd class, officiates as civil surgeon of the 1st class from April 17.

CONOLLY, Lieutenant-Colonel E. R., deputy commissioner, Bannu, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from April 25.

MORRIS, Mr. T. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, is allowed two years' furlough from the 10th of May.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 14.)

HOLDERNESSE, Mr. T. W., under-secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces, and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, vice Mr. Smeaton.

LOVETT, Mr. H. V., assistant commissioner, Partabgarh, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Sultanpu, from the date of taking over charge from Major E. E. Grigg, till relieved by Mr. J. T. Crawford.

THORNTON, Mr. L. M., under-secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government, vice Mr. T. W. Holderness, on deputation.

LOVETT, Mr. H. V., assistant commissioner, Partabgarh, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, vice Mr. L. M. Thornton.

FOX, Mr. F. W., magistrate, Etah, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge of Banda during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Barry.

GOOD, Surgeon-Major J., Medical Staff, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Ranikhet from May 1, vice Surgeon S. R. Wills, transferred to Shahjehanpur.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. T., magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, on return from special leave, is posted to the Sultanpur district as deputy commissioner.

TYLER—The services of Dr. J. W. Tyler, M.D., C.I.E., superintendent Central Prison, Agra, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department, from the date of giving over charge.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 13.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

BURROUGHS, Captain C. A. P., deputy assistant adjutant-general for

musketry, 2nd Circle, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 1st Circle, from April 30, during the absence of Major Thomas, on furlough.

TRERNAN, Captain H. B., S.C., wing officer 14th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as fort adjutant from the 7th inst., during the absence of Major Ashfield, on furlough on medical certificate.

THOMPSON, Surgeon R. G., Medical Staff, having returned from field service, Burma, is posted to general duty, Presidency Circle.

FOOT, Surgeon R. E., medical staff, is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Sind Circle.

BURNETT—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Colonel C. J. Burnett, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to assume command of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, to which he has recently been appointed.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

STEVENSON, Captain F., Staff Corps wing officer 19th Regiment Bombay Infantry, April 29.

FRANCIS, Captain G. F., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general for transport, 4th class, May 11.

TRITTON, Lieut. C., Staff Corps, wing officer 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, May 11.

ROSSETER, Captain H. D., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to be inspector and adjutant Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps, vice Captain G. E. Even, resigned, from May 5.

LITTLEDALE, Lieutenant H., Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor, from the 1st April, 1887 :—

GORDON, Captain A. W. B., A-2nd R.A., extra aide-de-camp, to be aide-de-camp, during the absence in England of Captain B. M. Hamilton, East Yorkshire Regiment, who vacates.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

MELLISS, Lieutenant G. L., Staff Corps.

ALBAN, Lieutenant W. G., Staff Corps.

CHARLES, Mr. F. L., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S.

The following appointments are made :—

BEAN, Captain M., Indian Marine, assistant port officer, Bombay, to act as port officer, Bombay, during the absence of Captain H. Morland, Indian Marine, on privilege leave.

JOLLY, Mr. D., dock master, Prince's Dock, to act as assistant port officer, Bombay, vice Captain M. Bean.

BECHER, Captain and Paymaster C. L., 7th Dragoon Guards, on private affairs, from Jan. 27 to Oct. 26.

FRITH, Captain J., leave for six months, on medical certificate.

SANKEY, Captain A., R.A., No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, from May 10 to July 10, to Goa, on private affairs.

DE SOUZA, Assistant Apothecary S. N., Subordinate Medical Department, in India for 90 days from date of departure, on medical certificate.

BYTHELL, Lieut. W. I., R.E., in India from May 10 to July 9 on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him.

FURLOUGHS.

RUTHERFURD, Lieut.-Colonel J., General List, deputy superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, for six months, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

HOGG, Brigade-General A. G. F., C.B., commanding Aden Brigade, for six months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

KEENE, Captain A., Royal Artillery, commanding No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery, for two years, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

LESLIE, Lieut. A. E., Staff Corps, for six months, on m.c., in extension.

WITHERS, Lieut.-Colonel J., Staff Corps, till June 4, without pay, pending retirement, in extension.

WITHERS, Lieut.-Colonel J., Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated June 4.

NORTH, Major and Brevet-Colonel W., R.E., commandant Bombay Sappers and Miners, for one year, on private affairs; pension service, twenty-fourth year, commenced Feb. 9.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 10.)

CARDEW, Mr. A. G., is appointed to act as under-secretary to Government in the Revenue Department during the absence of Mr. Laffan on leave.

HARRISON, Surgeon-Major A. N. R., is appointed to be civil surgeon, Salem.

MARTIN, Surgeon-Major J., medical staff, is appointed to the charge of the sub-district of Saidapet, from date of assuming charge from Surgeon-Major T. C. H. Spencer.

GOODRICH, Mr. W. W., is appointed to be superintendent of Central Jail, Trichinopoly.

GRIMES, Mr. G. D., is appointed to be superintendent of Prisons for the town of Madras.

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., is appointed to be superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, from the date of Surgeon-Major O'Hara's appointment as civil surgeon of Bellary.

UNDERWOOD, Lieutenant-Colonel T. O., (Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, from the date on which the duties of the office were assumed.

CROWTHER, Rev. J. N., B.A., to act as chaplain of Cannanore, with charge of the chaplaincy of Calicut.

MARTIN, Surgeon-Major J., to be a lay trustee of the church at St. Thomas's Mount.

LIARDET—The services of Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Liardet, deputy superintendent, Revenue Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, and the unexpired portion of the furlough is cancelled at his own request, from May 1.

The following promotions are made :—

FALVEY, Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary D., assistant engineer (supernumerary), 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 5.

HANDCOCK, Mr. G. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 24, temporary rank.

MILITARY.

PROTHEROE, Colonel M., C.S.I., Staff Corps, assistant quartermaster-general, Burma Division, to be deputy adjutant-general, vice Brigadier-General E. Faunce, appointed quartermaster-general, dated May 5.

The undermentioned officers have passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department :—

WIMBLE, Lieut. W. E., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general.

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. N., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officer to return to duty :—

STEWART, Colonel C. S., Cavalry.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, May 13.)

The undermentioned officers will attend the course of garrison instruction commencing at Bangalore on June 1 :—

MUMM, Lieut. B. E., 12th Lancers.

BROADWOOD, Lieut. R. G., Royal Artillery.

BARLOW, Lieut. H. W. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

DEASE, Captain G., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

FORBES, Lieut. W. L., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

COUCHMAN, Captain G. H. H., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

LLOYD, Captain H. R., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

LITTLE, Lieut. C. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

LEAN, Lieut. K. E., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

GRAHAM, Lieut. H. M., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

CROMIE, Captain C. F., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Light Infantry.

FAIRTLUGH, Lieut. C. E. G. M.

N.B.—All officers must be medically examined and reported fit to undergo the course.

Judge Advocate-General's Department—Under instructions from Government, No. 2 Circle ceases to exist from May 1.

The following redistribution will take place :—

CHAPLIN—No. 1 Circle—Lieut.-Colonel A. Chaplin, as at present, with the addition of the Eastern district.

SKINNER—No. 2 Circle—Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Skinner, the present No. 3 Circle, with the addition of the ceded district.

SHAW—No. 3 Circle—Lieut.-Colonel E. Shaw, the present No. 4 Circle.

WELCH—Consequent on this reduction Captain Welch vacates his appointment as deputy judge-advocate, but will officiate in No. 3 Circle, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Shaw on furlough.

YULE—ATKINSON—Major W. A. Yule, assistant quartermaster-general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Atkinson, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Ceded District, will rejoin their appointments at Secunderabad and Bellary.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the tests specified opposite their names :—

BATES, Lieut. W. N. B., 2nd Higher Standard, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, probationer, S.C.

BURTON, Lieut. H. G., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, probationer, S.C.

APLIN, Lieut. S. L., Royal Marine Light Infantry, probationer, S.C., Lower Standard.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. F., to be interpreter to the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, vice Bennett, proceeded to England, dated March 1.

POWELL, Medical Staff Surgeon C. K., M.D., general duty, Eastern district, to do duty, Station Hospital, Bangalore.

ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

LEIGH-HUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, superintendent of family payments and pensions, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, from May 28, or date of departure, Honorary Major D. Lissenburg, in charge of family payments and pensions, Madras, performing the duties of the appointment on Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh-Hunt's responsibility.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India from the date on which he was struck off duty :—

LOGAN-HOME, Lieutenant F. G. staff corps, 3rd Light Cavalry, on private affairs, for one year, pension service, 7th year, commenced April 28.

MACKAY, Conductor D., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the

pension establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, from the date he ceases to perform his duties.

HINDLE—Under the authority of Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Hindle, half pay staff corps, is restored to the effective list, from April 18, the date of his arrival in India.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The ninety-third half-yearly meeting of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company was held on the 1st inst., at the offices, Leadenhall-street.

Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed his deep regret at the loss which the company had sustained by the wreck of the *Tasmania*, one of their newest and finest vessels. For that loss no one in that room could be held responsible. It was one of those misfortunes which they must bear in the best way they could, in the hope—the confident hope, he might say—that it was one not likely to occur again for many years. He found, on looking back at the record of the company's insurance fund for the last ten years previous to the accident to the *Tasmania*, that the total losses suffered by the company would have been covered by a contribution of one-half per cent. on the insurable value (the book value) of their fleet. He thought that all who were acquainted with such matters would admit that that was a record of which the company had had every reason to feel proud. If during the next ten years their record should be no less favourable, they would have great reason to congratulate themselves on being their own insurers, and on a high record of safe navigation—as high as any in the world. There was one circumstance which he felt they ought to be gratified at in connection with this unhappy matter—that although the captain, an officer, and several of the crew perished, not a single passenger's life was lost. It was a highly satisfactory fact to reflect upon that during the long time the company had been in existence they had never yet lost a passenger's life. In connection with the question of the insurance of their ships, he would point out that during the ten years to which he had referred they had had no fewer than forty-five vessels navigating all parts of the globe at an average rate of 2,000,000 miles annually. The disaster to the *Tasmania* would be inquired into by the properly-constituted authority, and therefore it was no part of his business to try and anticipate, in the slightest degree, the judgment which might be passed as to the cause of the occurrence; but in these cases one generally found that one's friends were ready to assume the most unfavourable judgment against the company and their servants long before an inquiry had been held. For his own part he made very great allowance for the natural feelings of annoyance of those who had been subjected to great peril like the passengers on the *Tasmania*, but he thought he would not be doing his duty towards the company if he were not to endeavour to set aside some of the statements which had been made about the officers and the ship which he could not but stigmatise as misrepresentations affecting the character of the company's service. Referring in detail to the allegations in question, he stated that Captain Perrins, who had been in command of the vessel, so far from being old and decrepit, was at the time of the disaster fifty-two or fifty-three years of age. Certainly during the whole of the second officer's watch Captain Perrins was himself in charge of the duty of navigating the vessel through the Straits of Bonifacio. At about half-past three A.M. he went to his cabin, and having made out his course to be steered after leaving the Straits, he went on the bridge again to the second officer, gave him the course, in which that officer concurred, and said, "Now that we are free of all danger I shall go below." In half an hour afterwards the vessel struck on the rock. There had been no want of energy on the part of the captain in looking after the ship under his command; and during the twenty years in which Captain Perrins had held command of vessels belonging to the company the directors had had not one single fault to find with him as an officer and a sailor. On board the *Tasmania*, moreover, there were at the time of the disaster six officers, three or four of whom were actually provided with captain's certificates. With regard to another allegation, it was perfectly true that eight of the native crew, of the engineers' department, did behave badly in this respect—that they took possession of a raft on which they tried to reach the shore, with so little success, however, that seven of them perished in the attempt. But he was not certain that if they had been European firemen it would have necessarily followed that their conduct would have been so very much better; because he had observed the other day that in the collision between the *Celtic* and the *Britannic*, in the Atlantic, the European firemen of the *Britannic*, against the orders of the commander and the officers, were the first to seize on a boat, and to make off from the ship, which was supposed to be in extreme danger. It was not likely that he would for a moment question the superior courage of Europeans; but they had cases on record where European seamen had, on account of anger, refused to man a boat, which duty was then, in obedience to orders, performed by Lascars. It was an utterly erroneous statement that the company employed natives for the sake of economy. As a matter of fact the crews of the company's ships were composed, taking all hands into account, of about two-thirds of natives and one-third of Europeans; and the *Tasmania* had on board a crew altogether of fifty-five Europeans and of ninety-nine Asiatics. When their ships first began to use the Suez Canal they were manned exclusively by Europeans, and they had been obliged to employ natives solely on account of the continued misconduct of European seamen and firemen, from which circumstance they had found the quality of the company's service deteriorating. For that reason alone they had found it necessary to employ Indian seamen, in latitudes in which it had appeared to the directors Indian seamen would after all do more valuable service than Europeans. As to the statement about the delicacy and weakness of the Indians and their in-

ability to live in cold climates, not a single Lascar, not a single Indian seaman, on the *Tasmania* was lost except by drowning; and although during the last ten years they had had on the average 600 or 700 Indian seamen constantly in the London docks during the bitter winters which we had latterly experienced, there had scarcely ever been an instance of one of them dying through the effects of cold. The loss of the *Tasmania* was not the only misfortune that had happened to the company in the past half-year. They were also under a considerable liability on account of a collision between the *Nepaul* and a Chinese vessel in the Yangtze river; but they were about to dispute that liability in a High Court of Appeal, and, he trusted, not without a fair prospect of success. It was satisfactory to know that, at all times, the company had been enabled to fulfil their public engagements, no matter what accidents might have happened; and it was an absolute fact that not for a single moment had the company's mail service been interfered with, or the mails late by an hour, through the mishaps to which he had referred. He was also glad to say that owing to the prudent policy which had been pursued by the directors for some years past in attending to these matters of reserves—a policy which had sometimes been a subject of criticism at their general meetings—the fluctuation in the value of their shares had been of the smallest moment, notwithstanding the heavy losses which had been sustained in the way he had mentioned. The cost to the company by the loss of the *Tasmania* alone would be £100,000. They were shortly about to obtain delivery of the four large vessels which were at present being built for the company—he alluded to the *Victoria*, the *Britannia*, the *Oceana*, and the *Arcadia*. The advent of those four vessels—and they would probably be followed even by others—marked a new feature in the company's history, and one which he need scarcely say the proprietors would watch with the greatest possible interest. Of one thing he was perfectly sure—namely, that the builders of the four vessels mentioned—Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, and Messrs. Harland and Woolf, of Belfast—would turn out ships that would be equally creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the company. One of the facts showing how great the undertaking was which they were carrying out for the public in connection with their mail contracts and commercial service was that the cost of the four ships just named would be between £700,000 and £800,000. At the last meeting the proprietors were informed that the new contract for the India and China mail services had been arranged with Her Majesty's Government. Since that time the contract had been sealed, signed, and delivered for a period of ten years, and it now only awaited the usual ordeal of being passed through the House of Commons. He was also in a position to state that since the directors' report had actually been issued the contract for the Australian mail service had been definitely settled with Her Majesty's Government and the colonies. The amount the company would receive for the Australian contract would be £85,000 per annum, as at present, but the service they would have to perform would be of a higher and an improved character. He was not sure that the period of the Australian contract had been altogether definitely settled; but he was justified, he thought, in stating that it would probably be for seven years. Perhaps he ought also to mention, as a matter of general information, that while the company's service had always been, and would be in future, a fortnightly service, the Australian colonies, as the importance of their commercial position would entitle them to, would have a weekly service, and the alternate portion of the work would be undertaken by the Orient Company on, he believed, similar terms. With the Orient Company—as with all their competitors, he might say, in the Australian trade—they worked in a spirit of tolerably amicable rivalry; and he only hoped that the result of the new undertaking in connection with the Australian colonies would be equally successful for both companies. The supplemental charter, which the proprietors would be asked to approve that day, had been obtained in order to correct an omission in the previous charter with regard to the company's borrowing powers. There was no extension of those powers, but certain facilities would be obtained as to using them, should it be necessary to do so, and he believed that those facilities would prove advantageous to the company. With regard to the financial results of the half-year's working, he could not enter into details until the figures were before them next December; but he might mention that there had been a slight increase in their passenger traffic and a tolerable diminution in the expenditure. He regretted, however, to state that at the same time they had had a decrease in their freight receipts, which had more than counterbalanced the advantage they had gained in the other directions. That was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. From 1883 to 1885 the company had had a steady advance in their freight revenue, owing not to the fact that freights were improved, but to the facts that they had enlarged the scope of their operations and that there was plenty of cargo obtainable at the moderate rates then prevailing. He regretted to say that 1886 and 1887 had seen a continuous diminution in the freight traffic, owing both to the fact that freights themselves had been lower and that in some quarters, at all events, there had not been the same amount of cargo obtainable. During the last six months, despatching their vessels from London every week, their cargo returns had fallen short by about £15,000 or £20,000, owing to the fact that there were more ships going than there was cargo to be carried. There had been in other parts of their trade considerable fluctuations. In some quarters there had been momentary signs of improvement. When he addressed them last December there was something like a "spurt" in the homeward Australian trade, which he regretted to say died away in the course of the month in a lamentable "fizzle." The general verdict which must be given with respect to the shipping trade in connection with the Far East during the past six months—or rather, he should say, in the past eighteen months or two years—was that it was lamentably overdone. He heartily wished that it had been in his power to make a more encouraging statement of facts on this subject, but, as he had often pointed out, the rapid growth of British tonnage had far exceeded the development of

trade; and the shoe pinched in a remarkable way on those lines in which the company were interested—on what were called “the regular lines,” as to which every new outsider who came in took away from those who already had not enough for themselves. He was sorry to say that this mischief was by no means confined to competition among British ships. At the present moment, and for many months, they had been seriously feeling, on the regular lines, the effect of the recent development of foreign competition in our trade. The new lines which had been started by various French, German, and Italian companies to all parts of the East had necessarily affected the company prejudicially. He hoped next December, when the figures and details would be before him, to be able to speak in different terms altogether; but there was no doubt that in the shipping business there was at the present moment a perpetual struggle going on, and it was assuredly a case of the “survival of the fittest.” There was no rest from continual toil and continual opposition, and even to the most successful the success was only very moderate. That was the record, probably, of most trades in the country at the present time, but certainly it was the record of the shipping trade. The directors were fully alive to the difficulty of the task before them, but he trusted that in the future, as in the past, by carefully watching over the proprietors’ interests, and by a proper degree of enterprise, combined with a proper amount of prudence, they might be able to contrive for them a successful result.

The Right Hon. E. P. Bouvier seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Corner, a dividend was declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The meeting was then made a special one, and the Chairman moved, and Mr. J. R. Engledue seconded, the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

“That the proprietors consent to the acceptance by the company of the supplemental charter dated the 19th day of January, 1887, enabling the company or its directors to create and issue debentures or debenture stock, or partly the one and partly the other, but so that the aggregate amount of the principal sums secured by such debentures and of the capital amount of such debenture stock shall not at any one time exceed £800,000; and also further consent that the directors for the time being of the company may issue such debentures or debenture stock from time to time as they shall think fit in accordance with the powers and authorities of the said supplemental charter.”

On the motion of Sir Thomas Dakin, a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and officers was passed, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

The sixth ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 2nd inst.; Mr. J. Macandrew presiding.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the report—given in our last issue—was taken as read. In moving its adoption the Chairman stated that the business of the company had progressed much as before, and no new employment had been opened up for their steamers. Their earnings showed a considerable decrease compared with those of the previous year, which, however, had been an exceptionally favourable year for them. The decrease in the net receipts had led to a corresponding diminution in the dividend, but as they were able to pay five per cent. he did not think the result of the year’s working would be considered unsatisfactory, remembering the unsatisfactory state of the shipping trade generally. Since the loss of the *See Wo*, referred to in the last report, they had had no serious casualty, and that vessel had been replaced by the purchase, on favourable terms, of the nearly new steamer *Paumben*, which they had re-named the *Yik Sang*. With regard to the prospects for the future, the directors were assured by their China agents that 1887 opened propitiously, and they were pretty confident that a good business would be done. The last monthly returns, sent by telegraph, were exceedingly satisfactory; and if they went on at the same rate, there would no doubt be a good account to show at the next meeting. Their fleet had been kept up in its usual good condition. The old vessels would be replaced as occasion required by new ones, but for the present no such additions to the company’s fleet would be required. The principal source of trouble and anxiety to the directors had been the low rate of exchange. The losses under this head on their remittance from the East had been about equivalent to one per cent. dividend. The directors could see no way by which this loss might be avoided, and it was impossible to foretell whether or no exchanges might fall still lower. Some diminution of profits had also been brought about by the competition on their Indian line of the subsidised steamers of the Austrian Lloyd and Rubattino Companies.

The motion for the adoption of the report was carried, and the dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 17th inst. was declared. Messrs. J. Macandrew and W. Keswick, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., were re-appointed. A shareholder, Mr. Mitchell, alluded to the fact that the company’s shares were not quoted on the Stock Exchange. The Chairman, in reply, said the matter was under consideration, and measures would in due time be adopted for complying with the rules of the Stock Exchange as regards the issue of shares to the public. The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature (Court of Appeal), before Lords Justices Cotton, Lindley, and Bowen, an appeal was made by the New Oriental Bank Corporation from a refusal of Mr. Justice Chitty on the 20th ult. to discharge or vary an order made on the 12th

ult. by his lordship in Chambers, sanctioning a conditional agreement dated March 18, 1887, and made between the Oriental Bank Corporation and its official liquidator as vendors and the Assets Realisation Company as purchasers for sale of outstanding assets of the Oriental Bank Corporation to the Assets Realisation Company. By the agreement it was provided that the liquidator would apply to the Court for such order or orders as might be required for making calls on and ordering payment thereof by all or any of the contributories then settled or thereafter to be settled on the list of contributories, and would do all such acts and things as might be proper to augment the assets of the corporation intended to be thereby sold, and to diminish the liabilities thereof. By way of consideration for the sale the purchasing company undertook (1) in the case of all claims admitted or proved against the corporation in respect of which the claimants had agreed to accept in final settlements a division of seventeen shillings in the pound, and in respect of which such seventeen shillings had not been paid, the purchasing company should authorise the liquidator to retain out of the assets in his hands such a sum as should make up the 17s.; (2) in the case of all claims which, before the date of the order to be made for the final dissolution of the corporation, had been or should be admitted or proved (except the claimants mentioned as accepting 17s.), to in the first place authorise the liquidator to retain out of the moneys in his hands such a sum for distribution among the claimants as should bring the divisions paid to them up to 15s. in the pound, unless divisions amounting to 15s. had been already paid to them, and to also concur in a then existing arrangement by the liquidator to pay the claimants a further division of 1s. 3d., and make payments to the liquidator to answer a further division of 1s. 3d. in February, 1888, of 1s. 3d. in February, 1889, and 1s. in February, 1890, the effect of which would be that the claimants would finally receive 19s. 9d. in the pound. And the agreement contained provisions for the upkeep of the corporation’s estates in Ceylon and Mauritius by the liquidator out of the assets until the company should take possession, and after that date for their upkeep by the company itself, the company, however, being responsible as from Dec. 1, 1887 for all expenditure in respect of such upkeep.

Mr. Rigby, Q.C., Mr. Romer, Q.C., and Mr. F. B. Palmer were for the appellants; Sir Horace Davey, Q.C. (with whom Mr. Latham, Q.C., and Mr. T. H. Wright) were for the liquidator, and Sir Henry James, Q.C. (with whom Mr. Maclean, Q.C., and Mr. Vernon R. Smith) were for the Assets Realisation Company, supported the decision of Mr. Justice Chitty.

Lord Justice Cotton, in delivering judgment in favour of the respondents, said that to a great extent such an order as this must be in the discretion of the Court, and he saw the risk which might attend any interference on the part of the Court of Appeal. Their lordships must, however, consider whether the judge had exercised the discretion given to him. One question which was strongly presented to the Court was, why was no attempt made to realise the separate parts of the estate of the corporation? The answer was that Mr. Macdonald’s affidavit did not state that the property could be sold separately better than *en masse*; he had, indeed, suggested a rival scheme. Then a great point had been made by Mr. Rigby and Mr. Romer, that there was no evidence on which the Court could come to a judgment as to the value of the property. That was true to some extent, but the property was of such a character that it was scarcely susceptible of valuation. It was practically impossible to obtain a proper valuation; the materials before the Judge were, however, sufficient to enable him to take a proper view as to whether the property should be sold. Mr. Justice Chitty had had the whole winding up before him. His Lordship did not rely on that fact alone; but, considering all the circumstances, he could not say that the Judge in the Court below had exercised his discretion on insufficient materials. It was for the appellants to make out that the discretion had been wrongly exercised, and they had failed to do so. It would be wrong to interfere with the exercise of the discretion, not only on account of the probable effect on the creditors’ interests, but because it was not shown that the Judge had acted on insufficient materials. His Lordship was of opinion that the decision was right and that the appeal failed.

Lord Justice Lindley was of opinion that it was impossible to say that there was not a sale within section 95 of the Companies Act, 1862. That being so, the appellants had failed to show that Mr. Justice Chitty in exercising his discretion had acted on erroneous principles or on insufficient materials. It was evident that the assets were wholly incapable of valuation. The very best course had been followed for the benefit of the parties, and the discretion of the Judge was properly exercised.

Lord Justice Bowen concurred, and the appeal was dismissed, with costs.

THE Government of India have this year adopted the plan of reviewing the Registration reports of all the different local Governments and Administrations in one resolution instead of separately. From this it appears that the number of registrations in 1885–86 was 1,756,622 as compared with 1,627,650 in the previous year. The total receipts of the department were Rs. 2,871,355 against Rs. 2,837,933, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,861,874 against Rs. 1,903,957. The increase in the registrations was general throughout all the provinces with the exception of the Punjab and Kurg, where they were the same as in the previous year, and in Burma, where there was a decrease owing to the disturbed state of the country. The increase in the receipts was also general, except in Kurg, but the decrease in expenditure was confined to four provinces, Madras, Bombay, the North-West Provinces, and Assam, all the others showing an increase. The Government of India considers that the development of registration throughout the country is indicative of the popularity of the department.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 29, Quetta (s), Calcutta; Peshawur (s), Bombay.—30, Simoon (s), Cardiff; Karamania (s), Calcutta.—31, Koono (s), Bombay; Iuchgarnie (s), Bombay; Mira (s), Calcutta; Armapoora (s), Rangoon.—June 1, Australasian (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—May 30, Australia (s), London.—June 1, City of Venice (s), Clyde.—Worsley Hall (s), Clyde.
CALCUTTA.—May 28, Nepal (s).—30, Clan Macintosh (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 29, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta.—June 1, China (s), Bombay; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—May 28, Teddington (s); June 1, Magara (s), Amsterdam.
CALCUTTA.—May 28, Clan Macgregor (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, June 9; s.s. *Siam*, from Venice, June 16; from Brindisi, June 20.

For Bombay: Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Mr. A. Davidson, Colonel B. Brooke, Surgeon-Major Oldham, Capt. Legh, Mr. A. C. Evans, Mrs. Cripps and infant, Lieut. A. W. Cripps, Capt. Goldsmid, Mr. Annesley. From Trieste: Capt. F. W. Watkins, Mr. J. G. Russell. From Brindisi: Mr. H. Playfair, Capt. Ollivant, Colonel Norie, Mr. Dawson, Capt. Maxwell, Surg. McLaren, Colonel Truman, Mr. J. R. Goodridge, Mr. J. B. Short, Major Macgregor.

For Aden: Rev. H. C. Goodyear, Capt. Wilson.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, June 16; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, June 23; from Brindisi, June 27.

For Bombay: Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. D. B. Horns, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon. From Brindisi: Colonel W. H. Wilson, Mr. C. W. Birch, Mr. R. D. Proudfoot, Major Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Nice, Mr. Wait, Mr. F. Lodge. From Venice: Colonel Crawford.

For Malta: Rev. F. L. Gascoigne.

For Colombo: Mr. Dorman.

For Calcutta: Dr. J. W. Welch.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, June 23; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 30; from Brindisi, July 4.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Colonel K. A. Jopp, Mr. E. R. Parsons, Mr. H. M. Bird, Capt. and Mrs. Sawyer, Colonel Gordon Young, Mr. A. F. Woodburn.

For Malta: Rear-Admiral Gordon Douglas.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, June 30; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 7; from Brindisi, July 11.

For Bombay: From Venice: Mr. A. S. Mills, Mr. F. L. Goldsmid. From Brindisi: Mr. J. L. Tickell, Major Cooper, Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 7; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, July 14; from Brindisi, July 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. Elton, Mr. R. G. and Mrs. Thorn. From Brindisi: Capt. Yate, Mr. J. W. Hanbury, Mr. R. A. Way, Colonel Preston. For Aden: Miss Fitch, Miss Hutchinsonson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail June 4.

For Kurrachee: Mr. J. H. Barber, Mr. J. W. Bateson.

For Bombay: Mr. R. F. Thomson, Mr. D. T. Stewart.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail June 9.

For Colombo: Mr. Stanley Bois, Commissary Sergeant-Major C. Dobson, R.E., Mrs. Dobson and child.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss James, Mr. F. R. Watson, Surgeon-Major C. Adam, Mr. J. B. Burnett, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. R. E. Firth.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. F. B. Taylor, Mr. W. C. Oswald, Mr. D. Moncur, Mr. John Gorman, Mr. R. Vollers.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail June 23.

For Madras: Mr. Crawford.

For Calcutta: Mrs. R. J. Carruthers.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail July 7.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wright.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail August 18.

For Calcutta: Miss Caudey.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, for London, passed Gibraltar May 29.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Gambier, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Macgregor, Master A. Weatherall, Mr. Gill, Mr. Matheson.

From Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lorminie and two children, Colonel and Mrs. Shaw and child, Colonel T. H. B. Young, Mrs. Young,

two children and ayah, Mrs. Dawson, Master Dawson and servant, Mr. C. H. Pelly, Master Pelly, Mrs. Groves, two children and ayah, Colonel Boone, Mrs. Boone and two children, Mr. J. Mills, Mrs. Mills and family, Colonel Hill. For Port Said: Rev. F. Wallace.

From Colombo: Mrs. Charles Hay and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Harley, three children and ayah, Mr. J. A. Spence, Mr. H. W. Hornby, two Masters Wright, Mrs. Northway and child, Mr. R. Thompson, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Joseph Bury, Mr. A. P. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Carré, Mr. E. E. Jackson. For Suez: Colonel Minto.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail July 9.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major Byers Thomas.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. A. Wheler, May 16.

From London: Mr. F. H. Todd, Lieut. Witham, Mrs. Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr. Macdonald, Mrs. Chapman.

From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. B. A. Ennes and two infants, Mr. N. de Carnare, Mr. and Mrs. Fernandes Vaz and two infants.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Moore, Mr. Gell.

From Suez: Miss Smith.

From Aden: Mr. J. de Souza, Mr. D. R. W. Chund, Mr. C. Gama, Mr. B. Simeon, Mr. Todhunter.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. Moule, May 28.

From Bombay: Mr. W. Boutflower, Mrs. F. Adams and infant, Capt. Nicholls, Mr. W. E. C. McGregor, Mrs. F. Goodwin, Major Firgill, Major F. Forgett, Mrs. N. Mitchell and three children, Mrs. Kilvert, Mrs. H. McMillan, child and infant, Colonel Merriman, Colonel and Mrs. Canton and four children, Miss Canton, Mr. and Mrs. Dimmett and two infants, Miss Williams, Surgeon-General Slaughter, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mrs. Best, Colonel and Mrs. Lugard, Mr. Lindsley, child and infant, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. C. Dedabhoj, Mrs. Bowman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Graves, Mrs. Walmsley and infant, Mr. J. W. Hensley, Mr. Isherwood, Mr. Keywood, Mrs. Dyer and infant, Mr. Leach, Mr. Burch, Mr. W. B. McLennan.

From Aden: Mrs. Iremonger.

From Suez: Mr. L. King, Mr. R. L. Hammond, Mrs. Robinson and family, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Scotland.

From Port Said: Mr. J. Inglis, Mrs. Horsley, Mr. and Miss Hooker, Mr. Charles.

From Malta: Colonel W. R. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Cockerell, Miss Witty, Colonel Ramsay, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. W. Pearson, Mrs. Sheehan, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Monks, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Cullum, Mrs. Green, Miss Blundell, Mrs. Ballard and two children, Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Fowles and family.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. E. Ashdown, left Bombay May 20.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Huson, Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Mr. Harper, Dr. Tyler, C.I.E., Mr. Steiner, Mr. J. Twigg, Mr. J. Fachiri, Mr. M. S. Ali, Mr. Morris, Mr. Vidal, Mr. Gray, Maulavi Mirza Shujah Ali, Colonel Luard, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.S., Capt. and Mrs. de Burgh, Mr. Pottinger, Dr. Cunningham, Surgeon-Major Gibson.

For London: Mr. F. Manners Romanis, Miss Corfield, Mrs. Leach, Mr. J. Bradley, Surgeon-Major Martin, Mrs. Hogg and child, Mrs. Channer and infant, Mr. T. R. Booth, Sirdar Colonel Gungerbush, Sirdar Capt. Pundit Kirthakissen, Sirdar Capt. Raghunath Sing, Sirdar Lala Nawab Sing, Mr. E. Lee.

For Venice: Mr. Weber, Major W. Peacocke.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. A. H. Johnson, sailing on May 24.

For London: Mr. J. G. Robinson, Maj. W. S. Hore, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Bentley Taylor, Mr. King, Major Garfitt, Mr. P. C. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. F. Whitham, Dr. Lawder, Mr. C. D. Learoyd, Mr. F. P. Collins, Miss Keyser, Mr. J. B. Morris, Mr. E. Solano, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Mrs. Clibborn, Mr. Dhunjibhoj Bomanjee, Mr. Smellie, Mr. Flamburiari, Mr. Hosie, Mr. S. Fletcher, Mr. Kirby, Mr. J. Hodgart.

For Brindisi: Colonel A. Filgate, Capt. Walshe, Mr. W. Barry, C.S., Mr. J. Jones, Mr. H. Whympier, Mr. R. Smith, Major Sorell, Mr. R. Shaw, Mr. E. J. Sturdy, Mr. E. Short, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Miss Crompton, Mr. Pickering Clarke, Capt. McCulloch, Mr. Sayad Nassoriddeen.

For Marseilles: Mr. Wilkinson, Major A. M. Creagh, Hon. and Mrs. T. Conlan and infant, Mr. Hill, Mr. A. Ewbank, Colonel and Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. Allen Arthur, Colonel E. W. Trevor, Colonel Ludlow, Mr. Fromheim, Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, Mr. G. Winwall, Mr. T. Croft, Nawab Abdul Luteef.

From Venice: Brigade-Surgeon Costello, Capt. Allan, Mr. R. Stones, Mr. J. A. Shepherd, Mr. Meiklejohn.

Per s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, sailing on May 31.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. E. Spinner, Mr. Barbiers, Mr. E. J. Moore.

For Brindisi: Mr. O. Fiedler, Mr. Calvert.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. W. A. Wheeler, sailing on June 7.

For London: Mr. H. Hicks and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. L. B. Simeon.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. A. East.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 96-9	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100½	to	100½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	107	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	207	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIVID.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Ra.	Ra.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 742½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 855
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 680
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct. ... 125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct. ... 112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachees) ...	1,300	100	800
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	225
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	400
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	105
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	140
Colaba ...	1,880	50	560
Dhollers Ginning ...	all	12	110
East India ...	1,000	150	1,330
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,200
French ...	all	80	605
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	90
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	410
Munmar M. ...	500	40	230
New Berar ...	500	60	550
New Indian ...	125	0	110
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	400
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,210
Sind ...	750	75	490
Volkart ...	500	45	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	310
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct. ...	560
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	415
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	840
Central India ...	500	35	800
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	575
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,000
Empress Co. ...	all	25	650
Framjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	605
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	155
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	700
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	810
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	425
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,280
James Greaves ...	500	25	570
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,030
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	840
Khatiao Mackungsee ...	1,000	20	780
Leopold ...	100	5	130
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,700
Maharajm ...	1,000	—	535
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	—	1,240
Mazagon ...	250	9	175
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,350
Nalgam ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	370
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	770
Oriental ...	625	15	535
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	6½	125
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	75
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	85	1,185
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	640
Southern India ...	500	20	280
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	235
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	475
Western India ...	1,000	50	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co. consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	860
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	80
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	880
New £10 Shares ...	—	—	860

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000
Bombay Ice Co. ...	222½
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	600
Indian Guarantees Suretyship ...	1,500
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	10
Karrachee Lining and Shipping ...	100
	240

Kemp & Co. ...	175	382
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	28
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,750
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	all	187

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—May 16.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra. 96 10 to 96 11
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	100 0 to
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	101 0 to
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	101 0 to
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	100 0 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1915) ...	102 0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94 4 to	94 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10 125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100 125 to —
Allahabad ...	100 185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100 145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500 860 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100 140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25 150 to —
Himalaya ...	100 120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100 103 to 110
National of India ...	£12½ 111 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100 103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500 — to —
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ...	100 75 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100 120 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 70 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,550 to 1,550
B. Barnagunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d. 8 to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 5½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 65 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 280 to 285
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 58 to 50
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 60 to 61
Burrakur Coal ...	100 135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 60 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 100 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 40 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 26 to 27
Equitable Coal ...	250 140 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 16 to 17
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 202 to —
Gourepore ...	100 77 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 83 to 89
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 74 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 94 to 95
Kamrhaty Jute Mills ...	50 Liquidation.
Landing and Shipping ...	100 105 to 110
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200 295 to —
Murre Brewery ...	100 135 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 112 to 115
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 60 to 65
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 101 to 102
Ramkisth Press ...	100 45 to —
Raneogunge Coal Association ...	100 46 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 20 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 44 to 45
Strand Bank Press ...	100 31 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 61 to 62

TEA COMPANIES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Adulpore Teral (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100 60 to —
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100 48 to 50
Assam ...	£20 530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 51 to 52
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 80 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 20 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 100 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 40 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 21 to 22
Central Cachar ...	200 91 to 92
Central Teral (Darjiling) ...	100 14 to 15
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 19 to 20
Chota Nagpore ...	100 24 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 25 to —
Darjiling ...	100 100 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 28 to 24
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dossal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100 95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 26 to 27
Eastern Cachar ...	100 21 to 23
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 17 to 18
Endogram ...	10 10 to —
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100 50 to 52
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 170 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100 10 to 11

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	60 to —
Hoolmaroe (Assam) ...	100	95 to —
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	30 to —
Indian Teral ...	500	455 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	14 to 15
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	85 to 86
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	7 to 8
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	38 to 40
Do. contributory ...	200	30 to —
Kurseong and Teral ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	30 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	37 to 38½
Loobah ...	100	95 to —
Lower Assam ...	£2½	15 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	16 to 12
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	5 to 6
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to —
Nutanwore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	25 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	46 to 47
Puttareah (Syhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbull and Murmah ...	100	68 to 69
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	36 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 21
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	99 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	118 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—June 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	92½	to 92½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	103½	to 104½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½	to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	—	to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—	to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	—	to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	104	to 106
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	103	to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	107	to 109
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	109	to 114
4 Do. ...	101	to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	103	to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irradeed, 4½ p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	8	7½ to 8½
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	170 to 172
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½) ...	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	117 to 119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	153 to 155
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	132 to 134
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	129 to 131
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 1000 ...	28½	to 23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	6	23½ to 24½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	107 to 109
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	112 to 114
Do. do. ...	35	— to —
West of India-Port., Ld. ...	20	21½ to 21½

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., Bombay, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Alexander, E. B., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Anderson, G. A., India Rys., 15 mos., 18 Aug. '83.
Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Customs, 19 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 17, '85.
Austin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos.
Ayerst, Lt. W., Burma Comm., 6 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Baker, C. J. S., Assam P.W.D., 16 mos., July 14, '86.
Baker, F., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '86.
Barnes, H. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barnes, H. S., Ben. Cov., India Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Barnett, H., Bombay Forests, 23 mos., April 24, '86.
Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 18 mos., July 8, '86.
Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 80, '87.
Bateman, H. B. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Beamish, M. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 19 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Beaumont, W., Mad. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '86.
Benson, R. S., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Bernard, Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Chief Com., Burma, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Bewley, A., India D.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 13, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bird, C. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 16 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Bolton, C. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Bradbury, J. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 10 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Brand, W. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brereton, C. H., Railway Dept., 27 mos., June 11, '85.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 15 mos., Aug. 17, '86.
Bruce, R. J., C.I.E., India Political, 6 mos., 6 May, '87.
Bryson, A. H., Com. Accts., 15 mos., May 19, '86.
Buller, F. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Bunning, C., Mining Engr., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '86.
Burn, G., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Feb. 13, '87.
Butcher, H. L., India Railways, 9 mos., 8 Jan. '87.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dept., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Cadiz, T. R. G., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., July 18, '86.
Campbell, Maj. D., R. E., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos.
Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Campbell, F. D., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Candy, E. T., Bo. Cov.
Candy, R. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Casey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Apr. 16, '86.
Cates, Lt. G. E. H., Bo. Pol., 11 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 9 mos., March 2, '87.
Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 18 mos., 13 April, '87.
Christie, E. C., 9 mos.
Church, W. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., April 1, '86.
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 7 mos., Nov. 5, '85.
Clarke, R., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 10 mos., Dec. 24, '86.
Clay, A. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Cliff, H. W., Assam P.W.D., 13 mos., Aug. 8, '86.
Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 21 mos., Feb. 3, '86.
Cockerell, H. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 8 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. & Gen., 15 mos.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 58 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
Cooper, C. P., Bombay Judl., 12 mos., May 6, '87.
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Conybeare, H. C. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 26, '87.
Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Cowley, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., April 29, '86.
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.
Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Crawford, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Creaswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 4, '86.
Crocker, D., Bo. Dockyard, 3 mos., Mar. 18, '87.
Crutskank, A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Cunningham, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 9 mos., Feb. 10, '87.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Oct. 21, '86.

D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882.
Darwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., 28 April, '87.
Daniell, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Dashwood, F. A., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86.
De Mello, C. H., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., 22 April, '87.
Denne, B. T., Assam, P.W.D., 22 mos., Jan. 16, '86.
Donaldson, W., Survey of India, 18 mos., June 6, '86.
Douglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 15 mos., July 24, '86.
Douglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.
D'Oyly, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Driberg, J. S., Assam Comm., 18 mos., April 15, '86.
Druttt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., July 27, '86.
Duff-Bruce, W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Duncan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos.
Duncan, P., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '86.
Dunlop-Smith, Lt. J. R., Punj. Comm., 6 mos., Apr. 8, '87.

Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 29, '86.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 21 ms., Apr. 23, '86.
Ellis, N., Political Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 26, '85.
Elliott, A., Lerars Comm., 20 mos., April 3, '86.
Elliott, Sir C. A., Ben. Cov., Chief Com., Assam, 6 mos., Mar. 18, '87.
Ellie, H., State Railways, 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Erskine, H. N. B., Bo. Cov., Comr. Sind, 8 ms., Apr. 14, '87.
Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '86.
Evans, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 5, '86.
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Fanthaw, E. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Nov. 27, '85.
Faulder, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 22, '86.
Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Ferguson, H. T., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 23, '87.
Ferran, M. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '86.
Frensch-Mullen, J., Ben. Medl., 16 mos., July 5, '86.
Fiddian, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 22, '87.
Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo. Cov., 15 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Floyd, F. L., India P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Floyd, F. L., India P.W.D., 12 mos., 15 April, '87.
Fox, H. H., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., April 30, '86.
Francis, J. D., Bo. Customs, 10 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Francis, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 ms., May 7, '87.
Frizelle, J., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 18 mos., Feb. 26, '86.

Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87.
Garthwaite, L., Mad. Educl., 15 mos., July 27, '86.
Gass, H. A., Ma. Forests, 20 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., June 27, '86.
George, D., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., June 29, '86.
Gibbs, H. M., Sind Police, 12 mos., March 26, '87.
Gill, J. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Gillman, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., June 10, '87.
Goodfrey, G., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 18 mos., Mar. 18, '87.
Goodfellow, A. T., India P.W.D., Accts., 6 ms., 9 Apr., '87.
Goodrich, H. St. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 10, '86.

Gordon, H. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.
Graham, G. D., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Grant, A., Ma. P.W.D. Accounts, 6 mos., April 7, '87.
Grant, J. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Grant, T. W., India P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Greaves, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., July 22, '86.
Greenlees, A., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Greer, R. T., Assam Comm., 15 mos., July 4, '86.
Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., June 29, '86.
Griffiths, J., Bo. Educl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 16 mos., July 13, '86.
Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., April 20, '87.
Grinwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 6 mos., Apr. 22, '87.

Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 31 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Grimes, A. J. L., Telegraph Dept., 10 mos., Jan. 23, '87.
Guise, R. F., Ben. Police, 8 mos., 14 Jan. '87.

Hampton, G. H., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Handley, F. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., Mar. 24, '86.
Hanley, W. A. E., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Feb. 6, '87.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 19 mos., April 29, '86.
Harrington, W. E., Punjab P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Harris, E. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Apr. 1, '87.
Harris, H. N., Bengal Police, 6 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Harrison, G., Ben. W.D. Accts., 12 ms., Apr. 16, '87.
Harrison, H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 18 ms., Apr. 29, '86.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Sept. 21, '85.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medl., 18 ms., Apr. 20, '86.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Police, 24 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
Havocler, G. B., Ben. Police, 13 mos., May 23, '86.
Henderson, R. M., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Hewitt, Lt. J. R., Madras P.W.D., 18 ms., Apr. 21, '86.
Hibbert, E. L., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., June 3, '86.
Hill, C., N.W.P., P.W.D. to Oct. 19, '87.
Hogan, J. L. P., P.W.D. Bom., 22 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Hogarth, D. F., Ind. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Hoi, C. H., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Homan, D. E., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '86.
Hopkins, J. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Mar. 20, '87.
Hosking, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 8, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 16 mos., July 2, '86.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 6 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Hume, Surg. T. H. A., Dist. Medical, 18 mos., May 3, '86.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hunter, W. W., C.I.E., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., 8 mos.

Ibbetson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 19 ms., Apr. 5, '87.
Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '85.
Irwin, H. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8 ms., Mar. 4, '87.
Ivens, J. H. A., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 11 mos.

James, A. H., Ben. Police, 15 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., 19 ms., Mar. 19, '86.
Jameson, A. S., N.W. Ry., 12 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 22 mos., Feb. 5, '86.
Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 7 mos., 22 April, '87.
Johnson, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 1, '86.
Johnston, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., 3 April, '87.
Jones, F. C., Sind Police, 12 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Jones, J. C., Bo. Railway Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '87.
Jones, S. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., 20 Feb. '87.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 15, '86.
Jopp, W., Madras P.W.D., 15 mos., April 7, '87.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 19 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 11 ms., Mar. 10, '87.
Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
King, M. N. W. P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
Kingsmill, J., Bo. Govt. Press, 9 mos., Mar. 21, '87.
Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., Nov. 27, '85.
Knox, G., Pun. Comr., 6 mos., 29 April, '87.
Knox, H. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.
Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., April 1, '86.

Lala Faleh Chand, Punj. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Lambert, J., C.I.E., Calcutta Police, to Sept. 6, '87.
Lane, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 22 mos., July 20, '86.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 16 mos., April 2, '86.
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 3 mos., June 1, '87.
Lawrence, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 14, '86.
Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86.
Le Fanu, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 17 mos.
Leman, G. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 33 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Lindsay, Col. J. R. E., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl., 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
Little, Surg. S., N.W.P. Medl., 12 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Educl., 8 mos., Nov. 19, '86.
Lock, W. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Mar. 10, '87.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 25 mos., July 26, '85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 mos.
Lushington, J. L., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.
Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, to Mar. 22, '87.
Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 26, '86.
MacLeod, D. G., Burma Judl., 12 mos., Sept. 12, '86.
MacLeod, N. F., N.W.P. P.W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Maclead, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 18, '86.

Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Macpherson, G. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 10 mos., Dec. 3, '86.
Madge, P. M., Telegraph Dept., 13 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Maguire, H. F. J. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 15, '87.

Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 18 mos., Apr. 27, '86.
Mann, J., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Marriott, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 5, '81.
Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 4, '85.
Martin, E. J., P.W.D., Ben., 30 mos., Feb. 8, '86.
Martyn, G. V., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 15 mos., Apr. 30, '83.
Mason, A. H., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '87.

McCabe, R. B., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 21 ms., Feb. 19, '86.
McCuppitt, D., Bo. Police, 15 mos., 6 Aug. '86.
McIvor, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
McKee, J., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
McRaddie, Dr. G. D., N.W.P., Medl., 18 mos., May 15, '86.
McDonald, J., Burma Railways, 8 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
McLaughlin, F. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 ms., Mar. 4, '87.
McLean, J. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '87.
McMullin, R. L. F., N.W. Provs. Police, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Metcalfe, E. P., Madras Educational, 6 mos.

Middleton, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Dec. 1, '86.
Miller, J. A. E., Punjab Judl., 7 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Monement, W., Persian Telegraph, 18 mos., May 12, '83.
Monies, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
Monies, W., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., June 3, '86.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos., July 15, '85.
Morris, Capt. C. H., B.S.C., Punj. Comm., 12 ms., Apr. 29, '87.
Morris, D., India, P.W.D., 13 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Morrison, N., Burma Police, 6 mos., Feb. 20, '87.
Morse, A., India P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 16, '87.

Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
Moyle, G., State Railways, 13 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.
Mulock, H. P., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 4 ms., May 6, '87.
Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 16 mos., July 8, '86.

Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 16, '85.
Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Nicholls, H. S., Ben. Comm., 13 ms., Aug. 20, '86.
Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
Nisbet, J., Burmah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86.
Nugent, J., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bombay, 18 ms., May 21, '86.

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 18 mos., April 7, '87.
Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Dec. 3, '85.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 36 mos., Nov. 4, '84.
O'Farrell, H. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Nov. 7, '85.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Madras, 24 ms., Nov. 28, '85.
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W. Provs. Police, 12 ms., Sept. 14, '86.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 30 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Oliver, R., Postal Dept.

Ollivant, E. C. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal Comr., 9 ms., April 29, '87.
O'Neill, Surg. J., Punj. Sanitary, 18 mos., 10 Apr. '86.

Osborn, Maj. W., P.W.D. Bombay, 12 mos., April 9, '87.
Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 27 dys., Apr. 8, '87.

Palliser, H. G., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 8, '87.
Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Aug. 12, '86.
Palmer, C. W., Burma Forests, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Pargiter, E. H., Punjab P.W.D., to Oct. 29, '87.
Parkes, B., Punj. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
Parry, J. W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 10, '86.
Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comm., 12 mos., July 6, '86.
Pascoe, Commr. T. C., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 12, '87.
Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Penny, A., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '87.

Perkins, Maj. Gen. E. R. E., Chief Engineer, Punjab, 6 mos., Mar. 19, '87.
Peters, Lt. Col. E. N., India P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '87.
Peterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint, 19 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Potter, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 13 ms., Apr. 9, '86.
Pinhey, H. T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '87.
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 4, '85.
Pope, F. J., India P.W.D., 8 mos., 22 April, '87.
Portman, M. V., 12 mos.

Power, G. F. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Pratt, W. D., Ben. Police, 10 mos., Dec. 27, '86.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 60 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Pudan, T. G., India P.W.D., 13 mos., 23 April, '87.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comm., 20 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Rainier, P., State Railways, 18 mos., June 29, '86.
Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Pun., 12 ms., May 1, '87.

awson, F., India P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
 Rebsch, S., P.W.D. Bom., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
 Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
 Reed, H. J., Bo. Railways, 12 mos., Sept. 10, '86.
 Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N.W. Provs.
 24 mos., June 16, '86.
 Reid, F. L., Ajmere Educl., 9 mos., Aug. 4, '86.
 Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87.
 Rey, F. L., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Jan. 31, '87.
 Reynolds, H. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Rev., 6 mos., Mar.
 27, '87.
 Reynolds, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.,
 Oct. 22, '86.
 Rickie, J., India Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
 Ring, R., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
 Rivett-Carnac, J. H., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Opium Agent,
 6 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
 Roberts, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., 20 April, '87.
 Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 mos., Apr.
 1, '87.
 Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 18 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
 Robinson, A., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.,
 22 April, '87.
 Rolland, Lt.-Col. A. T., Ma. Police, 6 mos., April 7, '87.
 Ross, D., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
 Routh, R. S. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
 Russell, C. M., M.D., Ben. Medl., 9 mos., Mar. 30, '87.
 Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 10, '86.
 Sage, E. M., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
 Sandilands, P. A., Ben. Police, 25 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Schurr, H. E., Ben. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
 Sconce, G. C., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., 17 April, '87.
 Scotland, J. P., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
 Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
 Selby, F. G., Bom. Educl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
 Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Sewell, E. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
 Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 30 mos., May 2, '85.
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
 Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., May 6, '87.
 Silcock, J. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 19 mos., Mar. 6, '86.
 Smith, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb. 17, '87.
 Smith, G. F. N., Madras Salt, 32 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
 Smith, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 11 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
 Smith, W. W., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
 Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
 Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judicial, 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
 Snow, P. C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 25, '87.
 Somerlatt, T. C. W., Karachi Press, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '86.
 Spedding, R. D., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10
 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
 Sprenger, A., India, Railways, 18 mos., May 29, '86.
 Staley, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Sept. 16, '86.
 Stewart, J., P. W. D. Accts., Bo., 12 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
 Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Settlement, 7 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
 Storey, H. F., State Railways, 19 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
 Stulpnagel, —, Pun. Educational, 18 mos., 7 May, '87.
 Sutherland, A. R., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
 Symes, E. S., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 18 mos.,
 Apr. 19, '87.
 Symons, W. A., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Nov. 14, '86.

Thakur, S. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., July 4, '86.
 Thom, R., Salt Dept., Bo., 15 mos., Sept. 11, '86.
 Thomas, J. C., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., 14 Jan. '87.
 Thornhill, W. H., Ma. Surveys, 12 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
 Todd, A. B., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '85.
 Tracy, T. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 24 mos., Oct. 16, '85.
 Trail, J., India P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 20, '87.
 Tremlett, J. D., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 9 mos., Feb. 12, '87.
 Trompenheers, J. H. A., Mad. Cov., Madras Rev., 18 mos.
 Trevor, A. C., Bo. Cov., Col. Salt Rev. Bo., 12 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
 Tucker, W. R., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos., 22 Apr. '87.
 Twigg, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 23, '86.
 Tyndall, S. W., Sind Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 25, '86.

Ussher, C. J., Madras P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 9, '86.

Vander, Straaten E., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Sept. 22, '86.
 Venning, F., Ba. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 ms., Dec. 10, '86.
 Vernon, H. C. E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 24 mos., 16 March, '87.
 Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 mos., Mar. '86.
 Vercon, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 ms., Mar. 25, '87.
 Vowell, C. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Wahid-ud-din-Sahebzada, Pol. Dept., 12 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
 Wallace, D., Cent. Prov. P.W.D., 15 mos., 17 Aug. '86.
 Wallace, J. A. A., State Railways, 15 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
 Waller, Capt. E. A., R.E., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos.,
 Nov. 19, '86.

Ward, T. R. J., Pan. P.W.D., 6 mos., 22 April, '87.
 Watson, A., Forests Dept., 6 mos.
 Watson, C. J. K., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 27, '86.
 Webster, E. F., Mad. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., 10 mos.,
 Dec. 10, '86.

Weekes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Mar. 5, '86.
 Weld, M. R., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
 Wells, W., Financial Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 9, '87.
 Wells, W. F. W., Ben. Cov., Oudh Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 26, '87.
 White, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
 White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
 Whitsey, S., Ishapore Factory, 12 mos., Aug. 27, '86.

Wigley, F. G., Legislative Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
 Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Bengal Police.
 Wilkinson, J. L., Ben. Railways, 6 mos., Mar. 26, '87.
 Williams, E. de C., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 3, '86.
 Williams, F. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.
 Williams, G. R. C., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen.,
 20 mos., Apr. 20, '87.

Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Ncv. 13, '86.
 Wilson, S. N., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 25 July '86.
 Wilson, W., Ma. C., Director of Settlements, 24 ms., Mar. 19, '86.
 Winchester, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Nov.
 10, '86.

Wood, Capt. E. S., N.W.P. Forests 15 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
 Woodward, H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., Aug. 3, '86.
 Wynne, T. R., India, P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 20, '86.

Yates, O. V., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., May 14, '83
 Yates, R. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 13 mos., Dec. 5, '83.
 Young, B. H., Mad. P.W.D., 19 mos., April 1, '86.
 Young, H. G., Madras Police, 13 mos.
 Young, J. D., N.W.P., Police, 6 mos., 23 April, '87.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., Ben.
 Aitay, Ven. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.

Babington, Rev. W. M. S., 24 mos., Oct. 19, '85, M.
 Badham, Rev. C. H., 12 mos., June 2, '86, Bo.
 Baynham, Rev. A. W., 24 mos., Jan. 18, '85, Bo.
 Blunt, Rev. J. T. H., Bo., 12 mos., Dec. 17, '86.
 Blyth, Ven. G. F., 24 mos., Mar. 25, '85, B.
 Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 6 mos., Ben.

Clarke, Rev. D. G., 24 mos., June 1, '85, M.

Etty, Rev. A. H., 12 mos., Dec. 5, '85, Ben.

Gale, Rev. W. H., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85, Ben.
 Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma.

Hammond, Rev. B., Ben., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.

Kinsman, Rev. V. W., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '86, Ben.

Liston, Rev. W. A., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, M.

MacCarthy, Rev. W., 20 mos., May 1, '86, Ben.
 Mackay, Rev. J. H., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Matthew, Ven. H. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, B.
 Mitchell, Rev. A. L., 24 mos., Apr. 2, '86, Ben.

Nicholas, Rev. P., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '85, B.

Onslow, Rev. A. L., 21 mos., Aug. 18, '85, B.

Scott, Rev. W., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '85, M.
 Sharpin, Ven. Archdeacon, 6 mos., Oct. 1, '86, Bo.
 Smith, Rev. C., 12 mos., Sept. 24, '86, M.
 Spens, Rev. A. W. N., 24 mos., Oct. 31, '85, B.
 Spring, Rev. H. C., 24 mos., Apr. 29, '86, Ben.
 Swynnerton, Rev. C., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86, Ben.

Taylor, Rev. H. S., 10 mos., Feb. 16, '87, Ben.
 Trend, Rev. J. B., Mad., 24 mos., Feb., '87.

Vlyatt, Rev. W., Ben.

Walford, Rev. C., 9 mos., Mar. 19, '86, Bo.
 Williams, Rev. H. A., 24 mos., Mar. 21, '86, Ma.

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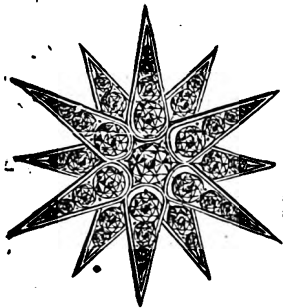
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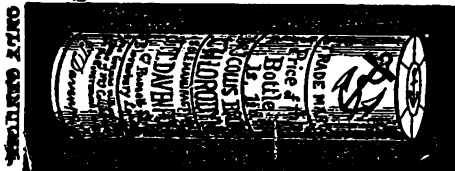
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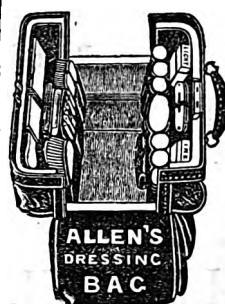
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 24th May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 22nd May; and from Calcutta to the 21st May.

OWING to the change in the mail service for the monsoon season the Indian papers to hand have only four days' news to chronicle instead of the usual seven days' budget.

THE Government of India have declined to accede to the proposal to issue a special coin in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, on account of the inconvenience that would be caused.

THE Bombay Corporation at their late meeting debated the question of providing additional market accommodation for the city.

THE conclusion arrived at was that the Municipality should, as a rule, erect their own markets, but that private enterprise, wherever properly directed, should be encouraged.

A MEMORIAL portrait of Sir Rivers Thompson, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was recently unveiled in the Calcutta Town Hall.

A COMMERCIAL agreement has been entered into between the Government of India and Siam.

THE foundation-stone of the Eden Hotel was laid at Calcutta on May 19 by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

A NEW theatre was opened in Bombay on May 21.

H.H. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL has been pleased to accept the office of Patron of the Mahomedan Society of Calcutta.

THE people of Madras are preparing to celebrate the erection of the Queen's statue on Jubilee Day on an extensive scale.

MR. MONMOHUN GHOSE, barrister-at-law, has been elected president of the East Bengal Association at Dacca.

MR. G. S. FORBES, officiating Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, will be posted to Hyderabad as First Assistant to the Resident there on Mr. Cunningham's return from furlough early in July.

COLONEL TOKER takes three months' Burma leave before joining the Military Department, and Captain G. Barrow acts meanwhile.

MR. PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, a Parsee gentleman and a barrister-at-law, has been appointed to the Bombay Legislative Council.

COLONEL PLANT, the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, who met with a serious accident recently at Moulmein, continues to improve by last reports, though he is still at times partly unconscious.

THE Engineer officers employed in preparing estimates for doubling certain sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and for converting them to broad-gauge, have now been at work for some time, and their report may be expected in the course of next month. Until these alternative estimates are submitted nothing can be said as to the action which the Government of India are likely to take in conjunction with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, to whom the working of the Rajputana-Malwa system has been leased.

DR. GEORGE WATT, C.I.E., who recently returned from

his duties at the London Exhibition, is engaged at Simla under the Government of India in the completion of a work on the "Economic Products of India," of which the first volume has already been issued.

MANUEL MARTINEZ is at present in confinement at Allahabad, awaiting trial on a charge of fraudulent breach of trust in respect of a sum of upwards of Rs. 60,000, which passed through his hands as a trustee under the will of the late Mr. Staten, of the firm of Laurie and Staten.

THE strength of Gholam Hyder Orakzai's force, now marching from Mukur to Maruf, is about four thousand regulars, viz., ten rissalas of cavalry, three batteries of artillery, and three regiments of infantry. About the same number of regulars are also at Ghazni.

A MAHOMEDAN zemindar of Mymensingh has given landed property, valued at Rs. 30,000, and yielding an income of about Rs. 3,000 a year, as a grant-in-aid of the Kangal Graham School in that district, on the understanding that the school may, in future, be designated "Syud Nawab Ali School."

IN Dinagapore and Maldah rice has been selling of late at 25 seers per rupee. In Cuttack at 18 seers in town, and from 22 to 25 seers in the interior.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has arrived at Simla. He opened the "Victoria Bridge" over the Jhelum at Chak Nizam, on Monday, the 16th. Mr. Lyall's arrival at Simla will enable the work of the Select Committee on the Punjab Land Bills to be proceeded with forthwith.

STEADY progress is being made at army headquarters with the Mobilisation Scheme, and every detail connected with the massing of troops on the North-West Frontier is being carefully worked out.

A MEETING has been held at the United Service Institute, Simla, to consider the question of raising a memorial to the late Sir Charles Macgregor. The Commander-in-Chief presided, and some forty or fifty officers were present, including the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Generals Chesney, Elles, and Chapman, Mr. H. M. Durand, and others. Proposals for a statue, a picture, a scholarship at Marlborough, an Army prize in India for reconnoitring, and so forth, were submitted. It was resolved to open a subscription list and communicate with the various centres as to the form the memorial should take. A committee was formed, with the Commander-in-Chief as President and Colonel Lance as Secretary, for this object, and a considerable amount was collected in the room.

A TIGER-SHOOTING accident has occurred near Khandala, in the Bombay Presidency. On the 19th inst. Major Lyons, a retired officer, was severely mauled by a tiger at the Karlee Caves. Accompanied by Captain FitzGerald, of the Durham Light Infantry, he went in pursuit of a tiger, and, finding the brute inside a cave, walked to the entrance and lodged two bullets in its body. The tiger charged, and, seizing Major Lyons by the leg, carried him about 200 yards. The brute was hammered about the head by Major Lyons with the muzzle of his rifle, and was thus compelled to open its jaws; but it again seized him, and he then thrust his rifle down its throat, when it made off with the weapon. Major Lyons has been severely injured, a large piece of flesh having been torn from his leg; but he is said to be doing well.

SIR S. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR, Kt., C.I.E., Sheriff of Madras, intends proceeding to England to be present at the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in London. At the recent meeting of the Committee for the celebration in Madras of Her Majesty's Jubilee on the 20th June, it was suggested that another "Presidential" address of congratulation should be presented to the Queen-Empress, and that Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar should be asked to convey the same to London, and presented to the Queen on the 20th June, but it is believed that the Sheriff has declined the honour.

Notes of the Week.

It will be a matter of regret to the many friends of Mr. Pedder, of the Revenue Department India Office, to learn that this able and popular officer has again been forced to take leave of absence. The strain upon his health, owing to the arduous duties of office, has been so great as to oblige him to relinquish work for a time.

SEVERAL of the leading West-end clubs have shown a good example in inviting the leading Indian princes and chiefs who have come to England to take part in the Jubilee ceremonies to become honorary members. Amongst the first to do so were the Indian United Service, the Oriental, and the St. Stephen's, and, we presume, of course, the Northbrook.

Who regulates the issue of invitations to the State balls, garden parties, and other Royal festivities to which these Native noblemen are being invited? We ask the question because it would appear that the names of many distinguished Anglo-Indians and others who have received Indian decorations have been omitted from the list of guests. This must surely have been an oversight—otherwise the quick intelligence of the Native gentlemen will be exercised to know why men wearing decorations given for special services rendered to India have not been invited to meet them by the Kaisir-i-Hind, who conferred the distinctions.

THE remarks which have been made in several quarters regarding the behaviour of the Lascar sailors during the wreck of the *Tasmania* have occasioned considerable controversy in India. We plead guilty to having a preference for English sailors—that is, English sailors in the true sense of the word, and having the courage of our opinions we said so. But we are glad to find that the Lascar is not without friends, and these have rushed into print in the Indian newspapers very boldly in his defence.

As the question of Lascar behaviour on board of the *Tasmania* is still a matter undergoing judicial inquiry we shall not go into the dispute regarding the accuracy or otherwise of the charge brought against them by Mr. G. W. Allen in his letter to the *Standard*, describing his experiences of the terrible night of the wreck. But, in justice to the accused, it is only fair to say that evidence has been brought forward as to their courage in a similar disaster, and also as to their powers of enduring fatigue and cold in European climates.

As to the former, a letter is quoted written by Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., to his paper, the *Bombay Gazette*, in 1879. Mr. Maclean was a passenger on board the s.s. *Australia* which broke down in the English Channel that year, and he describes the conduct of the Lascar crew both on board the *Australia* and *Kaisar-i-Hind*, to which the passengers of the former were transferred, in highly eulogistic terms. The European quartermasters of the former vessel are said to have behaved badly, but it is stated that the Lascars behaved admirably, in spite of bad example, and showed themselves to be "capital sailors, cool and ready in an emergency, and obeying orders carefully. Otherwise the ship might never have been floated."

REGARDING their powers of endurance a correspondent quotes a letter written to the *Times of India* from London in the beginning of 1881, in which the writer says, after mentioning the severity of the weather which visited England in January that year:—

The lines of railway were blocked, traffic in the metropolis even was for some time, in great part, suspended, and numbers of men, horses, cattle, and sheep, were frozen to death. Yet the Lascars seemed to suffer even less from the rigour of the climate than the Europeans, and with three or four vessels discharging, loading and repacking in dock at the same time, having on board, say 500 Lascars, there was hardly a case of sickness among the Native crews, and not a single instance of death.

It is only fair after what we ourselves wrote lately about

these men to give the above arguments on the other side, if only on the principle of giving a certain personage who is not a Lascar his due.

JUBILEE suggestions have been plentiful enough in England, but it would seem that they have been quite as numerous and equally as strange in India. Had all the latter been carried out, the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore thus depicts what the situation would have been:—"All the subalterns would be at home on three months' privilege leave, with a year's pay in their pockets. All the general officers, with sumptuous gratuities befitting their rank, would be helping the subalterns to jubilate. About two-thirds of the civilians would be at home on six months' leave—three months by Royal favour, added to three privilege. Most of the privates in Her Majesty's army would be exceeding jolly on three months' pay gratuity. As three-fourths of their non-commissioned officers would have secured gratis passage in troopships, and would be making merry at home, the chances of regimental discipline would be fragmentary. About one-half of the Volunteers would be at home, and the survivors would be decorated. All the clerks in all the offices would be shifted up one grade; and his Excellency the Viceroy would be Speaker in a House of Representatives in session assembled at Sealdah or Bow Bazaar. But there would be no House, because all the representative men of India would be in London on free tickets. This, however, would be of no importance; for the Government of India would by this time have been compelled to declare itself bankrupt."

A TELEGRAM from Renter gives details of the skirmish in which Lieutenant Darrah was killed at Tacurgma in Upper Burma:—"A body of about 150 insurgents was intrenched behind three sets of stockades in tiers up the face of a hill. The stockades were carried in turn by rapid advances, and the dacoits were driven out of their final position on the crest of the hill. They were pursued until nightfall, and the stockades were burnt. Lieutenant Darrah was killed while attacking a stockade, and Lieutenant Cunnage and several Sepoys were wounded. The loss of the dacoits is unknown. They carried away their wounded, leaving one dead body behind."

OUR readers will with ourselves be glad to welcome to the columns of this paper the well-known initials of H. G. K., which they will find appended to-day to the graceful tribute paid by him to Her Majesty in a Jubilee anthem. Now that our old friend and contributor is in the groves of Parnassus we trust that he will send us other verses from his facile and brilliant pen.

In conveying his thanks to the friends who subscribed for a parting souvenir to him, Lord Ulick Browne writes from Sligo:—"I hope you will kindly convey to the subscribers my warmest thanks for such a substantial token of their regard, and tell them that I appreciate it and their kindness very highly. I propose to spend the amount in a library of standard books which will serve to remind me for the rest of my life of the many kind and considerate friends I made during my residence in India."

THE NATIONAL JUBILEE MEMORIAL.—The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in noticing the Prince of Wales's recent despatch to the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of soldiers' subscriptions to the National Jubilee Memorial, says:—"At the first glance, this solicitation of subscriptions from the soldier, who is none too well paid, has an ungracious look. True, the subscriptions are to be optional, the importance of the soldier to the Empire he guards is duly acknowledged, and the real interest which Her Gracious Majesty has always taken in his welfare is suitably emphasised; yet there remains a false ring about the so-called spontaneity of an offering that has to be evoked by such methods. Still, we must look at the other side of the matter. The 'National Memorial' scheme has been launched beyond recall, and it is incumbent upon the Queen's subjects to make it a memorial worthy of the occasion. If even the private soldier is to have a subscription list put before him, and a tacit admission thereby made that the scheme requires nursing, it behoves the rest of us, who are out of reach of these requests that look so like commands, to accept the facts, and consider whether we do not all owe something, more than we have given, to show our gratitude to the Queen."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

INDIAN JAILS.

(Englishman.)

Notwithstanding the many complaints that are made regarding the cruel treatment of prisoners in Indian Jails, the last report for Bengal shows that there has been a very large decrease in all the most severe forms of punishment. Solitary imprisonment, reduced diet, handcuffing and wearing fetters, are all allowed to be inflicted by the officials for jail offences. Attempts to escape are also punished by the imposition of fetters, and in this form of punishment there was also a large decrease, the actual number of cases being only 136 against 234 in 1885. This latter fact is no doubt partly due to the objection felt by the Inspector of Jails, and in which the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, to fetter prisoners for safe custody, as Dr. Lethbridge calls it "a barbarous and unjust practice," and considers that, under a proper system of jail guarding, the fetters rather tend to encourage escapes by giving the warders a false idea of the safety of the prisoners. Facts certainly bear out Dr. Lethbridge's opinion, for in 1870, when fetters were universally applied, there were 192 escapes, whereas in 1886 they had fallen to 17. There was a slight increase in corporal punishment from 347 to 396, but this was chiefly due to an unusual number of floggings in the Presidency jail rendered necessary by insubordination among the prisoners. In twelve jails no floggings at all were administered.

DRINK IN INDIA.

(The Asian.)

It is to be regretted that such an amiable and estimable clergyman as Archdeacon Farrar should have allowed himself to indulge in the rhetorical antithesis: "We found India sober, and we have made it drunken." The readers of this journal know that no opportunity has been lost in these columns of denouncing any measures taken by Government which seemed calculated to open the door to an increase of drunkenness among any classes of the Native population. But it is one thing to try to prevent the growth of an evil habit and entirely a different thing to accuse a whole nation of having succumbed to an evil habit. Archdeacon Farrar has never been in India, and can have no personal knowledge of the question. He must, therefore, have relied on the statements of his friends, and as Mr. Samuel Smith seconded the resolution proposed by Archdeacon Farrar at the meeting held in London "on the demoralisation of Native races," it is obvious that that veracious traveller must have supplied him with some of his information. In fact, Mr. Smith is reported to have said, in his own speech, that in his recent visit to India he had observed a great increase of drunkenness. It might be deemed impertinent to inquire into what circle of Native society Mr. Smith made his observations, but with a view to redeem the character of the people of Bengal from the charge of general drunkenness, which has been so recklessly brought against them by Archdeacon Farrar, it is only necessary to refer to the figures given in the statements appended to Mr. Edgar's report on the excise of Bengal in 1884. Mr. Edgar makes the total population of Bengal at a little above sixty-six millions. He gives the number of consumers of spirituous liquors at a little below five millions, and the revenue collected from these five millions on the drink consumed by them averages one rupee one anna a-head. If the whole sixty-six millions drank spirituous liquors the revenue would show that they spent less than two annas a-head. It is ridiculous to describe a nation as drunken under these circumstances. In England the Drink Bill, as it is called by the *Times*, shows that each individual in the British nation spends an average of nearly four pounds sterling annually on its drink. The character of the people of India has been grievously defamed, but this ought not to prevent our Government from doing all that is in its power to prevent an increase of drunkenness.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ANOMALIES.

(Indian Engineering.)

The more closely we analyse the evidence tendered before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, by the officers of the Public Works Department, the more are we convinced that a thorough and immediate reorganisation of that department, on an efficient footing, is an imperative duty on the part of Government, which could not be conveniently postponed to the distant future. As in the absence of proper discipline the greatest army in the world may be converted into a mere rabble, incapable of any sustained exertion, so for want of an *esprit de corps*, departmental management may dwindle into mere routine work devoid of life and energy. The battle of Cooper's Hill and Roorkee men continues to wax warm. What we are present concerned with is the status of the officers of the various branches of the Department in regard to the pay, past and present allowances, furlough, and lastly, pension. There are so many discrepancies in this respect in the rules which govern the cases of men recruited from several sources that they deserve more than a passing notice. Let us

take a typical case, that of Mr. Wright, Executive Engineer, Lucknow, who was trained at Roorkee. He thought it a hardship that he should not be put on the same footing as a Cooper's Hill man in the matter of pension till he had attained the position of a Superintending Engineer. But Mr. Wright is not singular in the expression of this opinion. Our readers now draw their own inference as to the reason why others, and Roorkee men in particular, are placed under a ban as compared with favoured men in the service. Herein lies the secret cause of the discontent which has permeated the Department to its lowest strata. Now, we ask, why is this invidious distinction in the treatment of two classes of men who serve the same Government with the same earnestness, and it may be presumed with the same knowledge of the work required of them? But it is not in one direction that this gross inequality is visible; it pervades the entire service, and each set of men has some complaint to offer. One section has been allowed new pension rules and others deprived of them. Some have got the furlough and not the pension rules, while in the case of their fellow-workers in the same field the process has been reversed. The more fortunate ones have been secured in the enjoyment of both the new furlough and pension rules, and others have had neither. To our mind the only just course to be followed was to grant the favourable pension rules to all the men now in the Department, with the reservation that in future men appointed in India would not benefit by the new rules. Had this been done no one would have cause for any reasonable complaint of having been ill-used. But as matters stand at present it is difficult to understand how this distinction is to be upheld without giving rise to serious complications and discontent.

THE RICE TRADE.

(Times of India.)

The duty of sixpence per hundredweight on rice exported from India and Burma is both an anachronism and an iniquity. It might possibly be justified on the ground of financial exigencies if India held a monopoly in rice production; but this is so far from being the case that Java, Saigon, Sumatra, Brazil, and other countries are all in the field, and are rapidly elbowing the handicapped Indian rice out of the European market. The evils arising from the impost are wide reaching, and the Indian cultivator is not the only sufferer. The English rice millers and merchants are also feeling the pinching of the shoe, and are raising their voice for the abolition of the tax. They point out that the former pre-eminent position held by England in the European rice trade has been lost during recent years. In 1874, England's share in the business was 71 per cent.; in 1885, it had fallen to 27 per cent.; and the decline is still going on. In consequence many of the rice mills in London and in Liverpool have been closed, and a large number of workmen sent adrift. A variety of causes have conduced to this collapse of a once thriving industry, but the export duty is certainly the head and front of the offending. The tax is levied equally upon cleaned and rough rice, with the result that the English miller is at once placed at a disadvantage of some five shillings per ton as compared with the Burmese miller, the former having to pay the duty upon the heavier quantity of rough rice to make up his ton of cleaned. Moreover, when the uncleaned rice has been taken to England, and manufactured into white rice, rice flour, and rice meal, the two latter products have to compete with similar wheat products, which being unburdened by any tax hold an important and unfair advantage in the market. Then the Continental tariffs further damage the English trade. The state of matters is still more serious as regards France. Again, in the West Indies and in other Crown colonies enormous taxes are levied on food stuffs in the interest of the plantation owners, whose aim it is to keep up the value of the land and keep down the value of the wages paid to the negroes and coolies. From these considerations it will be evident that the grievances of the rice trade are many, and urgently call for redress. We all know that since the removal in 1873 of the export duty on wheat sent out of India the Indian wheat trade has advanced by leaps and bounds. The removal of the export duty on Indian rice would help to revive the rice-milling trade in England, would lead to an extension of the use of rice as a food stuff in Europe, would place India on an equal footing with the other rice-producing countries, and would undoubtedly lead to a greatly increased volume of business in the staple.

BURMA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

(Rangoon Times.)

Immersed as Lord Dufferin was in the political difficulties of the times in Upper Burma, when he penned his now famous minute of the 17th February, 1886, on the subject of annexation and the steps that necessarily would have to be taken for the establishment and consolidation of our rule in the newly-acquired province, he did not forget the natural resources of the country, and with commendable forethought wrote as follows:—

"It is important also to arrive at an early estimate of the mineral wealth of the country, and an officer of the Geological Department will be placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for this purpose."

The Geological Department accordingly sent over one of their staff during the season of 1886-87, and he is now exploring those parts of the upper province where mineral wealth is reported to have existence. While, therefore, we await his professional report, it may not be without interest to the general public to deal with, in a short and popular way, some of the riches that are latent in one part at least of the whole of the recently-acquired country. To say that Burma is naturally rich is only to give expression to a belief as old as it is extensive. Both sections of the province enjoy this reputation; and, if anything, the upper one, rightly or wrongly, is deemed the richer of the two. And in this direction it is hard to name another division either better or so well-known as that tract of country where the infant waters of the Chindwin roll down the hill sides, under the Shan cognomen of the Namtonai and its affluents. The country in this part is extremely wild, and the tangled jungle wood as well as the multitudinous mountainspurs and hill ranges appear to have only too successfully opposed all familiar acquaintance with the locality and its semi-savage inhabitants. But a rough guess of the physical characters of the place, together with advantageous expeditions planned and carried out at distant intervals with much risk and danger, have afforded basis for some such conclusions as the following:—Situated between the basins of the upper flows of both the Brahmapootra and Irrawaddy exists a wedge of mountain land connecting the Patkoi range on the one side with the higher chains of what eventually are known as the Pongloun and Nattoung ranges of Middle and Lower Burma. Indeed, all the way from Assam on the west to Yunnan on the east this huge stretch of upland exists, frowning down, as it were, on the uplands and plateaux at its feet before they merge into first the rolling and then level plains of Prome and Pegu. Offshoots from this high mountain mass give us such ranges as the Shwedoungyi, with valley-like hollows rich in mineral wealth. And the valley between the Patkoi and Shwedoungyi ranges, giving birth to the trickling streamlets that afterwards combine to produce the Chindwin River, is well known as the Payindwin, or better still known as the Hookoung Valley, some 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. It opens out in a south-easterly direction, and is in shape something like a horseshoe, the curvature of the hills, down whose inner slopes flow the tributaries of the Chindwin, forming, as it were, the rim of the shoe, while the lump formed by the Tsambo Toun and neighbouring eminences might be taken as the place where the frog of the horse's hoof would be. Between the rim and this lump of elevation exist the Amber Mines, while outside of Tsambo Toun, towards the south-west, amongst the heights and depressions that almost encircle the glittering wavelets of Lake Indaungyi, are those Jade or Serpentine mines so famous for their yield. From this place not many years ago a block of precious jade, a cubic yard large and valuing Rs. 1,00,000, was obtained and sent to Rangoon for sale. The Chinese have a superstitious regard for the partially translucent pale grey, apple green tinted jade, and they have for years leased these mines for purposes of trade. They make charms out of it, amulets and rings, which they say protect the wearer against fevers of all kinds, particularly the eruptive, contagious sorts. They carve cups, too, out of it with much labour, which they say will split if poison is put into them. Not only in Burmese territory but in Central Asia, in the streams from the Kuenlun range, in south Kotan, and in the vicinity of Yarkand, Chinese have for ages now sought the mineral for its supposed virtues; and it will be within the memory of some of our readers that the ancient Greeks had some such belief as well. A kind of jade termed nephrite received its name from them on the supposition that it was a specific in diseases of the kidney. Much of what is sold as jade is worthless, being imitations, and some of them most clever imitations in glass, as may any day be seen in the bazaars of Rangoon. Serpentine is not unfrequently passed off for jade, but serpentine is much softer than the mineral it imitates. It is called by the Chinese *zu*.

The jade stone, or, as it is oftener termed, serpentine, industry used to be carried on in the locality above-mentioned to a great extent. The mines occur 25 miles to the south-west of Meinkhwa, a chief village of the Mogoung district, and at times some 1,000 men—Shans, Chinese, Pathays, and Kachyans—have been known to be engaged in digging for loose boulders in the soil. Much of this mineral used to be taken to Momein and worked up there for the Chinese market. A pair of bracelets of the finest quality costs in Momein Rs. 100; what they would fetch in Canton may be guessed when it is stated that rings of this stone bought by Dr. Anderson at Bhamo for Rs. 4 each would sell in Canton for £2. It is said the Kings of Burma got from Rs. 40,000 to half a lakh as revenue from each lessee of the jade mines. The Chinese esteem that sort which is of a bright green, like emerald, as the most valuable; but red and pale pinkish kinds are also valued. In Rangoon the pale pinkish kind is very seldom seen; the red has never come under our observation, while the most common is the translucent pale grey clouded with apple-green. Not long ago a troupe of Chinese actors visited Rangoon, the *prima donna* of these travelling artists possessed an excellent pair of bracelets of the pale grey and pinkish kind which she said she wore to keep her from sickness in her travels.

Of the amber obtained in this remarkable valley, we find we cannot say much this issue, but we hope to do so in an early one;

when we also trust to say something about the varnish, rubber, and other vegetable productions to be obtained here. If ever the hope is realised of the Burma system of railways being linked on to the Indian system in the Upper Assam Valley, then the line must, after extension to Bhamo, cross over the river to the Mogoung district and perforce pass through this world-famed Hookoung Valley. We trust then that in our dealing with the mineral and vegetable resources of this place nothing will be done hastily, or unfairly. The locality is inhabited by people, the most civilised of whom are the Shans, who possess villages in the heart of the valley by the borders of its numerous streams. It should be the aim of our policy to conciliate not only the Shans, but the wild semi-savage tribes who avoid the open and live in the jungle and hill fastnesses.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(*Indian Planters' Gazette.*)

The Provincial Government of Bengal, as well as the Government of India, are at present engaged in considering in what way technical education can best be advanced in India! The safe and proper answer to this question is, that the Governments, Imperial and Provincial, had better let technical education alone. The advancement of the industrial arts of India is no doubt very desirable, slowly vanishing as they are before the impact of Western manufactures. How may this gradual decay be arrested, and how can the slow process of the deterioration of the Indian art products be retarded or arrested? are questions which may well engage the attention of the Government, and the earnest and patient inquiry of every man, Native and European, who has the best interests of India at heart. To postulate that technical education is the cure for India's industrial ills, and then to set about applying the supposed cure, for that appears to be the wonderfully logical process at present engaged in by the Government, is, to say the least of it, remarkable. No scheme of theoretical instruction based on book knowledge, even though wedded to practical demonstrations in a workshop, will resuscitate decaying industries like those of India. In the old days when Indian indigenous art was, at its best, a best which no modern skill may ever overreach, the potter, the weaver and the workers in wood and metals were not subjected to the keen competition of modern life; they were left to the leisurely elaboration of design and fabric and structure, working or not working as little or as much as they chose, under the patronage of a community, or a few families or a powerful Chief; and in the verandah of the Rajahs' or Nawabs' palace designs of great beauty and artistic skill were conceived and worked out by the traditional craftsmen of the raj or the hereditary worker in clay or metal. The railway and the Suez Canal, coming in the wake of England's dominion of India have modified the old sleepy life of India, have sensibly effected the production of true works of art by the importation of tawdry colour and design from the West, and by the falling-off in the support of indigenous artisans among Native families which in other days was traditional. The cure for this is not the training of men in the principles of design, the teaching of a little drawing, a little this or little that; courses of lectures in the next thing, and scholarship for something else, all of which would literally be thrown away on lads who had no more idea of making their living by handicrafts than they had of becoming coolies. The cure may be difficult, even impossible, to find, but it is not in the direction of technical education, as indicated by writers in the Native Press and advocated by men whose knowledge of the subject may safely be placed in the region of zero.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S JUBILEE.

(*Times of India.*)

The entertainments given in honour of the retiring Chief Secretary and attended by him with the due knowledge of the local Government, give rise to a simple and serious question: "Has any officer a right, on his retirement, to distinctly disobey the orders of the Government of India?" Only two short years ago the Government of India caused certain rules regarding entertainments and addresses to retiring officials to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The first rule prohibits "all servants of Government, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, to receive complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form; or to accept testimonials of any kind; or to attend public meetings, or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character held in their honour." The second rule goes on to state that "The Government views with disfavour all similar manifestations in the case of retired officers when following immediately upon their retirement from active service." The Government of India then proceed to state that they have no objection to a retiring officer accepting a farewell entertainment supported by his personal friends. "But it is expected that the proceedings on such occasions will be substantially of a private and informal character." The durbars of Poona, held in honour of Sir William Wedderburn, cannot by any stretch of language be regarded as an entertainment "of a private and informal character." The

speeches delivered at the reception of Sir William Wedderburn at the Fergusson College proved that the entertainment was not of a private or informal character. The best legacy a high official could leave his Native admirers would be an example of respect for properly constituted authority. It is hardly disguised for a man who has held one of the highest offices in the State to fly in the face of the orders of the Supreme Government the day he retires from the service. It bears a painful resemblance to the conduct of the schoolboy who thinks it manly to smoke the moment he gets out of bounds.

THE MILITARY POSITION IN INDIA.

(Bombay Gazette.)

"Altogether I do not feel very easy about our military position in India," writes Sir George Campbell in his book, just issued, "The British Empire." This is written, be it noted, after the addition of thirty thousand men to the strength of the army in India, which has entailed upon this country the income-tax, and a good deal of financial anxiety. If with so large an addition; so recently made, to the military force available we have a right to feel uneasy, what is the reason? The reason appears to be twofold, having reference to the condition of things in the North-West, where we may some day come in contact with a great European Power, while in the South-East we have by annexing Burma pushed our Indian frontier in that direction a thousand miles into space, where we approach contact with another great European Power, and with the greatest of Asiatic Powers, China. The whole of the thirty thousand men had scarcely been added to the army when they were sent for service into Upper Burma, and though half of them have come back, half of them still remain beyond the Irrawadi, to supplement the efforts of seventeen thousand police to keep order in the jungles of that remote territory. It may be as well to point out, like the writer of the book to which we have just referred, that this remote territory is not only far outside the natural frontiers of India, but has nothing in common with the population, the religions, or the customs of India. On that account it has been found quite impracticable to raise a single regiment of Burmese, though Lower Burma has been British since Lord Dalhousie's time, and that the attempts made to raise Burmese police have proved very unsatisfactory, the complaint being constantly heard that they are on good terms with the dacoits, and cannot be relied upon as a rule, and least of all when they are most needed. The annexation of Upper Burma does not improve matters in this respect, but, on the contrary, has put an end to a curious self-acting process, by which those in Lower Burma, who were dissatisfied with terrestrial things there, went north to Upper Burma, while reciprocally northern Burmese, who found Theebaw oppressive, or rice too dear, came down the river and enjoyed the blessings of civilised rule. This interchange being at an end Lower Burma has been rather more seriously disturbed since the annexation of Upper Burma than perhaps the neighbourhood of Mandalay itself. No one hopes to see soldiers, or even police, in any considerable numbers recruited in the new territory; soldiers and police alike are provided from India, where the demand on the recruiting grounds was already in excess of the supply. The magnitude of the new obligations undertaken in the remote south-east is not diminished by the fact—geographical fact—that three sides of the vast territory occupied is surrounded by high and unhealthy and very inaccessible mountains. The tribes which inhabit them have yet to be subjugated and kept under control. These tribes are exceedingly numerous and very troublesome. "I have a very painful experience of the peoples between Eastern India and Burma," writes Sir George Campbell, respecting the hill country which constitutes one of the three mountain frontiers of Burma; "for some years a large portion of my time was occupied in dealing with them; and I desire to express my opinion that, with Burma a permanent British possession, we must eventually bring under complete control the whole of the intermediate country." The same may be said of the Shan Hills, and indeed of all the mountains on the east and north of Burma. So that we need be under no illusion as to the extent of the military requirements which will henceforth have to be provided for outside the Indian Empire, as it existed before the incorporation of Theebaw's dominions. We are not in the least surprised to find this view of the acquisition of Upper Burma set down at length, and very emphatically, in Sir George Campbell's book; for it is quite in accordance with the views set forth in these columns some two years since, as the result of very painstaking and impartial inquiry on the spot, where it was possible to see how things were and were likely to be, and to consult those best qualified to arrive at sound opinions as to the wisdom of extending the Indian frontier so far towards the Golden Chersonesus. We have at this moment, however, to consider, not the policy of that annexation to which we are now committed, but the military position in India, which that territorial acquisition has unquestionably modified.

Having indicated the broad outlines of the nature of the change which has taken place in the military situation we are in a better position to understand the bearing of the details which, though not by any means unknown to those accustomed to observe what

is passing, are made readily accessible and brought into a focus in Sir George Campbell's little book. The area to be occupied and defended by the army having become enormously augmented the strain has become serious, and the means of proportionally increasing our military strength have to be taken into consideration. The Mutiny has left as one of its unwelcome legacies the distrust of a large Native army. It has been ever since an accepted axiom that whatever increase is effected in the strength of that army it must be counterbalanced by an increase in the European contingents so as to keep a proportion between the latter and the former of one to two. So long as this axiom be acted upon the question which has to be dealt with is what addition can be made to the European force? Here the first difficulty confronts us. The despatch of a *corps d'armée* from England reduces the Home battalions to skeletons. There is no expectation of the time arriving when any considerable addition can be permanently made to the European force in India. We may expect, therefore, that if the necessity of augmenting the army in India grows manifest and pressing, opinion will undergo a change with regard to the proportion to be observed between European and Native troops in India. The Native army will, by the force of circumstances, be enlarged probably beyond the strength which it attained in the pre-Mutiny times. This may be done with comparative safety by a due observance of obvious precautions, and the maintenance of a balance between the different constituents of which such an army must be composed. One means of maintaining the equilibrium essential to the security of the Empire is to continue the system which gives three armies, with three Commanders-in-Chief, instead of one army under one Commander-in-Chief. We have on former occasions shown that the mass of authority is overwhelmingly in favour of keeping the Indian army in water-tight compartments. The danger of enlarging the Native armies may be probably obviated. Still that does not enable us to escape other difficulties. Sir George Campbell is of opinion that the pay of the Native army must be increased. We are working them too much, we send them frequently across the sea into remote countries, and we pay them little more than was sufficient when the rate of wages and the cost of living were lower than they are now. This view is strengthened when we know that sepoy on military service are paid six rupees a month, while they see the coolies who carry their food paid ten rupees a month. The Native army is not so popular, and recruiting is by no means as easy as formerly. The warlike Sikhs take to farming, they are averse to a life of adventure, and it is difficult to recruit the Sikh regiments. It is the custom to say, especially in Bengal, that Madras has no soldiers. The taste for soldiering has died out. This can be accounted for. The same phenomenon was observed throughout Europe during the Roman peace, when the legions could only be filled by high pay, which attracted mercenaries and foreigners to the standards. The practical lesson for us is that, as Sir George Campbell says, we have to increase the pay of our Native army. And if we must increase the number, too, the expense will be heavy. How will this expense be met? Probably by the reimposition of the customs dues. The income tax was in former days considered the alternative to the custom house, and we have that already. This suggestion we present to Sir George Campbell, who states the difficulty from the financial point of view, without offering any clue to a means of escape.

The expedient which has been resorted to from time to time of supplementing the limited supply of European soldiers by drafts from India of Native troops for Imperial purposes suggests to Sir George Campbell the possibility of making use, on system, of the military material in India. Hitherto, he says, somewhat spitefully, the Government at home have resorted to the stage trick of marching a few selected regiments round and round so as to make a show, and throw dust in the eyes of the world. He thinks that a force might be raised which would be deemed considerable in Europe, if the conditions of service of the Native army were modified, with a large increase in the numbers and in the pay. He considers it dangerous to throw the whole brunt of foreign campaigning on a few selected regiments, which will grow discontented at having to bear a burden which should be shared by the whole army. Frequent sea voyages, and the garrisoning of unhealthy places which European troops cannot stand, the Native soldiers do not like. They suffer in health quite as much as Europeans, and even more. If, however, we can augment the Native army, even at the cost of a higher pay, and recruit it more largely from the robust races, it might be, as the writer says, worth our while to do it. We have often expressed this view ourselves, and are very glad to find it urged by so able an advocate. This is the day of big battalions, and when they are not to be obtained from the patriotism of the population, expressed in universal compulsory service, they must be raised by money. Where is the money to come from? Not from the Indian Treasury. We concur here, too, with our author. India, which has to remit twenty millions sterling every year to England, and has to make good the loss by exchange which represents the depreciation of the rupee, cannot afford to pay the cost of an augmented Native army, manned by robust mercenaries who have to be induced to enter the ranks by high pay, for which they are to do Imperial service wherever Imperial needs may call

them. The additional charge must be borne by the Home Treasury. This would not be all a loss to the British tax-payer, for he would, as is fairly argued, in the end, save something of money and a good deal in European human material while defending the possessions of the British Crown. In other words, England may find in India the material of the big battalions which are needed for so many and such various purposes, provided she be willing to expend in this country two or three millions a year of the large sums voted for the British army. A considerable portion of that army is now paid for by India, while it is doing garrison duty in the United Kingdom. That money would be more economically laid out in improving the efficiency of the forces serving in India.

THE MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

(Statesman.)

There is a very prevalent impression, founded on Lord Dalhousie's contemporary minutes and despatches, and sedulously fostered by his colleagues and apologists, that the annexation of the Punjab was a perfectly legitimate acquisition, and that the misconduct of the Sikh administration, and the irreconcilable hostility of the Sikh chieftains and people, absolutely left the Governor-General no alternative. But every one of these pleas advanced by Lord Dalhousie, and the official or literary advocates of his policy, was based on a misrepresentation of the facts. There was no conquest of the Punjab. That country, its capital, and its chief strongholds, were already occupied by our troops under treaty, when the outbreak at Mooltan occurred, and continued so until the suppression of the rebellion. There was never any declaration of war against the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh. On the contrary, there was a public proclamation, repeated towards the close of our military operations, that they were undertaken in his behalf, and for his advantage, in accordance with our engagements. And twenty thousand of the young Maharaja's own troops fought on our side throughout the war. The Government of the Punjab was conducted by the British Resident invested with absolute power, under the Governor-General's instructions, as prescribed by the treaty; and throughout the insurrection he never had occasion to drop the reins, to leave the capital, or to relinquish the guardianship of the Maharaja. With the Resident was associated a Council of Regency, including the Gooroo, or chief pontiff of the Sikh religion. The whole of these men, with the exception of Raja Sher Singh—who was driven into reluctant hostility by the cruel injustice we did his father—behaved admirably, and in common with many other leading chieftains, gave effective and loyal assistance in putting down the rebellion.

It is hard to believe that any one at the time could, or that any one can now, have any doubt as to the injustice of our course. Its expediency at the time, and its local and Imperial consequences may be more open to question, because the problem is more complex, because, in fact, no one can demonstrate what might have been the course of events under altered circumstances. But while we can see no good results that could not have been more effectually produced in a reformed and protected State, there is much reason to trace the double source of our greatest difficulties—the Mutiny, and the Russian nightmare—mainly to the annexation of the Punjab and of Oudh. The spoliation of Oudh struck a blow at once at our moral credit, and at the homes, the sentiments, and the privileges of the sepoy. The so called conquest of the Punjab turned what the sepoys considered foreign service, with its long and costly marches, into ordinary garrison duty, while the large number of British troops locked up there left wide tracts and strategic points unguarded, and thus offered a temptation, and suggested an opportunity, to every agent of intrigue and fanaticism. With Afghanistan attached by manifest obligations, and with the Punjab and Cashmere as "buffer" States, even the foolish alarmists at Simla would have failed to get up a Russian scare. Directly or indirectly, with frontier wars, frontier defences and railways, and military expenditure generally augmented, the mutinies and the second invasion of Afghanistan must have cost India, since 1849, a hundred millions sterling. And what has been the gain? Not only was the Treaty of 1846 broken by the deposition and exile of Dhuleep Singh, during his minority, but the "terms" of abdication which we forced upon him have not been observed. Including all the successive grants and settlements made in favour of himself and his children, he never received the income he was promised under the signature and seal of the British representative. His private and personal inheritance was unwarrantably confiscated, without notice or pretext, and without reference to the treaty. Dhuleep Singh is possessed of marked ability and of many good qualities, and might have been, and he ought to have been, a capable ruler of the Punjab, an armed friend and a reforming agency. He was thrust into an unnatural position. In all probability he has been a bad steward, and may be deserving of much blame. But after having been for a brief season a sort of Oriental pet at Court, and having tried in vain for many years to keep pace, as he was incited and encouraged to do, with English Princes and nobles, the resources of an inadequate income gave way, and his downward course began. The progressive comprehension and development of his wrongs did its work by degrees. The Christianity

which he was induced to profess in his childhood was abandoned, and he reappears now as a Sikh, no longer a picturesque object in the pageantry of St. James's. The transformation of Her Majesty's former ally and ward into a disaffected loungeur on the Boulevards, or a refugee at the Russian Court, is not a nice spectacle. It says little for the political insight, or for the tact of the India Office, the Cabinet, or the Court, that such a spectacle should have been presented to Europe, or that it should be allowed to continue a day.

THE INDIAN COMMISSARIAT.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Nothing short of a radical change in the present system of officering the Department will ever be of much use. The separate Transport branch, predicted and found to be such an expensive failure, has again been merged in the Commissariat, and the period of probation for officers has been extended to five years. But there remains a great deal to be done before regimental officers will be induced to come forward in any number to fill vacancies in the Department. It goes without saying, too, that it is not every regimental officer who can command a company—that is, fitted to undertake the duties and responsibilities of an executive Commissariat officer. What is required is selection, and for this to be feasible there must be a sufficient number of applicants to select from. It will only be by enhancing the attraction of the Department that anything like competition will be engendered, particularly now that the prospects of Bengal regimental officers have materially improved, owing to the withdrawal of numbers to fill the regiments recently created. The emoluments we think are far too low in the lower grades, and we would propose, instead of the present system of rank and Staff pay, that pay in a consolidated form as obtains in most Civil Departments should be introduced. The salaries of the administrative appointments might remain as they now are. Another point, and one which we think deserving of attention, is that officers should be appointed to stations and allowed to remain there at least three years, and not be driven about the country as frequently as they now are—entailing expense to them, which Government does not in any way recoup them for. If this system of "general post" is a necessity, then extra allowances should be permitted. Again, greater facilities ought to be afforded officers of the Department in obtaining privilege leave. Further, as a means of procuring officers for the Department, we would note the fact, that there are many officers in British regiments whom nothing will induce to go into Native regiments; but who, were the opportunity of obtaining billets in the Military Department offered them, would be only too willing to accept them. We propose, in regard to them, that they should be allowed to join the Department on passing the higher standard and the preliminary examination for entrance to the Department, and that they should be retained on the strength of their corps until they were permanently appointed to the Department and the Staff Corps, which would be at one and the same time; thus dispensing with the drill portion of the examination which Staff Corps probationers have to pass, and which would be of no practical use to them. Another point, and one which we believe is now under the consideration of Government, is that officers, on being permanently appointed to the Department, should have the local rank of captain conferred on them until such time as they attained that rank as officers of the Staff Corps.

PONDICHERY STEAM PRESSED GROUND NUT OIL.

(Madras Mail.)

The comparatively sudden development of the ground nut traffic in Southern India has opened out markets for the oil which but a few years ago were not dreamt of, and Pondicherry has, from the early beginning of the oil trade, taken the lead in the Indian export markets. Last year's crushing operations were restricted, owing to the unusually high price of the nut, caused by a heavy export demand throughout the whole season, and also by a decreased supply arising from inundation damages to the crops. In 1884, the total crop was estimated at upwards of 80,000 tons. Nearly 70,000 tons were exported in bulk and in oil from Pondicherry alone, and this year's yield is expected to exceed 100,000 tons, about nine-tenths of which will probably find its way to Pondicherry. Just now, however, there is a depression in the trade, in consequence of the exceptionally low quotations at Marseilles; still, there are buyers at growers' prices—mostly, as yet, for crushing and for shipment in shells to Coast ports, Calcutta, Burma and the Straits. It is calculated that, at Rs. 10 per candy at the place of growth, cultivators can realise a fair profit, so that, at the present rate of Rs. 16-12-0 per candy, either the producers, or "middle men," or both, must be making extravagant profits. Last year the price touched Rs. 22, and kept at above Rs. 20 for the greater part of the season. The rapid development of the ground nut industry is traceable, in a great measure to the comparatively easy method of cultivation. Beyond the sowing and gathering of the crop there is nothing to be done; it requires no watering, and needs no tending, and, as the coolies who collect the nuts are paid in kind, the capital outlay is limited to the mere cost of labour for scattering the seed. Within

the last year or two, and notably from the beginning of the present year, nearly all the eastern coast ports and Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein, and the Straits, have been regular buyers of the Pondicherry oil; even at the current high rate of the nut, it can be manufactured and sold at about one rupee per imperial gallon. The ground nut oil trade is as yet but in its infancy, and the cheapness and purity of the article, together with its unquestioned general usefulness as a cuisine commodity, must cause a steadily increasing demand for it.

THE HINDU KUSH PASSES.

(Pioneer.)

We thought that the fiction about the "easy passes" over the Hindu Kush, north of Kafiristan, Chitral, and Yassin had been exploded, but we still find writers at home dwelling upon the advantages offered by the Dora and Baroghil routes. Thus Major-General de Berry, in an article published in a military magazine, assures his readers that "all the main passes are fairly easy; the limit of time for which they are open depends on their altitude. The Baroghil is nearly always open, its altitude is rather below 12,000 feet sea level. The Dora (? Dora), also easy, is higher." These ideas of the heights and general character of the Hindu Kush passes are all out of date. The latest information on the subject is contained in the report of Colonel Lockhart's Mission, which thoroughly examined the great range from the Kilik Pass on the east to the Dora on the west. This report has not yet been published, but, as is well known in India at least, the explorations showed that the passage of any but very small bodies of men over the various passes is impossible. Snow was found lying on the Baroghil at midsummer, and so dangerous was the roads that the ponies of the party had to be abandoned, and some Baltistan coolies actually lost their lives. The Dora was nearly as bad. We have once or twice before corrected the false impressions which prevail in England regarding these Hindu Kush passes, and it is necessary to repeat the correction, as would-be Central Asian experts are constantly dwelling upon the vulnerability of Kashmir from the Pamir direction. This is only putting public opinion on a false scent. If ever Russia makes her grand move eastwards towards India, she will not fritter away her men among the snows of the eastern Hindu Kush, but will make a supreme effort to turn the western end of the range at Herat and force the comparatively easy passes in the centre which lead direct to Kabul itself. The route taken by Sir West Ridgway from the Oxus to the Kabul River is the one to which attention should be directed, for in this direction the Hindu Kush can be crossed by an army of some strength during the summer months. Russian writers fully recognise the great advantages of an advance from Balkh, with a base in Afghanistan perfectly secure, and with Kabul as the objective point, the Afghan capital being only 160 miles by road from our outpost at Jamrud Fort. A Russian General would dare much and sacrifice much even to threaten Kabul: he would not, on the other hand, venture far in the wild and barren mountainous country between Kashmir and Kafiristan where starvation would stare his troops in the face after the first week's march. We are not now calculating the chances of Russian success if the Czar's troops ever cross or turn the Hindu Kush: our only aim is to show the direction in which the advance may be made with the most advantage to an invading army, and this is certainly not by way of any of the eastern passes such as the Dora and the Baroghil.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF UPPER BURMA.

The *Mandalay Herald* considers that the most pressing need for Upper Burma is the immigration of an industrious class into the province:—

It advances as arguments for this course that, so far as its mineral wealth is concerned, this upper province is known to be rich in gold and precious stones, its forests are the richest and of greater area than any others in the known world; and it is admitted, by those competent to express their opinion, that the soil of Burma in its many different phases of situation and altitude is capable of producing almost any agricultural produce, from potatoes to tea. With such practically unlimited resources there must, in the natural order of things mundane, be some drawback, and that drawback is, in the case of Burma, the sparsity of the population, a remedy for which becomes one of the clearest duties of an enlightened Government. It is difficult to comprehend how Burma, bounded as it is on each side by countries teeming with population, should possess in itself a population of only something like forty-eight souls per square mile, i.e., if the latest census reports available for the lower province may be accepted as applying with equal truth to the whole of Burma—a thing we doubt greatly. The Government must attempt to induce cultivators and others to come to this province and to develop its natural resources. In doing this, there is one point which it would be well to bear in mind, and that is, that the more varied the population becomes in the matter of races and creeds, so much greater will be the peace and security of the country at large. With his known readiness to go anywhere that opportunity offers

of making money, we may take it for granted that no long interval will elapse before the Chinese immigrant becomes a very powerful factor in the population of this province; and, though the Chinese are known to be a peaceful and law abiding race under British rule, there would exist some element of danger in the fact of the Chinese element becoming the greatest of the total population. This, of course, applies most nearly when it is remembered that we now have China as our next neighbour, and in the event of any complications arising between that country and ourselves the presence of a preponderating Chinese element in our commonwealth would be, at any rate, a source of considerable disquietude and anxiety. The fact is patent that our chief want is population. Let the Government offer liberal inducements to the cultivators of Bengal, Assam and India generally, and we should shortly have the country smiling under cultivation, its mineral resources developed, and its revenue increased; and in the last result we have probably given the reason which will act most powerfully with the Government. Increased population means increased national wealth and prosperity, and it is the developing of these which has always been the first and chief duty of the British Government.

BENGAL.

A SECOND and revised edition of objects of antiquarian interest in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, compiled from official records and other sources, has recently been published by the Government of Bengal. The first edition was printed in 1879. The present volume has been prepared by the Public Works Department of the Government, assisted by Mr. J. D. Beglar, Archaeological Surveyor in Bengal.

Advices from Behar continue satisfactory regarding the indigo prospects, and the plant is said to be everywhere looking healthy, some rain being all that is wanted to secure a full crop. One or two factories in Champaran and the south of Tirhoot have had slight showers of rain, but more would be acceptable. Some rain has also fallen in the Bhagalpur, Jessore, and Midnapur districts, which has improved the prospects there, but throughout the rest of Bengal the reports are not so satisfactory, and in several places the plant is reported to be suffering considerably from drought. The accounts from Benares and the North-West Provinces are, on the whole, favourable.

THE hearing of the Budwan adoption case was resumed May 17 at the Board of Revenue, Calcutta before Mr. Halliday alone; Mr. Beames being absent from indisposition. Mr. Woodroffe having concluded his arguments on behalf of the Dowager Maharani, Mr. Pugh followed on the same side, chiefly repeating Mr. Woodroffe's line of argument, but adding that all the decisions in the Panjab records in favour of the adoption of the sons of daughters or sisters was incorrect. Mr. Pugh concluded his remarks about three o'clock, when it was suggested that if Mr. Halliday had no objection the case should be adjourned till the following morning, by which time it was hoped that Mr. Beames would have recovered, so that the arguments of the Advocate-General on behalf of the Maharani might be heard before both Members of the Board.

MADRAS.

It is notified in the last *Madras Gazette* that the Birthday Ball was to be held at Ootacamund on the 24th May, all public offices being closed that day. The 20th June will also be observed as a holiday in the Madras Presidency.

THE leading Hindu gentlemen of Bangalore have formed a committee for promoting secular zenana education there. A European lady and a high caste Hindu lady have been engaged as teachers. The curriculum includes, it is said, Tamil, English, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography and needlework.

THE reductions sanctioned a short time ago by the Madras Government in the allowances for subordinates drawing only small salaries for their journeys to the hills, have proved so excessive that a number of them petitioned the Government on the subject. On investigation it appeared that their complaints were well founded, and an increase has now been sanctioned, commencing with Rs. 15 a month, and rising to Rs. 100 a month.

BOMBAY.

THE Port Officer at Aden has been appointed Surveyor for that port.

CAPTAIN W. J. LISTER, R.E., has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer of Aden.

MR. A. S. BULKLEY will act as Survey and Settlement Commissioner from June 1st.

MR. T. D. LITTLE, M. Inst. C.E., on return from furlough, will be the Executive Engineer, Khandaish.

As a temporary measure Colonel A. T. Mander, R.E., will act as Superintending Engineer, N.D., vice Colonel W. M. Ducat.

MR. J. H. E. HART, in addition to his duties of Chief Engineer of Irrigation, will act as Superintending Engineer, C.D.

MR. W. ALLEN, C.S., will act as collector of Sholapore, and Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., will occupy a similar post at Broach.

MAJOR E. V. STACE will act as Joint Administrator of Sangli during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Salmon.

MR. H. J. H. HENDERSON and Captain E. F. Marriott will act as District Superintendents of Police, of Nasik and Surat, respectively.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. RUTHERFORD, Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, has been granted six months' furlough to Europe.

THE services of Mr. C. E. S. Steele have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind, for employment as Manager of the Encumbered States in Sind, *vice* Mr. Jenkins.

MR. C. H. JOPP, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, has been allowed furlough for four months and seven days. Mr. T. J. Hamilton will act for him.

MR. J. B. W. BIDDLE and Mr. E. F. Green have been appointed to do duty as Assistant Superintendents of Police, on probation, at Ahmedabad and Khandeish.

MR. J. H. GRANT, C.S., Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, Bombay, is gazetted one year's furlough. Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, C.S., has been appointed in his place.

CAPTAIN H. D. ROSSETER, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed Inspector and Adjutant of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Corps, *vice* Captain G. E. Even, resigned.

DURING the absence of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, Brigade-Surgeon H. V. Carter, M.D., will act as Physician of the European General Hospital, in addition to his other duties.

THE season report for the past week states that there has been more or less rain in parts of thirteen districts. Lands being prepared for *kharif* cultivation everywhere, and early *kharif* sowing commenced in parts of five districts. Fever and cattle disease in parts of ten, small-pox in parts of eight, and cholera in parts of four districts.

DR. J. W. TYLER, C.I.E., has proceeded to Europe by mail steamer in charge of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhurpore's deputation, which is to take part in the celebration of the Imperial Jubilee. The deputation consisted of the following four Sirdars:—Colonel Gungabush, Captain Raghunath Sing, Captain Pundit Kirthakissen, and Lala Nawab Sing.

ON May 20th a large number of Parsee and Hindoo liquor shopkeepers of Bombay and others assembled at the Apollo Bunder to bid farewell to Mr. John Hay Grant, C.S., the Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, who proceeded to Europe on furlough, for twelve months, by Friday's overland mail steamer. Having delivered over charge of his office to his successor, Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, early in the day, Mr. Grant drove to the Yacht Club, where he took tiffin with some of his friends. A little after half-past three o'clock, the whole of the office establishment of the Collector of Land Revenue, and Inspectors of the Abkari Department were at the bunder to see the last of their departing superior, who was held in high esteem by all his subordinates.

Now that Peshin has been opened out by the railway, and its strategic value from a military point of view consequently increased a hundred-fold, a contemporary urges the desirability of paying attention to the development of its natural resources.

THE gathering of rebel Tarakhis about Ghazni is reported to have dispersed. Ghulam Haider Orakzai has safely joined his father, Sikander Khan, at Maruf. A similar proclamation to that issued by the Ameer at Kandahar is issued at Ghazni, denouncing the Nassiri, Tarakhis, Hotaks and Kakars as outlaws.

A CORRESPONDENT to the *Asian* tells a story of school-boy examination that fairly caps any contained in Mark Twain's lately published list. The question was: "Who was Esau, and what was a remarkable incident in his life?" Answer: "Esau wrote a very famous book of fables, and he sold the copyright of them for a bottle of potash."

It may be within the knowledge of our readers, writes the Allahabad paper, that Mr. J. Beames, of the Civil Service of the Lower Provinces, has lately been the subject of a series of charges affecting his character as a public servant, brought against him by the Native Press avowedly in return for his anti-native evidence before the Public Service Commission. Mr. Beames, in consequence of these accusations, tendered a written explanation to the local Government, which that Government pronounced satisfactory, and passed on to the Government of India. The Government of India is also understood to have declared itself satisfied. All that we can say then is, that they have no business to be anything of the sort. If a public servant has been insulted and libelled before the world in his capacity as a public servant, it is absurd to say that justice is done and the question closed by a Secretariat admission of his integrity. There can be no satisfaction about the matter until the offending paper is brought to book. Unless the Government will take steps on behalf of Mr. Beames, or, through him, to institute a prosecution, their attitude will be about as satisfactory as Mr. Parnell's towards the *Times*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

CHINA'S SOURCES OF INCOME AND HER CREDIT.*

The issue through German, instead of through English, financiers and capitalists, of the late Chinese loan, is an event, the importance of which it is as difficult to overrate as it is to forecast its ultimate significance. The English have been decisively beaten on their own ground. The terms for the loan originally offered by the Chinese (and enhanced, it is stated, in the course of the negotiations) are understood to have been by no means illiberal. Yet the representatives of the London money market "would have none of it." True to English traditions, they underrated the strength and the pertinacity of the adversary; and, with deplorable shortsightedness, ignored the probability of the loan going into a foreign market, leaving out of view the obvious consequences of such an occurrence. London, and London alone, had always been the centre of Chinese commercial transactions in Europe; therefore, *Inshalla*, it should ever be so. What might have been foreseen occurred; the conditions which our capitalists had refused were grasped with both hands by German financiers. Thus, Dollar being King everywhere, and financial power being the best pioneer for influence of all kinds, has British commercial prestige received a regrettable check. We should not be surprised if Mr. Boulger have somewhat of a trenchant character to say on this subject in the next *Asiatic Quarterly*.

Naturally, the Germans, having already gained a predominant position of influence in Japan, are exultant at this second victory over us; they, at least, were not slow to recognise that, the wedge having once been introduced, it has but to be driven home to secure for them a firm foothold; that is, in the present case, a great, if not a preponderating, influence in the most important Empire of the Far East. That they are fully alive to the advantage which they have gained by their promptitude in occupying a field of commercial enterprise of which our capitalists had at one time had exclusive possession, and which it would well have repaid them, even in the absence of very large immediate profits, to have retained against all comers, Mr. Exner's pamphlet shows. It is the reprint of a lecture addressed by him, just a month ago, to the Central Institute for Commercial Geography at Berlin; and deals, properly enough, in the first instance, with the various sources of the revenue of the Celestial Empire. Of these Mr. Exner, who was for some time German Assessor in the Consular Court at Tientsin, speaks after careful local inquiry. Yet he is constrained, while roughly putting Chinese revenue at 65 million taels or 16½ million sterling, to our that his estimates of all its sources, except that for the sea customs, which averaged 3½ millions sterling, and are collected under English supervision, are the merest crudities. It is the revenue from the sea customs, and this alone (p. 33), which can in his eyes furnish tangible security for the future loans henceforth to be "placed" in the Fatherland (p. 48).

There cannot be two kings in Brentford, and assuredly there cannot be two foreign Powers holding paramount influence in China. Mr. Exner, laudably desirous to utilise the lately contracted loan as a means of pushing German commerce, suggests the establishment in China of German banks and insurance companies, and points significantly to the great advantage which Germany enjoys at Peking in the presence there of a representative (Herr Von Brandt), who is not only the *doyen* of the Ambassadorial Corps, but who, having resided at the Chinese capital for twenty years, stands on a better footing with Celestial officialdom than "the so frequently changing envoys of other States." (P. 37.) We cannot sufficiently regret the causes which prevented Sir Robert Hart—a *persona gratissima*—from permanently undertaking the duties of British Minister at Peking. If, as we do not doubt, the present Envoy (to find whom the Foreign Office took eighteen months, during which time the Peking Embassy was vacant) is a really efficient representative, it is devoutly to be hoped that the Foreign Office will let him remain long enough to do something more than merely get comfortably warm in his present berth before they send him—let us say to Timbuctoo or—to some place where his experience of China and the Chinese will be utterly thrown away, or be worse than useless.

Mr. Exner winds up his book, which ought to have, as an alternative title, "How to undermine English influence in the Far East," by a few words (pp. 60-71) on the proposal to found a German bank in Japan; and, as connected with this project (which he is not prepared to recommend for early adoption) gives some readable facts concerning Japanese commerce.

* "China's Sources of Income and Her Credit, with brief remarks on German commercial relations with Eastern Asia. By A. H. Exner, formerly Delegate of the German Syndicate for Chinese Railways.

Die Einnahmequellen und der Credit China's; nebst Aphorismen über die Deutsch-ostasiatischen Handelsbeziehungen, von A. H. Exner, f. Zt. Delegirter des Deutschen Eisenbahns-Consortium für China. Berlin: Asher. 1887.

† On this subject the *Times* of Dec 25 last contained an article from a correspondent which well merits perusal.

THE NATION IN ARMS.*

Thanks to the circumstance that this country is girt with the "silver streak," many of the military problems which perplex and harass other nations have no concern for the people of England. Huge armies recruited by conscription—the curse and the drain of the Continental nations—are not necessary. All—admitted it is a large all—that is necessary is that Great Britain should retain the mastery of the seas, and that she should have a sufficient army to strike with effect in any given quarter; more than this would be hopeless and impossible. But though we can contemplate the tactics of war from a calm and comparatively secure standpoint, it behoves the people of England to take good stock of their position, and bestir themselves that all that can and should be done has been accomplished.

And to this purpose Baron von der Goltz's "Nation In Arms" will stand them in good stead. It is a perfect mine of ingenious suggestions, of careful essays, and of elaborate schemes; not a detail of the subject has been omitted, not an item overlooked. All the modern systems of tactics, torpedoes, fortresses, railways, and the like, find a place in the several chapters which relate to such topics; but what, to the thoughtful reader, will add an additional charm, is that the art of war is treated logically and with profound sagacity. All the dicta of the world's greatest generals are put into the crucible of examination, and made to stand the test of proof. Nothing is taken for granted—nothing is accepted because of the high authority with which it has come down to mankind at large—nothing is adopted unless it is proved sound and trustworthy, and the result reveals some startling effects. Were some of the great commanders of the world's history to come again to life, it is not too much to say that they would have to begin afresh the lesson of life; nay, indeed, well-nigh all their notions of fighting would be found utterly obsolete, and unsuited to modern requirements—some worthless, others positively fraught with danger. There is much in this volume to astonish: there is one matter which should please. We allude to the dictum that "descents on the coast are, accordingly, in the case of a populous state, with a good military organisation, rather bugbears than real dangers." Well for England that it is so. The knowledge of this should give her confidence, though there is a fear lest it should induce effeminate indolence, or promote indifference to the due protection of our domains.

It is seldom that a military author writes with such an utter absence of technicality and abstruseness as does Baron von der Goltz. He who runs may read, and that many will avail themselves of the privilege must be the hope of all who wish well for their country, and also desire to see her strong, prepared, and ready to strike when her honour is insulted, or her interests assailed.

THE AGRICULTURAL PESTS OF INDIA AND OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN ASIA.†

In 1885 Dr. Balfour, the indefatigable author of that marvel of Oriental knowledge, the "Cyclopædia of India," suggested to the India Office authorities the expediency of requiring annual reports, describing "the insects which injure the agricultural, horticultural, and forest produce of India, suggesting means of preventing, and remedies." These reports, the writer thought, should be restricted to the injurious insects, and he referred to the valuable experience acquired by Miss Ormerod (who, as is well known, annually reports, as to this country, on the injurious insects prevalent, and the means of checking their ravages) as supplying hints for the procedure to be followed. The advice seems to have been taken; and some valuable suggestions, by the lady entomologist referred to, were communicated to the Government of India.

The amount of damage sustained by the Indian cultivator may be in some degree inferred from occurrences which took place a few years back in Ceylon, where the produce of the coffee crop was, in a few seasons, reduced, by insect ravages, from 4½ cwt. per acre to less than 2½ cwt., or by more than one half; the total loss being estimated at fifteen millions sterling in ten years. To turn to the cotton crop in India, the value of which is roughly put at seven crores of rupees annually, we are told by the United States Agricultural Commissioner that, in parts of India "one fourth of the value of the cotton crop is sometimes lost from the ravages of the larvae of one insect."

Pending fuller inquiry, Dr. Balfour has deemed it well to collect, for present information, what is already on record respecting Indian agricultural pests of all kinds, with especial advertence to insects and fungi. Besides adopting the alphabetical form of arrangement—assuredly the best where so many facts have to be marshalled under various heads, as regards the "pests" themselves, the author has enhanced the value of the little work by naming, under the appropriate heading, the principal enemies of

each crop. Thus, under "coffee" we find (p. 43) a list of no less than twenty-seven foes against whom watch and ward ought to be kept on behalf of this important, yet delicate and vulnerable object of cultivation. Wheat, at p. 113, poppy and rice (pp. 93 and 99), silk, tea with its table adjunct, sugar, (pp. 101 to 109), are in turn duly dealt with, their many foes while in a growing state being enumerated, and the means of prevention indicated. A chief measure of protection seems to be, in India as here, a frequent change of crops. As the author well reminds us, "Each insect species has its own particular plants, on which alone it lives, and, when deprived of food by a change in cultivation, they die." Certain crops, too, have a direct effect in killing off certain tribes of "pests." But something more than this method of procedure—at best but partially applicable in India—seems to be needed; nor will washings or syringings, such as those suggested as a *pis aller* in the introduction, suffice to combat the enormous fecundity of the insect world. When we read that, even in Europe, five generations proceeding from a single aphid (plant-lice) reach the number of six thousand millions, we may well despair of realising the magnitude of the evil with which we have to cope. Nature has, however, been by no means niggardly in according us help: and Dr. Balfour, in giving the fullest particulars as to the enemies which beset each insect tribe, and which may be taken as being nature's appointed means of combating its ravages, has indicated a weapon which ought not to be allowed to rust. He has succeeded in compressing, within the compass of 120 pages, adequately, full, and wholly trustworthy details respecting insects, reptiles, and mammals injurious to man and his products, and has added yet another to the many obligations under which he has laid all who are interested in the welfare of India, and the prosperity of its agriculture.

THE WESTERN AVERNUS.*

"Avernus!"—yes, indeed! No other word less significant and forcible would describe the utter "hell upon earth" which is the daily life of those restless spirits who, too unsettled for the monotony of the mother-country, betake themselves to scenes across the Atlantic, and "rough it" in the wilds of America. It could be wished that "The Western Avernus" were in the hands of the many who, young in heart and hopeful in enthusiasm, look forward to a life of adventures as freedom from bondage and emancipation from thralldom—who picture the wild pleasures of camping under the canopy of heaven, with no one to disturb their cogitations or interfere with their plans, who jump at the prospect of free, unrestrained licence and unfettered freedom. Let them read Mr. Morley Roberts's experiences—a plain, unsophisticated account of his wanderings and troubles. Why, the blood curdles in the veins at the mere thought of the hardships he underwent, the toils, the anxieties, the dangers when he had to face at every turn. A walk of 25 miles with nothing to eat but a pound of dry biscuits, a trudge of 15 miles before breakfast can be procured—and this is supposing the thing be forthcoming at the end of the journey—steaks cut off fly-blown meat!—sleeping in the open amidst rotten hay and damp, nay, wet sticks, on bare boards, in doorways, on piles of potatoes, in railway trucks, tramping the streets homeless, without shelter or food—such is a catalogue of troubles which drove many a wanderer to commit suicide. Then there are deaths from starvation, deaths by violence, to swell the awful total of human beings swept away to that "bourne from which no traveller returns."

No—a thousand times no. Let young people bear the ills they have patiently; let them avoid the fatal error of supposing that all abroad is but a succession of daily "pic nics," of which the "roughing it" constitutes the principal pleasure. Let them read "Western Avernus," and when they put it down feel they have learned a lesson of life from a book which bears the impress of truth, which does not seem to magnify evils for the sake of effect or sensation, and which, by narrating the experiences of "one who knows," may, it is devoutly hoped, protect many an unwary youth, who "not knowing," might err from ignorance and be led astray through want of advice.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Nibelungen lied," translated from the German by Alfred G. Foster-Barham (Macmillan and Co.); "Canada and the States," Recollections by Sir E. W. Watkin, Bart., M.P. (Ward, Lock and Co.); "Spirit Workers in the Home Circle," by Morell Theobald (T. Fisher Unwin); "English History from Contemporary Writers" (David Nutt); "My Hundred Swiss Flowers," by Mary A. Pratten (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Robert Bickersteth," by his Son, Rev. M. C. Bickersteth (Rivingtons); "Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the Records of the India Office," by Frederick Charles Danvers, Registrar and Superintendent of Records. Vol. I. Part 1.

CAPTAIN E. H. ARMITAGE, 5-1 Southern Division, Royal Artillery, Intelligence Officer, 1st Brigade, Burma Field Force, has been directed to rejoin his battery at Rawal Pindi.

* "The Western Avernus." By Morley Roberts. (Smith, Elder and Co.)

* "The Nation in Arms," translated from the German of Lieut.-Colonel Baron von der Goltz, by Philip A. Ashworth. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "The Agricultural Pests of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia, Vegetable and Animal, injurious to Man and his Products." By Surgeon-General Edward Balfour. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1887.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1887.

THE RECORDS OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

NOT too soon, but certainly not the less welcome, comes to hand the first part of a volume which cannot fail to be of value to all who take an interest in the history which tells of how British power rose and grew in the East. The paper in question is a "Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the Records of the India Office," which has been compiled by Mr. F. C. Danvers, the Registrar, and Superintendent of Records. Brought out under authority and under such supervision the papers which will now be given to the public will be of the greatest use to students and historians, and should be of deep interest to all Englishmen who take a pride in the growth and glory of the English Empire.

It has been said that the literary records which the world has lost in earlier times were of greater value than many which the world has been careful to preserve since. But this was probably the sentiment of some mouldy antiquarian, who, jealous of the glories of the present, sighed for the good old times of which he knew nothing about. The countless treasures of historic lore said to have been lost in the burning of the most ancient of libraries, have been lamented by poet and philosopher, who were still in sublime ignorance of any catalogue of such treasures. The greater part of the treasures mourned for may have been veritable rubbish, which the charity of time or fire did well to hurry into oblivion. Yet the sentiment of regret which has taken hold of cultured

minds for successive ages can be easily understood, but it is difficult to comprehend why, when coming to later days, the lesson which that sentiment conveyed should be so little regarded. The neglect of the ancient keepers of old records, which was punished by the loss of their most cherished treasures, ought not to have been a complaint against modern librarians and registrars. But it remains so. And in the introduction to the volume which Mr. Danvers has just brought out, he tells a strange story of how a part of history in connection with the foundation of English influence in India has been lost beyond recall. It would be interesting, indeed, to read copies of the first letters sent by the East India Company to their several agents abroad, but of these no trace can be found, although it can hardly be doubted that such were made. But at a Court of Committees held on the 6th July, 1607, "it was thought fitt that all letters from and to India and all answers thereof be entered into a book and coated for future memorie as occasion may fall out." This was confirmed by a resolution two years afterwards, when "Francis Sadler was admitted and sworn servant of the Company for the registering of sundry letters and other writings fit to be coated, registered and kept for the use of the Company." Notwithstanding these rules not more than fourteen documents of the correspondence of the Company previous to 1610 are forthcoming. But even after this date, letters, books and journals, and even minutes of the Court, were lost by lending or otherwise, past recovery, and it was not until 1835 that the deficiencies in the Company's records were brought prominently to notice and an attempt made to account for them. "Hitherto," says Mr. Danvers, "I have referred only to deficiencies in the records caused by accident, carelessness, or unforeseen circumstances; but it is to be feared that other deficiencies have been caused by deliberate destruction without due care and discrimination." This he explains by telling a story of official action which reads to-day as a most extraordinary narrative. In 1858 the Registrar brought to notice that there existed a quantity of miscellaneous papers belonging to the Secretary's office which had been accumulating for a period of thirty years, "which neither are, nor ever could be," so writes this intelligent custodian, "of any use whatever," together with "a quantity of Warehouse Books and Documents of a miscellaneous character, such as sale books, appearance books, catalogues, &c., not any of which have been referred to during the past twenty years." These were accordingly ordered to be sold, and over twenty-one tons of such documents were disposed of as waste paper, realising the sum of £158 0s. 10d.

Surely here is food for the commentator, critic or historian! But there appears to have been then a very rage for the destruction or sweeping away of the old papers of the East India Company. In 1859, in consequence of the Store-Keeper General being short of room, thirty-one cart-loads, comprising in all about 20,000 volumes, were removed from New-street, where they had been kept, and after a brief sojourn in the cellars in Leadenhall-street were, for the most part, again sold as waste paper! But this was not all. In 1860 Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State for India, gave directions that all "useless" records in the India Office in Cannon-road and Leadenhall-street were to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of previous to the removal of the office to Victoria-street. Under these directions upwards of three hundred tons of books and papers were sold as waste, realising a total of £3,095 16s., which no doubt the soul of one who was also a Chancellor of the Exchequer better appreciated than

musty tomes. In 1867, on the removal of the India Office to its present abode, a further destruction of books and papers was made, "also on an extended scale." In 1877 and following years no destruction took place except after careful selection by the Record Department and under confirmation of the Council.

Of course the greater part of what was destroyed was, perhaps, rightly so treated, as there must have been heaps of papers, books, &c., which it could have been of no interest or advantage to keep. But, and the authority we quote is Mr. Danvers himself, "it is much to be feared that, in the endeavour to get rid of only useless records, those destroyed—especially in the earlier years of destruction—had not been sufficiently examined before being condemned, and that thus documents of historical interest shared the fate of others which had ceased to possess any sufficient value to justify their preservation." And then there follows another very grave statement from the same authority:—"At no time hitherto does there appear to have been undertaken a critical examination and comparison of the Records of this Office, such as would enable them to be properly classified and put away in systematic order. Indeed, up to the present time there exist volumes of which no record has ever been made, so that in the event of their being lost no evidence would be forthcoming that they had ever existed."

This is a very serious and hardly creditable state of things, and we wish that Mr. Danvers could have stated where the blame for it ought to rest. It may be almost be taken for granted that he would not point in the direction of the India Office itself; can it be that the censure lies nearer to the Treasury Office in grudging a sufficient sum to carry out a work of really national importance? We shall have to pause long, perhaps, for a reply, but it is satisfactory to learn that a critical examination of all the Records in the India Office is now being made, and that the work is well advanced. The first result has been the production of the volume now before us, whose interesting and varied contents we shall treat of in a future issue of this paper.

AVE IMPERATRIX!

Hail to the high-born dame
Who, in her girlhood, came
To be our Queen!

May she accept our praise
Hearing the vows we raise;
Honour and length of days
Wait on our Queen!

Oft as the morning gun
Roars to the rising sun
Gilding the scene,
Ranked on the Birman shore,
Frost-bound in Labrador,
East and West, all implore
Health to the Queen!

Heard where the Hebrides
Loom o'er the stormy seas,
Heard where the green
Fringes the groves of palm
Bathed in the tropic calm,
Echo repeats the psalm—
"God save the Queen!"

Thus through the world's extent
On her our loves are bent
Greeting our Queen;

May she her State increase,
Make our contentions cease,
Still give us joy and peace,
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

H. G. K.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

MILITARY.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 12.)

LUCK, Brigadier-General G., C.B., half-pay, who has been transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal establishment, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Brigade.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MOOR, Lieut. F. F. (Connaught Rangers), a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated April 24.

SELICK, Surgeon J. H., 14th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G. H. Fink.

MOORWOOD, Surgeon J., 2nd Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G. M. Nixon.

SCOTLAND, Surgeon D. W., 23rd Pioneers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. T. Evans.

SEARLE, Lieut. C. T. A., Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 24th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated April 26.

BENSLEY, Surgeon C. N., 29th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G. J. H. Bell.

DARRETT, Lieut. W. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, on probation, vice Bunny, promoted wing commander.

HOGGE, Captain J. W., brigade-major, is posted to Allahabad.

DAVIES, Captain O. E. M., deputy assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Gwalior district.

SPRATT—On vacating his appointment in the Upper Burma Field Force as superintendent of army signalling, the services of Captain T. N. Spratt, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Military Works, from April 1.

STRACHAN, Captain W. G., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, who has been selected for the adjutancy of the 4th Battalion (Militia) of the regiment, is directed to proceed to England.

VANSITTART, Lieut. E., 4th Sikh Infantry, is granted an extension of general leave from the 1st to the 15th October, 1887, being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on duty whilst on the leave.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

GOLDNEY—Presidency district order, dated April 14, appointing Captain T. H. Goldney, wing commander, 38th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general of the district, vice Captain Hogge, appointed brigade-major, Allahabad.

FURLONGHS.

POOLE—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major G. E. R. Poole, 12th Lancers, is extended to Nov. 12.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia and New Zealand, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WARDROP, Lieut.-Col. F. M., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to Sept. 14.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BECHER, Captain and Paymaster C. I., 7th Dragoon Guards, on private affairs, from January 27 to October 26.

SPRATT, Major E. J. H., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

CROZIER, Captain and Paymaster R. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

SWYNE, Lieut. H., Royal Engineers, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. G. J., Corps of Guides, on private affairs, from May 1 to July 31, in extension of the leave granted him.

MCDONALD, Colonel H. A., Bengal Infantry on private affairs, to the Hills north of Derrah and to Ootacamund, from date of availing himself of it, to October 15.

URMSTON, Captain H. B., 6th Punjab Infantry, on private affairs, to Simla, Murree and Kashmir, from date of availing himself of it, to October 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 18.)

- KING, Surgeon-Major G., superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, and Government Quinologist, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days from June 27.
- PRAIN, Surgeon D., curator of the Herbarium of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, is appointed to act as superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major G. King.
- GAMMIE, Mr. J., resident manager of the Government Cinchona Plantation, is appointed to have charge of the Cinchona Plantation, and of the office of Government Quinologist, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major G. King.
- HARE, Mr. L., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Decca, from the date on which he joined his appointment.
- HUME, Colonel W. W., district superintendent of police, Birbhum, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. H. Giles.
- FABRE-TONNERRE, Mr. H. C. E., district superintendent of police, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Birbhum, during the absence, on deputation, of Colonel W. W. Hume.
- PAGET, Mr. H. E. C., personal assistant to the inspector-general of Police, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. E. Fabre-Tonnerre.
- ORR, Mr. T. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, from June 16.
- EDWARDS, Mr. A. C., principal, Rajshahye College, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from June 14.
- CROFT—The services of the Hon. Sir A. Croft, K.C.I.E., director of public instruction, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.
- ROWE, Mr. F. J., Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act, in Class II. of the Bengal Educational Service, from the 1st inst., vice Mr. J. Elliot, on deputation.
- TAWNEY, Mr. C. H., principal of the Presidency College, is appointed to act as director of public instruction, during the absence, on deputation, of the Honourable Sir Croft, K.C.I.E., from the 6th instant.
- PEDLER, Mr. A., Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as principal of the Presidency College, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. H. Tawney, from the 6th instant.
- BERNARD, Mr. J. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Sarun, is appointed to act as a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieutenant Governor's control.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, May 13.)

- COMBER, Mr. A. B. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to the Camrup District, from date on which he received charge.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 7.)

- GREENSTREET, Mr. R. H., district superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the police of the Shwebo district.
- ALDRIDGE, Mr. D., head master of the Government Normal School, Rangoon, furlough for one year, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.
- The following transfers are ordered :—
- HOUGHTON, Mr. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Pegu to the charge of the Shwedaung sub-division, Prome district.
- HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Shwedaung to Upper Burma.
- STRICKLAND, Lieutenant W. A. W., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Pegu sub-division, Pegu district.
- REILLY, Surgeon E. W., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Tantabin sub-division, Shwebo district, from Jan. 1.
- MCVITTIE, Surgeon-Major C. E., I.M.S., is appointed to be civil surgeon of Shwebo in the place of Surgeon E. Creten, I.M.S., from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.
- DEANE, Surgeon W., I.M.S., is appointed to be civil surgeon of Kyaukse in the place of Surgeon H. J. Dyson, transferred, from date on which he may assume charge of his duties.
- DYSON, Surgeon H. J., I.M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Myotha sub-division, from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.
- WORTABET, Surgeon H. G. L., I.M.S., is appointed to be civil surgeon of Minbu in the place of Surgeon W. Deane, transferred, from the date on which he may assume of his duties.
- MACDONNELL, Surgeon-Major, took over his duties as civil surgeon of Mandalay on Feb. 19.
- FFORDE, Mr. T. F., district superintendent of police, made over, and Mr. J. E. Bridges, C.S., received charge of the office of the deputy commissioner, Mandalay, on April 28.
- MORRISON, Mr. W. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of the Mingin sub division of Chindwin District on April 16.
- BRISCOE, Rev. J. D., M.A., has been granted furlough on medical certificate for six months, and he availed himself of the leave granted on March 27.
- CHARD, Rev. C. H., who has been appointed chaplain of Port Blair, gave over charge of the town chaplaincy on April 4.

- NOYES, Rev. W. C., is appointed chaplain of the town of Rangoon.
- SANDYS, Rev. J. S., M.A., who has been appointed chaplain of Dagshai, handed over charge of the chaplaincy of Toungoo on March 31 to the Rev. W. E. Jones, S.P.G. Missionary.
- JONES, Rev. W. E., S. P. G. Missionary, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Toungoo from the date on which he took over the charge.
- DYER, Rev. J. P., M.A., Chaplain, Rangoon Cantonment, has been granted privilege leave for three months, and he has availed himself of the leave granted on April 23.
- FINN, Rev. A. H., is appointed to officiate as Chaplain, Rangoon Cantonment.
- GOMPERTZ, Rev. J. F. W., B.A., Chaplain to the Field Force at Pymmana (Ningyan), is appointed Chaplain to the Field Force at Shwebo with the stations above Mandalay.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 17.)

- STOKES, Mr. H. J., is appointed to be district and sessions judge of Coimbatore.
- IRVINE, Mr. G. D., is appointed to be district and sessions judge of Trichinopoly.
- WYNNE, Mr. S. H., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, North Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Henry Sewell on other duty, to join at the end of the recess of the Court.
- CAMPBELL, Mr. R. H., is appointed to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. Manavedan Raja on other duty.
- SMITH, Surgeon-major J., medical officer, Ootacamund, is appointed to be Zillah surgeon, Coimbatore (sub pro tem).
- FITZPATRICK, Surgeon-Major J. F., M.D., district surgeon of Coimbatore, is appointed to be medical officer of Coonoor with charge of Kotagiri, vice Surgeon G. L. Walker, M.D., who vacates.
- BLAXLAND, Lieut.-Colonel J. S., superintendent of police, Chingleput district, is allowed privilege leave for three months.
- WEST, Mr. A. C. S., acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district, is allowed privilege leave for two months and ten days.
- STEEL, Mr. E. R., is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, Salem district during the employment on other duty of Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
- The undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class :—
- CAMPBELL, Mr. R. H., acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate in the district of Coimbatore.
- DENNISON, Mr. J. H., port officer, Nagapatam, is allowed privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.
- HAMILTON, Mr. N. A. W., is appointed to act as port officer, Nagapatam, during the absence of Mr. Dennison, on leave.
- CLARKE, Rev. D. G., has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.
- BRITAIN—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. A. H. B. Britain, B.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment, in the room of the Rev. T. Foulkes, retired.
- SCOTT, Rev. W., B.A., chaplain of Bolarum (on furlough), is promoted to the rank of senior chaplain, from April 1.
- The following transfer is ordered :—
- NORFOLK, Mr. C. H. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from No. III. Party, Tank Maintenance Scheme, Kurnool division, to the IV. Circle, Coimbatore division, for charge of No. IV. Party, Tank Maintenance Scheme, to join on return from furlough.

MILITARY.

- HILL, Colonel W., Staff Corps, civil and sessions judge, Bangalore (p.a.), for one year.
- FURLONG, Lieut.-Colonel M., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, Burma, is granted special leave out of India, on urgent private affairs, for four months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.
- PEARSE, Brigade-Surgeon R. E., principal medical storekeeper, Madras, on m.c., for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave.
- PROUDFOOT—The permission to reside out of India granted to Hon. Captain (retired deputy commissary) G. Proudfoot, dated March 30, 1886, is extended to April 25, 1888.
- The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
- FLOWDEN, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel F. D., to be be colonel, dated May 10.
- WRIGHT—The services of Colonel H. C. Wright, Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief from May 30.

- BRIGADE-SURGEON J. CRUKSHANK, M.D. I.M.S., has retired on a pension of £800 per annum.

BOMBAY.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.*(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 20.)*

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BROOME, Lieutenant G. S., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 29th (the Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and quartermaster.

MAITLAND—Consequent on the reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland, Staff Corps, from Staff to Regimental duty the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following reversion and appointments in the 4th Bombay Cavalry:—

ANDERSON, Captain J. W., from 2nd squadron commander to 3rd squadron commander.

YOUNG, Captain H. F., from 3rd squadron commander, to 4th squadron commander.

THOMAS, Captain H. R. D. (late 3rd squadron commander, 3rd Sind Horse), from 4th squadron commander, to be squadron officer. (Captain Thomas will take standing above Lieut. A. W. Forbes.)

DORG, Colonel A. J., Staff Corps (general duty, Malegaon), will command the dépôt, 7th Bombay Infantry, in addition to his other duties.

BOUSTEAD, Surgeon-major R., Indian Medical Service, having returned from furlough to England, is posted to general duty, Presidency circle.

BEHREND, Lieutenant F. D., 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment, having been granted leave to England on urgent private affairs, ceases to be a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from date of embarkation.

FURLOUGHS.

BEHREND, Lieutenant F. D., 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment, to England, on urgent private affairs.

KEITH, Surgeon-Major R., M.D., to England, for six months, on private affairs.

MORRIS, Lieut. G. S., East Yorkshire Regiment (officiating squadron officer 4th Bombay Cavalry), to Poona, from June 1 to Sept. 30, to study the native language.

PHILLIPS, Captain B., Poona Volunteer Corps, to England, from May 1 to Oct. 31, on private affairs.

WOODROW, Captain T. H., Royal Artillery (B Battery, 4th Brigade), from June 16 to August 31, to Sirsi, North Kanara, on private affairs.

FISHER, Lieut. F. T. (T Battery, 1st Brigade R.A.), from June 1 to August 31, to Colombo, Ceylon, on private affairs.

ASKWITH, Lieut. H. F. (D Battery, 4th Brigade R.A.), from May 31 to July 31, to Mussoorie, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. A. Price, Inf., Major F. R. Begbie, S.C., Major W. Brydon, S.C., Surg.-Major C. Hatchell, Col. C. H. Cantor, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. E. Salkeld, S.C., Capt. C. H. Morris, S.C., Capt. V. A. Schalh, S.C., Lieut. C. Hamilton, Prob. S.C., Col. J. C. Minto, S.C., Lieut.-Col. A. W. Roberts, Cav., Surg. P. W. Dalzell, Major W. Peacocke, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. B. Middleton, S.C., Capt. E. G. Nicholls, R.A., Surg.-Major T. C. H. Spencer, Col. J. T. Lugard, S.C., Col. W. Hill, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major F. H. Forjett, S.C., Major F. H. Jackson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Rivett-Carnac (Cov.), Surg.-Major R. A. K. Holmes, W. P. Brodie, G. I. Rose, T. J. C. Grant (Cov.), H. F. Blandford, J. J. F. Lumsden (Cov.), G. Knox, H. J. Andrews, P. P. Rogers, P. C. Lyon (Cov.), Capt. C. H. Morris, J. W. Hensley, J. G. Charles (Cov.), F. Harris, J. W. Barwise, J. Tremlett (Cov.), Surg. L. A. Waddell, R. Brown, C. R. Stulpnagel.

Madras Estab.—H. H. O'Connell, J. C. Larminie.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. B. Sparks, S.C., one month; Lieut.-Col. E. C. S. Jackson, Inf., till 16 Oct., 1887; Surg.-Major J. O'Brien, four months; Surg.-Major H. Johnstone, R.A., three months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. H. Vanderzee, S.C., four months; Lieut. C. Wood, R.A., four months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—N. Morris, three months' s.c.; C. A. G. Lillingston, three months' p.a., commuted to eight months' s.c.; J. W. Johnson,

leave extended to 31st Oct., 1887, and to return; W. Griffiths, eight months' furlough; W. M. Shaw, three months' s.c.
Bombay Estab.—T. Hart-Davies (Cov.), six weeks' m.c.; A. Stormont, three months' p.l., commuted to seven months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Major A. D. Strettell, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Col. E. M. Norie, S.C., Major W. G. C. Johnstone, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. T. Bulkley, S.C., Hon. Capt. R. F. Castellari, Ord. Dept.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—H. H. O'Farrell (Cov.), J. Traill.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**H O M E.****BIRTHS.**

CLAYTON—June 2, at Coombe Bank, Camberley, the wife of Major E. Clayton, R.A., of a daughter.

LEADER—June 1, at Little Island, county Cork, the wife of Captain L. Leader, J.P., of a daughter.

WHEELER—June 7, at Emberton, Newport Pagnell, the wife of W. A. Wheeler, Commander P. and O. Company, formerly Indian Navy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DOBSON—**JOHNSTON**—June 2, at St. Nicholas, Sutton, Charles J. Dobson to Anna Elizabeth, widow of G. B. Johnston, Bengal Staff Corps.

GRENPELL—**WOOD**—May 26, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Sir Francis Grenfell, K.C.B., A.D.C., to Evelyn, second daughter of the late Major-General R. Blucher Wood.

GWYNN—**PRIOR**—June 4, at Clifton, Kingsmill, S. Gwynn to Adeline Mary, widow of the late Major-General B. J. C. Prior, I.S.C.

MEIN—**TURNER-IRETON**—June 1, at St. Paul's, Swanwick, Alexander Lechmere Mein, Captain R.E., to Alice Ellen, third daughter of R. L. Turner-Ireton, Esq.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—May 30, at Weston-super-Mare, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Compton Abbott, aged 63.

CLEEVE—June 2, at Southsea, Matilda Augusta, widow of Deputy Commissary-General Charles Ker Cleeve, aged 57.

GOAD—June 7, at Coningham-road, W., Lieut.-Colonel Charles Elliott Goad, late 67th Beugal Native Infantry,

RABBETTS—May 30, at Eling, Hants, Helen Augusta, beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel N. G. Rabbetts.

INDIAN.**BIRTHS.**

BRYDON—May 15, at Chatlapore, Tea Estate, the wife of E. Brydon, of a son.

DONNITHORNE—May 17, at Howrah, the wife of R. A. Donnithorne, of a son.

ERSKINE—May 1, at Poona, the wife of Claude F. Erskine, Esq., Revenue Survey, of a son.

O'POTTER—May 17, at the residence of Captain W. H. MacDonald, DeLeslie-road, Byculla, the wife of J. O'Potter, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, of a daughter.

ROBINS—May 18, at Barrackpore, the wife of J. Robins, of a daughter.

STOREY—May 16, at Oodeypore, Rajputana, the wife of T. H. Storey, of a son (prematurely), stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

BETHAM—**LOHR**—May 17, at Birsampur, C.P., by the father of the bride, John Albany Betham, Superintendent of Post-offices, Chatisgarh Division, to Anna Maria Paulina, only daughter of the Rev. Oscar Lohr.

BROWNING—**GREEN**—May 14, at Nagpore, A. R. Browning, 4th Punjab Infantry, to Isabel Green, daughter of the late J. B. Green, Esq., J.P., Tint House, Maidstone, Kent.

DUARTE—**GOODCHILD**—May 18, at Perambore, Thomas Alexander, to Mary Josephine, daughter of the late Henry Goodchild, of Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, and Madras.

DEATHS.

HAMMOND—May 13, at Murree, the infant son of Major and Mrs. A. G. Hammond.

IRVINE—May 16, at Ranchi, Irene Davidson, wife of W. H. Irvine.

KEELAN—May 11, at Mussoorie, H. Keelan, "Erin House," Dehra Doon, Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India (retired), aged 70 years.

KOHLHOFF—May 15, at Madras, Mrs. E. M. Kohlhoff, widow of the Rev. C. S. Kohlhoff, of Erungalore.

WINTON—May 17, at Mussoorie, Francis Seaton, infant child of Agnes and Balcombe Winton.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. D. MURRAY, I.M.S., has been ordered to return to Calcutta, and Surgeon Deane to Allahabad, from Burma.

NOTES FROM CABUL.

The following interesting notes about affairs in Afghanistan are from a Bombay gentleman who has now been a resident in that country for some years:—

I find from the papers that all India is just now in a ferment of excitement over the revolt of the Ghilzais. People in India seem to fear that the revolt is still spreading, and has assumed such serious proportions as to jeopardise the safety of the Ameer's throne. Even speculations are rife about the intention of the Government of India to send troops to Afghanistan with the object of quelling the disturbance and restoring peace to the country. From what I know of Abdur Rahman, I doubt very much whether he would at all look with favour upon such an intervention in his behalf; and I doubt still more whether any foreign aid is necessary. While distance, and what is more, a complete want of reliable information, have invested the disturbance with vague terrors, the Ameer goes, as usual, on his daily round of toil without allowing his mind or his spirits to be ruffled in any considerable degree by the rising of the disaffected tribe. What appears to have alarmed some of you is the report that Gulam Hyder Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army, has been defeated and slain by the Ghilzais. I lately saw myself the Commander-in-Chief hale and hearty in Jellalabad, where he has taken up his quarters in the British camp. He was sent there a few days before the arrival of the Boundary Commission in Cabul to put down the rising of the Shinwarris and the Lagmanis. The General who has been sent against the Ghilzais bears the same name; hence the mistake. But I am not quite sure even of this man's death.

The original cause of the disaffection among the Ghilzais is to be traced to an increase in the taxes levied from them. It was about the time when their minds were burning with deep resentment owing to this cause that the members of the Boundary Commission arrived in Cabul, where they were very hospitably received on behalf of the Ameer. His Highness, who had gone on a tour in the lovely district of Kohistan, returned to his capital two days after the arrival of the Commission. Two of his sons had gone away on a hunting expedition to Logur, and, as I have already stated, Gulam Hyder Khan was at the time in Jellalabad. The absence of all these distinguished personages from Cabul at the time of the Commission's arrival gave rise to a report which was industriously circulated among the disaffected tribes that the Ameer, his sons, and his Sapah Salar, had fled away, leaving free and independent Afghanistan in the hands of Kaffirs. We know how the wildest and most extravagant rumours gain implicit credence among orientals; and in this case the Ghilzais were led by a story of this character to give vent to their disaffection by the familiar and, with them, constitutional mode of a revolt. The Ghilzais were defeated by the Ameer's troops last year, and by way of an acceptable present 250 heads of the rebels were sent to his Highness, who forthwith raised a mud tower, called *Kalle minar*, the minaret of heads, from the fact of its being adorned with these ghastly trophies of victory. Another such memorial of retributive justice stands in Jellalabad; but the terrible warning sought to be conveyed by these monuments does not seem to have greatly impressed the Afghans. The Ghilzai revolt is now simmering, and it may die out soon. But the Ameer is blessed with too many cousins, for his peace and security, and what form their machinations may some day take is a subject which opens up a vista of possibilities, which, being still mere possibilities in the abstract, it is idle at present to contemplate.

The mind of Abdur Rahman does not appear to be sorely troubled by this revolt, as may appear from the pamphlet—I suppose you call it "Yellow Pamphlet"—which he has found time to indite and publish on the day of the Bakri 'Id festival in September last. If this pamphlet proves anything, it proves that Abdur Rahman is a firm ally of the English. Beside the evidence which this publication gives of his animosity to Russia, I may say that he has issued positive orders among his courtiers never to make use of the Russian language even in ordinary conversation. Self-interest is as strong a motive for friendship as for enmity, and in his pamphlet the Ameer seeks to prove that it is to his self-interest that he should ally himself with England rather than with Russia. If he were to give the Russians a passage through his territory to go to India, and supposing, for a moment, that their arms should prove victorious, the Ameer is convinced that the next step of the conquerors would be an invasion of his own territory, assisted by Wali Mahomed and other disaffected Afghan refugees. Sher Ali was a fool to have coveted a Russian alliance, and Yakoob Khan was a still greater fool in having allowed the presence of an Englishman as the British envoy at Cabul. He ought to have known what bitter hatred the people have of all Kaffirs, and should have asked, as Abdur Rahman had in his wisdom done, for a Mahomedan envoy.

The Ameer seems to feel very keenly the loss of Penjdeh, and is deeply sorry that he was dissuaded by General Lumsden from maintaining, if necessary by the sword, Afghan interests against the claims put forward by Russia. The Ameer has by no means an over-modest opinion of his own strength and resources, and is quite confident that if he had had an opportunity of meeting the Russians, he would have taught them a bitter lesson, and Penjdeh

would have been saved to him. His Highness allows that General Lumsden may be a good soldier worthy of the high office he holds; but he was lacking in the statesmanship which had enabled his Highness to suggest the means which would have averted the loss of Penjdeh. The Royal author concludes his production with this observation:—"If, after what I have written above, anybody were to say that the Afghans are the friends of Russia, he would simply be telling a lie."

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.

At the seventh ordinary general meeting of this company held at the offices, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, Major-General J. S. Trevor presided. He said the dividend now proposed was what he had led them to expect six months ago. The expansion of the passenger and merchandise traffic had been more than counterbalanced by the loss of the artificial traffic which they had had in the first place for the carriage of materials for their line. They must, however, look to the completion of the road to Ranikhet for the further development of their trade, for until the road was finished they were cut off from all access by cart to the cultivated and populous parts of Kumaon. It was thought likely that the road would be finished before the next monsoon. They had had negotiations with the Government for completing the railway, which was to run from Bareilly, *via* Phillibhit to Lucknow, and if proper terms were offered by the Government the shareholders, would be called together to consider the matter. He expected that their gross receipts for the current half-year would be equal to those of the corresponding period of 1886, although they had lost about 25,000 rupees by the cessation of the carriage of boulders for the Government irrigation department. He was sorry to say that their expenses had increased in a very large ratio; and for the current half-year he did not think they could look forward to a dividend of more than £2 per cent., free of income-tax. He thought, if things went on as at present, and no unforeseen accident occurred, they might safely look forward to their line becoming in eighteen months or two years a safe 5 per cent. dividend paying-line. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the declaration of a dividend for the past half-year of £2 7s. per cent.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the usual complimentary vote brought the meeting to a close.

THE PROPOSED MILITARY COLLEGE FOR INDIA.

An officer in the 25th Bombay Light Infantry writes of a contemporary on this subject:—

Referring to your leading article of the 11th April regarding the proposed formation of a school for Native officers on the model of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, I would point out that, although the idea seems a very good one in theory, it is one that is not very easy to put into practice on account of the different castes in the army, the Bombay army especially. Under the present system a man, be he a Brahman or be he a Purwari, rises to be a Native officer through merit, judged by his superior officers after many years of service before them, and for this reason a Brahman sipahi has no objection to be commanded by a low caste officer, as he knows that the Sirkar would not have promoted him if he had not been worthy of the place. Now in the scheme you propose, the men would not care to have a low caste officer suddenly brought into their regiment from a place about which most of the men knew nothing, and regarding whose qualifications they also knew nothing, for it is a well known fact that in India superior qualifications and knowledge, possessed by anyone, no matter what his caste, will go a long way to break up caste prejudice; but if this superiority is not apparent, it will be difficult to keep that discipline up which is so necessary in the army; besides it would be hard lines for good men of low castes not to have a chance of promotion as well as those of higher castes. What I would propose is, that only men of standing in their own country, or the sons of those possessing property near where the regiment is recruited, should be allowed to enter the college, for in these days it is money, not manners, maketh the man, and therefore the low caste man who was a landed proprietor would have as much chance as a high caste man; besides, the low caste man would be known to the men of the regiment as having some status at any rate in their country. We all know that in the European army the officers are gentlemen, if not by birth, at any rate in position, and it is this which keeps up the discipline between the rulers and the ruled, and it is the custom to promote deserving men for service done to commissions, as in the Native army. These deserving men are looked up to by their comrades in the lower ranks as having got their promotion for merit, and as such are accorded the same rights as those who enter the commissioned ranks at once.

I do not think that it is necessary to give the Native officers any more rank than they have at present, but as an inducement for good service they might be made lieutenants and captains; those holding such rank to be always with the battalions in the fighting line, and not to be sent, as you propose, to take their ease with the depot battalion, for we all know how prone the Native officer to say to himself, "I am now a subedar, and shall

now take my ease; if all goes well, and I keep as quiet as possible, I shall get my pension in time." After five years in the rank of lieutenant or captain, they would then be relegated to the depot battalion for service to wait their time for pension, and to help in training the recruits required to keep the other two battalions up to strength. In giving these commissions it would have to be a recognised rule that any European officer would be senior to any Native officer, whatever his rank at any time. I do not think that your suggestion of the Irregular battalion is good, as it would have to be filled up with European officers the moment it went on service, who would not know the regiment, and only have a recollection of the Native officers as relics of the past, who had gone through their own regiments and had been relegated to the shelf with the title of lieutenant or captain. The first two battalions ought to go on service when required, and the third be at the depot, the Native officers to be jemadars and subedars in the 3rd battalions, and lieutenants and captains in the 1st and 2nd battalions. There is no doubt that age is one of the things to be got over, but as with the Native, age and experience go together, it will be hard to get on without the other. On looking at the Army List it will be seen that in most regiments the Native officers are men who have been promoted after very short service in the ranks, and this is getting better every day; the Native officers of the present day are not such fossils as they used to be. The great thing wanted is self-reliance, and the way of doing things on their own responsibility, and not to have recourse always to the wing commanders or adjutant. In conclusion, I think that everyone will agree with me that it will want a good deal more than any Indian College can teach to make our Native officers what they ought to be; they are painstaking and not deficient in courage, but are not born to be leaders of men.

THE NIZAM AND SIR SALAR JUNG.

A correspondent, who has recently paid a visit to Hyderabad, says that Colonel Marshall has won golden opinions from all classes. "His appointment," he writes, "appears to have given very general satisfaction. I have never heard anyone so well spoken of by all, Natives and Europeans. He is, at the same time, courteous and kind to all. The position which he holds in the minds of the people is as honourable to the Viceroy's judgment as to this gentleman himself." The presence of such an officer in the counsels of the young Nizam is the surest guarantee we can have that they will be wisely guided. The Viceroy is to be congratulated warmly upon Colonel Marshall's appointment, and if the young Nizam will allow us to advise him, we counsel him earnestly to repose full confidence in Colonel Marshall; to have no secrets from him, and to permit no one to come between himself and his adviser. A great career is before his Highness, and as his own abilities and application are highly spoken of, let him stand fast by his counsellor, who can have no motive to mislead him, and whose advice will ever be directed to the preservation of his own honour, and the welfare of the people whom he rules. It was no doubt an experiment full of risk, to entrust the administration of so important a State entirely to the wisdom of two men so young as the Nizam himself and his Minister. But it was to gratify the Nizam's own earnest wishes that Lord Ripon consented to the arrangement, and it is not very wonderful that disagreements should have arisen. The Nizam has shown true wisdom in the generous treatment he has now shown to his Minister, and it is quite possible that when both men are older, his Highness may be glad to bring Sir Salar Jung back into his confidence. Few men, we believe, doubt that Sir Salar Jung, from his abilities, and from his honest regard for the Nizam's honour, was worthy to be his Minister. And he may yet wish to bring him back. The Government of India has acted wisely in not forcing Sir Salar Jung's services upon the young Nizam. Nothing but mischief could have arisen, as we have seen again and again, from reducing the Nizam himself to a puppet in his own State; and, however much we may regret the retirement of Sir Salar Jung, the Prince has shown great wisdom in the generosity with which he has treated him. By acting as he has done, they part "friends"; and should he ever wish to recall Sir Salar Jung, he can now do so without the slightest shame or embarrassment. Sir Salar Jung will wisely abstain from all interference in the affairs of the State, and from all reflection upon, or criticism of, the administration of his successor. He must withdraw absolutely, and we feel sure that he will do so. Nothing could be more valuable in the present position of parties at Hyderabad than the example of a young nobleman of the first rank withdrawing himself altogether from the miserable sphere of intrigue which it has long presented to the world.

THE ORIGIN OF THE GHILZAIS.

In view of the interest that now centres round the fortunes of the Ghilzais, a correspondent sends a contemporary the following account of the beginnings and growth of the tribe, translated from a Persian MS., written by the Khan of Tezin, with additional information collected from the Chiefs of Lughman, Hissarak, and Sairbi:—

An Afghan named Mukarram Shah quarrelled with his father, the King of Ghor. Leaving his father's court he travelled he knew not whither, and found himself at last at the town of Bushire in Persia. Concealing his parentage he sought out an old man noted for his piety and learning and inquired of him: "What was written in his destiny." The ascetic replied "that such knowledge as he required could only be obtained by serving an apprenticeship as a fakir, and that in due time, by abstinence and prayer and with the help of God, his wishes might be granted to him." Mukarram Shah begged that he might at once begin his apprenticeship and also become the servant of this venerable Shaikh Futhoo. This request was granted, and day by day he waited on and served the old Shaikh, who grew to like him and finally trusted him absolutely. Imagining Mukarram Shah was other than he represented himself to be, he was subjected to repeated questioning by the Shaikh, who eventually succeeded in finding out that he was entertaining the son of the King of Ghor, and wisely caught him to be betrothed to his daughter. Caught in the claws of love Mukarram Shah fell a victim to the charms of the Shaikh's lovely daughter even before the days of the betrothal were completed. When the old Shaikh understood how matters were he became furious, and abusing Mukarram Shah, said: "You have deceived me, oh! son. I do not now believe you are a king's son." He at once sent a *kasid* to the King of Ghor to find out the truth of Mukarram Shah's story. The King received tidings of his son, called his ministers together, and said: "This day have I received news of my lost son; prepare now robes and horses and gifts, and let them be taken by my most trusted nobles, and let them go and explain everything to the holy man Shaikh Futhoo." The *kasid* returned to Persia and told the old Shaikh all that had happened, and then obtaining an interview with Mukarram Shah induced him to take his (the *kasid's*) daughter also as his wife, for Mukarram Shah in the meantime had married the daughter of the Shaikh, and about this time she bore a son, who was named by the old Shaikh "Ghul-zoe," meaning the "son of a thief." Mukarram Shah had now two wives, and remaining in Persia he married two other wives; but from the first two sprang the Ghilzai clans, Ghul-zoe, the son of the first wife; Kakur, the son of the second wife. Ghul-zoe had two sons, the eldest Toran (from Tor black); the second, Burhan (meaning worthy). Toran had two sons, Otakh and Tokhi; Burhan two sons, Euzaf and Eusaf; Euzaf had two sons, Suleiman and Ali; Eusaf three sons, Zohak, Indur, and Turki. The descendants of Euzaf, whose son Suleiman had five sons, are now known as the Maraf, Kheyls, Aboubukar Kheyls of Tezin, and the Jabar Kheyls of Lughman and Hissarak. Some of the children of the sons of Suleiman took their mother's name for their clan; as, for instance, the Khatun Kheyls, who called themselves after their mother the Khatun Bebee, a celebrated woman of her time, having great power in the Khurd Kabul and Shurtargardan Ranges at that period; but they are now one with Aboubukar Kheyls of Tezin. This has always been a strong and influential faction, numbering some 95,000 men and women: they had some 6,000 horsemen and 10,000 armed footmen. Up to the present time they retain their former prestige, and are obliged to supply for service with the ruling Ameer a retinue of horse and foot. This section is better known as the Babukar Kheyls, and are spread over Tezin, Khurd Kabul, Goga Munda, Charasia, Deh Subz, and Khojah Khush Kar, near Ghorabund. Their present chief is Khan Mahomed Khan, who receives an annual income of Rs. 9,000 from the Ameer for the supply of horse and footmen, and as guardians of the road from Jugdulluk to Bhut Khak. The second brother, Niaz Mahomed Khan, was brother in arms with the present Ameer, and accompanied him into exile after Ameer Shere Ali gained the Cabul throne. These two chiefs rule the surrounding country, and have even compelled a semblance of obedience from the famous Jabbar Kheyls, robber chieftains Sadu and Dadu, of Chakri.

The Tezin Valley was well known to our unfortunate fellow-countrymen in 1839, Sirdar Akbar Khan having conducted them thither, and confined them in the Zinnah Fort, after the disastrous retreat through the Khurd Cabul and Jugdulluk defiles. I believe I am the only officer who visited this fort during the campaign, having come to Tezin to meet the Northern Ghilzai Chiefs, just before the battle of Ahmed Kheyl, when there was a rumour of a coalition between the chiefs of the Northern and Southern Ghilzai clans. This fort, located as it is in the heart of the hills, is approached by a deep ravine, rendering its position almost inaccessible, and is surrounded by orchards of apricot and by vineyards. I here met a man whom I at once recognised as a Native of India. On interrogating him he told me he was a *kahar* in the army of 1839, and being frost-bitten in the retreat was left like many others to die; he had lost his right foot, and some of his fingers, from frost-bite; he had been picked up by the followers of the Tezin chief of that time and cared for by him. At the time I met him he was in the household of Niaz Mahomed Khan, being food-bearer to the *zenana*. He said he was quite happy, and expressed no desire to return to India.

The Maruf Kheyls, or second section of this clan, inhabit the Hissarak Valley, along the northern slopes of the Sufed Koh Range from the Rud-i-Surkh-ab or (red river) to the western

slopes of the Rai Kacha Range, when they mingle with the Babakar Kheyls of Tezin situated on the eastern slopes of the same range. Mazoullah Khan is the representative chieftain of this clan, the son of Ursula Khan, late Wazir of Kabul, and the most influential man in Afghanistan during the palmy days of the reign of the late Ameer, Shere Ali Khan. This clan has many minor sub-sections who wander towards Ghazni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai, feeding their flocks in the summer on the slopes of the Shutargardan Range, and returning to the plains in winter. This clan consists of some 70,000 men, of which about 4,000 are horse and 6,000 foot, all well armed and fairly mounted. The Jabbar Kheyls, who inhabit the Lughman Valley, are a warlike and turbulent clan, and are sub-divided into many minor sections who, for the most part, are nomadic and predatory, passing their summer on the lower slopes of the Phugman ranges and penetrating into Kohistan. They return in the winter to the Lughman Valley, going as far south as Jellalabab, and the entrance of the Kunar Valley. These clans were made great use of by the Emperor Nadir Shah during his occupation of Afghanistan; and there are many instances recorded of both personal and tribal devotion to his cause by them. He conferred on them the name of "Sherpaie," meaning "In the lion's claw"—hence you often hear these men style themselves "Sherpaie Ghilzais." Asmatullah Khan, of Lughman, is the representative chief of this clan, and is a chieftain having great weight in all their many conferences. A great stronghold of the Jabbar Kheyls clan was Chakri, in the Khurd Kabul, and their chiefs Sadu and Dadu (brothers) exacted black-mail on the high road whenever they got the opportunity.

Of the five sons of Suleiman (three of whom we have already spoken of) the two youngest, Kaisur and Shimal, migrated to the Zurmat country, and are known as Zurmati-Suleiman Kheyls; they represent a gathering of some 60,000 men and women, but have no recognised armed retinue; from them spring the Stanizai Ghilzais, who leaving Zurmat returned to Lughman, and eventually settled in and around Jugdulluck, and the eastern end of the Lughman Valley. This tribe, consisting of some 5,000 souls in all, took the name of their father, Astanneh, hence the present corruption Stannazoe, the son of Astanneh and Siannazai. The tribe is one of minor importance, and its members are principally employed as carriers and guardians of the *kafilas* passing through the Jugdulluk defile, and over Adrak Badrak Pass into Lughman.

A JUBILEE ODE.

[PUNJABI PEASANT'S POINT OF VIEW.]

By the well, where the bullocks go,
Burdened and blind and slow;
By the field, where the young corn dies
In the face of the sultry skies,
They have heard, as the dull Earth hears
The voice of the wind of an hour,
The sound of the Great Queen's voice:—
"My God hath granted me years,
Hath given dominion and power;
And I bid you, O Land, rejoice!"
And the Ploughman settles the share
More deep in the grudging clod;
For he saith:—"The wheat is my care,
And the rest is the will of God.
He sent the Mahratta spear
As He sendeth the rain,
And the *Mlech* in the fated year
Broke the spear in twain,
And was broken in turn. Who knows
How our Lords make strife?
It is good that the young wheat grows
For the Bread is Life."
Then far and near, as the twilight drew,
Hissed up to the silent dark
Great serpents, blazing, of red and blue,
That rose and faded, and rose anew
That the land might wonder and mark.
"To day is a day of days" they said.
"Make merry, O People all!"
And the Ploughman listened and bowed his head:—
"To day, and to-morrow, God's will," he said,
As he set the lights on the wall.
"He sendeth us years that are good
As He sendeth the dearth.
He giveth to each man his food,
Or Her food to the Earth.
Our Kings and our Queens are afar,—
On their peoples be peace—
God bringeth the rain on the Bar,
That our cattle increase."

And the Ploughman settled the share
More deep in the sun-dried clod:—

"Mogul, Mahratta, and *Mlech* from the north,
And White Queen over the Seas,
God raiseth them up and driveth them forth.
As the dust from the ploughshare flies in the breeze.
But the wheat and the cattle are all my care
And the rest is the will of God."

R. K.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. RUTHERFORD, Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is going home to Europe for six months' furlough.

CAPTAIN A. KEENE, R.A., Commanding No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. WITHERS, S.C., retires from the service on the 4th prox. Meanwhile he has been allowed an extension of furlough, without pay.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. G. F. HOGG, C.B., Commanding the Aden Brigade, has been allowed leave to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

MAJOR RENNICK, now on sick leave from Burma, will probably be appointed Commandant of the 18th Bengal Infantry, on Colonel Toker's transfer to the Military Department, if his health permits his return to duty. He is Second-in-Command of the regiment, and has over twenty-five years' service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. S. PEAT, Bombay Cavalry, has been confirmed in the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, vice Colonel Playfair, retired.

BRIGADE SURGEON C. P. COSTELLO, Administrative Medical Officer, Quetta District, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs.

A COMMITTEE has been ordered to assemble at Calcutta, to inquire into and report on Ordnance Factory Accounts, composed of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, Mr. C. R. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, a Railway Accounts Officer, and Major J. Miley, Examiner Commissariat Accounts, Bengal, who is to officiate as Secretary to the Committee.

INSPECTING VETERINARY SURGEON J. H. B. HALLEN, General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, has been granted six months' leave out of India, on urgent private affairs.

COLONEL SIR W. G. DAVIES, K.C.S.I., has been permitted to reside out of India.

CAPTAIN V. A. SCHALOH, Bengal Staff Corps, has been ordered from Burma, to rejoin his appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT WATHEN, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, special service officer, has been ordered to Mingyan as assistant superintendent of signalling, 4th brigade, vice Lieutenant Benson who has been directed to rejoin the Royal Munster Fusiliers where his services are required.

CAPTAIN TEMPLE, Bengal Staff Corps, having taken up his appointment of Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, the appointment of Brigade Quartermaster, 1st Brigade, Mandalay, has been abolished.

LIEUTENANT S. F. CROCKER, 18th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Alon, and Lieutenant T. Webster, 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, Post Transport Officer at Htigang.

VETERINARY SURGEON FOWLER, on arrival in Burma has been posted to Metila in veterinary charge of the 3rd brigade; Veterinary Surgeon Butler, in charge of the 1st and 2nd brigades, and Veterinary Surgeon Lawson, in charge of the 4th brigade, Burma Field Force.

LIEUTENANT A. BEALE, Adjutant, 5th Bombay Light Infantry has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Sagain.

LIEUTENANT J. O. MINOGUE, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Kyouskai, and Lieutenant J. Henderson, 10th Madras Infantry, Post Transport Officer at Salenmyo.

LIEUTENANT GILES, No. 2 Kohat Mountain Battery, and Lieutenant Campbell, 5-1 Southern Division, R.A., having been relieved of their duties in Burma, have been ordered to join their batteries, the former at Edwardesabad, and the latter at Rawul Pindi.

A MEDICAL BOARD has invalidated Lieutenant M. S. Eyre, No. 1-1 Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.

PRIVATE PETER FITZGERALD, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, Fort William, cut his throat with his razor on May 21, in the most determined manner. He had just come off guard when he was warned for fatigue duty to strike tents on the *maidan*. This displeased him; he muttered something, went to his kit, took out his looking-glass and placed it on the wall, then his razor, which he stropped as if he was going to shave himself, stood in front of the glass and cut his throat from ear to ear, severing the windpipe, and was dead in a few minutes. The deceased was a teetotaler and a good soldier.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 4, Mirza (s), Calcutta; Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—June 6, Malwa (s), London.—8, Cuba (s), Liverpool;
Orion (s), Trieste.—9, Surat (s), Australia; Draco (s), Hull.
CALCUTTA.—June 7, Vega (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—June 7, Clan Drummond (s), Clyde; Thames (s),
London.—8, Clan Stuart (s).

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 4, Henzada (s), Kurrachee.—9, Pekin (s), Bombay;
Engineer (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—June 4, Chyebassa (s), London; Kerbela (s), London.—
8, Eden Hall (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—June 9, Clan Macintosh (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's
steamers:—

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, June 16; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice,
June 23; from Brindisi, June 27.

For Bombay: Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. D.
B. Horns, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon, Lieut. Bush,
Major Curtin, Capt. R. H. Dunn. From Brindisi: Colonel W. H.
Wilson, Mr. C. W. Birch, Mr. R. D. Proudfoot, Major Thomas, Mr.
and Mrs. Nice, Mr. Wait, Mr. F. Lodge, Mr. W. S. Howard, Mr. Bout-
flower, the Nawab Osman Jah and suite. From Venice: Colonel
Crawford.

For Malta: Rev. F. L. Gascoigne, Sub-Lieuts. Bradford, Bliss, and
Lindsay, Staff-Surgeon Dudley, Sergeant Angus.

For Colombo: Mr. Dorman, Mr. Fitz Funk.

For Calcutta: Dr. J. W. Welch.

For Suez: Sub-Lieuts. Jones, De la Chapelle, and Bruce.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, June 23; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice,
June 30; from Brindisi, July 4.

For Bombay: Mr. Coppin. From Brindisi: Colonel K. A. Jopp,
Mr. E. R. Parsons, Mr. H. M. Bird, Capt. and Mrs. Sawyer, Colonel
Gordon Young, Mr. A. F. Woodburn, Mr. H. T. Paulin, Mr. E. J.
Burton, Mr. K. P. Gadgil, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. F. F. Skeaf, Mr. W. E.
Hart.

For Malta: Rear-Admiral Gordon Douglas, Mr. J. Bramble, Com-
missioner E. Rooke.

For Aden: Mr. H. Godfrey.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, June 30; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 7;
from Brindisi, July 11.

For Bombay: Mr. A. C. Evens, Mrs. Evens and three children, Mr.
E. Tumber, Mr. W. E. Macgregor. From Venice: Mr. A. S. Mills, Mr.
F. L. Goldsmid. From Brindisi: Mr. J. L. Tickell, Major Cooper,
Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, June 30; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July
7; from Brindisi, July 11.

For Madras: Mrs. Jones and three children, Lieut. Jones.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. Hughes.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Major W. E. Roberts.

For Calcutta: Dr. King.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 7; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, July 14;
from Brindisi, July 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. Elton, Mr. R. G. and Mrs. Thorn, Mr. T. O.
Wilkinson, Sir C. d'Aguilar, Mr. G. Huddleston. From Brindisi:
Capt. Yate, Mr. J. W. Hanbury, Mr. R. A. Way, Colonel Preston, Sur-
geon-Major Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. H. P. Phillips, Colonel V.
Law, Mr. P. C. Lyon.

For Aden: Miss Fitch, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Berkely, Sisters Mary,
Annie and Agnes.

For Malta: Mr. F. C. H. Sinclair.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail June 23.

For Madras: Mr. W. L. Crawford, Mr. Joseph Tamblin.

For Calcutta: Mrs. R. J. Carruthers, Mr. Charles D. Tennant.

For Colombo: Surgeon H. P. Birch, A.M.S.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail July 7.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wright.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail August 18.

For Calcutta: Miss Cauderoy.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, to sail June 11.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Bain, Mr. A. Jolly, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Coch-
rane, Mr. George Suttie.

For Colombo: Mr. Plumbridge.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail June 14.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Traill.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, to sail July 12.

For Bombay: Mr. Godden.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail July 9.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major Byers Thomas.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Parsons.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. A. B. Daniell, May 23.

From London: Mrs. Adam, Miss Anstruther, Mr. C. E. Barton, Mr.
F. D. Little, Mr. E. R. Newland, Mr. F. W. St. Aubyn, Lieut. K. J.
Bell, Lieut. P. Roupell.

From Brindisi: Mr. Bruce, Mr. W. Saise, Major Baird, General
Carnegy, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Dr. A. Eteson, Mr. R. A. Oram, Mr.
Moss, General W. Anderson, Mr. S. Hare, Mrs. Toynbee, Mr. J. C.
Robertson.

From Port Said: H.H. Maharajah Holkar's suite.

From Suez: Mr. Shamrao.

From Aden: Captain and Mrs. Watkins.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, June 3.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. McGavin, Mr. Diss, Mr. and Mrs.
Ruffle and child, Mr. Cruden, Mrs. Cummings and two infants, Mr. J.
Jordan, Mr. F. W. Jones, Mr. Medlicott, Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Barmise
and child, Mr. and Mrs. Outhwaite and three infants, Mr. W. W. Lawes,
Mr. Hossack, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. A. H. de Leon, Mr. Gregory, Mr.
Bowen, Major A. J. Anderson, Miss Payne, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Cooper,
Mrs. Massey and three children, Miss Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. J.
W. Sheldrake.

From Madras: Mr. Ware Austin.

From Colombo: Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, two Misses Baker, Mr.
and Mrs. Bowley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Miss Hudson, Mr.
Anstruther, Mr. Brown.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O.s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. A. H. Johnson, left Bombay May 24.

For London: Mr. J. G. Robinson, Maj. W. S. Hore, Mr. Macaulay, Mr.
Bentley Taylor, Mr. King, Major Garfitt, Mr. P. C. Beck, Mr. and Mrs.
T. Whitham, Dr. Lawder, Mr. C. D. Learoyd, Mr. F. P. Collins, Miss
Keyser, Mr. T. B. Morris, Mr. E. Solano, Mr. T. J. Wilson, Mrs. Clib-
born, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee, Mr. Smellie, Mr. Flamburiari, Mr.
Hosie, Mr. S. Fletcher, Mr. Kirby, Mr. J. Hodgart, Mrs. Conroy and
infant, Mr. Nizam-ud-din Ahmed, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. U. Cole, Mr. J.
Bradley.

For Brindisi: Colonel A. Filgate, Capt. Walshe, Mr. W. Barry, C.S.,
Mr. J. Jones, Mr. H. Whympier, Mr. R. Smith, Major Sorell, Mr. R.
Shaw, Mr. E. T. Sturdy, Mr. E. Short, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Miss
Crompton, Mr. Pickering Clarke, Mr. Sayad Nassoriddeen, Colonel
Leigh Hunt, Mr. MacKillican, Mr. Squire, Mr. Morrison.

For Marseilles: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, H.R.H. the
Duchess of Connaught, Major and Mrs. Hannay, Colonel Cavaye,
Colonel Cuthbert Larking, Dr. Keith, Mr. Wilkinson, Major A. M.
Creagh, Hon. and Mrs. T. Conlan and infant, Mr. Hill, Mr. A.
Ewbank, Colonel and Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. Allan Arthur,
Colonel Ludlow, Mr. Framheim, Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, Mr. G. Win-
wall, Mr. F. Croft, Nawab Abdul Luteef, Captain and Mrs. Morland,
Mr. J. H. Kothari, Mr. and Mrs. Scorgie, Lady Souter and child,
Mrs. Douglas Straight, Mrs. Tuthill, Mr. J. Leckie, Mr. D. Ardeshir.

For Venice: Brigade-Surgeon Costello, Capt. Allan, Mr. R. Stones,
Mr. J. A. Shepherd, Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. J. Fairlie, Mr. J. Rathbone.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Captain Symons, from London, June 9.

For Bombay: Mrs. Cripps and infant, Lieut. A. W. Cripps, Capt-
Goldsmid, Mr. Annesley, Dr. Underwood, Dr. Patell, Mr. Bridges, Mr.
Banerji.

For Aden: Rev. H. C. Goodyear.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, from London, June 10.

For Colombo: Mr. Stanley Bois, Commissary Sergeant-Major C.
Dobson, R.E., Mrs. Dobson and child.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss James, Mr. F. R. Watson, Surgeon-
Major C. Adam, Mr. J. B. Burnett, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. R. E. Firth, Miss
Romney, Mr. A. Johnston.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. B. Taylor, Mr. W. C. Oswald, Mr. D. Moncur,
Mr. John Gorman, Mr. R. Vollers.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, sailing on May 31.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. E. Spinner, Mr. Barbiers, Mr. E. J.
Moore, Colonel Tillard.

For Brindisi: Mr. O. Fiedler, Mr. Calvert.

For Venice: Mr. J. H. B. Hallen.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. W. A. Wheeler, sailing on June 7.

For London: Mr. H. Hicks and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. L. B. Simeon and Mr. J. Hope.

For Marseilles: Mr. W. A. East.

Per s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfill, sailing on June 14.

For London: Mr. McCarthy.

Per s.s. *Australia*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on June 21.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. Laurent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100	to	100½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	107	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	207	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Trust Bond ...	101	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	75
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	85
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	60
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurachee) ...	1,100	100	800
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	225
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	400
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	105
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	140
Colaba ...	1,880	50	540
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	110
East India ...	1,000	150	1,330
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,200
French ...	all	80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangum ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Morussil Co. ...	400	55	412½
Mummar M. ...	all	40	240
New Berar ...	500	60	560
New Indian ...	125	0	112½
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	395
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	555
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,210
Sind ...	750	75	490
Volkart ...	500	45	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	2	810
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ pr.ct.	560
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	415
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Ld. (Bellary) ...	1,000	30	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	100	20	840
Bombay United ...	500	85	800
Central India ...	1,000	20	675
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	—
D. Spinning ...	all	75	1,000
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	25	650
Empress Co. ...	all	25	605
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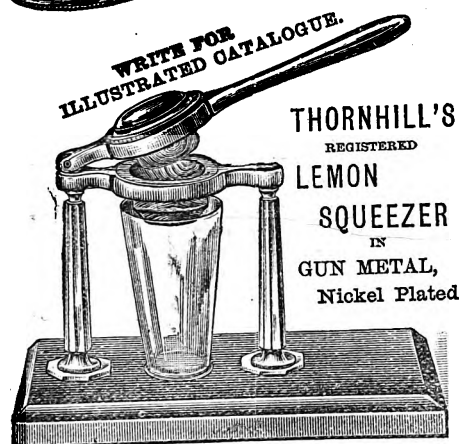
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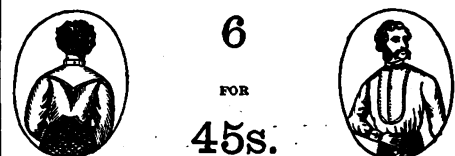
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SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 31st May; from Allahabad and Madras to the 29th May; and from Calcutta to the 28th May.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS's birthday was loyally celebrated throughout India on May 24th.

THE Imperial Legislative Council met at Simla on May 25th, when the Hon. Colonel Wace took his seat as an Additional Member and was placed on the Select Committee on the Punjab Land Bills. A Bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Scoble for the reduction of the stamp duty on policies of fire insurance. At the next meeting, on June 1st, the Allahabad University Bill was to be introduced.

THE Birthday Ball took place at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 26th May.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS was to give his annual Eton dinner on the 4th June. It is worth noting, in connection with this commemoration, that, as regards the Indian Civil Service, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab are all Etonians, while the Lieutenant-Governor designate of these Provinces also claims Eton as his school. All four, too, are Halleybury men, so that Haileybury has died hard, as its backers always said it would.

LORD CONNEMARA, the Governor of Madras, will visit Madras on June 20th to unveil the statue of the Queen, and otherwise to join in the second edition of the Jubilee festivities in that city.

A LARGE number of Jubilee addresses from all parts of India have been collected at the headquarters of the Government of India at Simla for transmission to the Secretary of State. They include many vernacular addresses from Native States, and form on the whole a highly representative series.

THE bronze statue of the Queen which has been presented to the city of Madras by Raja Girjapathi Row, of Vizagapatam, and is to be unveiled on the 20th of June, arrived safely at Madras on the P. & O. steamer *Nepaul*.

THE planters of Kachar have decided to make to the Queen, through the Government of India, a gift of tea as a Jubilee present.

THE subscriptions in India for the Imperial Institute are believed to amount already to not less than two or three lakhs of rupees. Further subscriptions are anticipated, and it is believed that all important subscribers will be enrolled on the Committees, of which a list will be presented to Her Majesty.

A BI-WEEKLY mail service has been established between Upper and Lower Burma, the Flotilla Company having placed extra steamers on the Irrawaddy for the journey between Prome and Mandalay.

THE Governor-General in Council has passed the rules and regulations for the ruby mines district, under which the working of the mines will be leased to the accepted concessionaires.

THE Limbin Prince, with all his followers and the Chiefs of Mone and the other Shan States in the Cis-Salween District, have formally acknowledged British authority.

AN agreement has been made between the Government

of India and the Government of Siam for reciprocal free trade on the Burma-Siam frontier.

THE retention of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, which was formed as a temporary measure three years ago, has been recommended to the India Office.

THE Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh have, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, agreed to a substantial reduction being made in the allowance granted for the annual migration to Naini Tal.

LIEUTENANT TINLEY, 1st Bombay Lancers, and Lieutenant Pain, Mounted Infantry, have surprised and killed Moung Toke, Kyaw Bo, Chan Aye, Nga Hlaing, and thirty more dacoits near Thayetmyo, twelve miles south-west of Meektila. This completely clears out the dacoit leaders in that district.

THE last news from Kabul says the Amir's health is improved, and that he has moved to a country house in the Chardeh valley, fourteen miles out of Kabul. His Highness has not held any durbars for some days, though he has let it be made known that he himself will take the field against the Ghilzais if his generals do not quell the rebellion soon.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Kandahar that Gholam Hyder Orakzai has joined hands with Sikandar Khan in the Maruf district. This is satisfactory news, but it is equally so to learn that latest accounts from Herat show that place to be quiet: no signs of rebellion against the Amir's authority are visible. The rumours from Kandahar that the Herat garrison had mutinied are evidently unfounded, though precautions were wisely taken by the Amir's officers on the news of the revolt in the Hotak country. These consisted in arranging that no excessive number of Ghilzais should remain in any one regiment, and, with this object in view, certain transfers of soldiers were made among the various battalions.

THE Bombay Government have issued a Resolution refusing to cancel the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey to be Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate during the absence of Mr. Cooper, and declining to forward the memorial against the appointment to the Secretary of State for final disposal.

MR. GIBSON, Conservator of Forests, has been mauled by a tiger at Khandeish, and is now lying in the European General Hospital at Bombay.

THE death is announced of General Shamshere, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaul Army. General Deo Shamshere is mentioned as his probable successor.

SIR GANPAT RAO, Minister of Gwalior, on behalf of the Durbar, has presented a lakh and twenty thousand rupees to the Imperial Institute.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL has arrived at Darjeeling.

MR. JOHN CAPPER, connected with the *Times of Ceylon* for many years, has undertaken the editorship of a journal connected with Indian and English trade. This journal is published in London in the Hindustani language, for circulation in the up-country bazaars in the Indian Mofussil. The object in publishing this journal, is to bring the dealers throughout the Upper Provinces in India in close connection with manufacturing producers in England, and to make known to the former that a large number of manufactured articles are produced in the country, of which they have very little knowledge, and certainly very little information as to their prices.

KAVANAGH, V.C.—A mural tablet to the memory of the late Mr. Kavanagh, V.C., has recently been put in the Civil Lines Church, Lucknow. The inscription on it is as follows:—In honour of one whose name will never be forgotten, Thomas Henry Kavanagh, V.C., who, on the night of 9th November, 1857, with the devotion of an ancient Roman hero, taking his life in his hand, went forth from a beleaguered Residency, and passing through a city thronged with merciless enemies, successfully guided Sir Colin Campbell and his Army to the relief of the garrison."

Notes of the Week.

REUTER'S agents in India and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* have curious ideas regarding the sort of information from India which the British public requires. It hardly seems worth the trouble, and certainly not worth the expense, to telegraph first that orders have been issued for the passage of British troops to the Afghan frontier, for the completion of the line to Candahar as well as the extension of the railway from Peshawur to Jumrood, and then to wire that there is not a word of truth in the above rumours, and that they have been officially contradicted at Simla.

THE fact, which we have often pointed out, remains that no reliable unofficial news gets to the Indian Press from beyond our own frontiers. The greater part of the Afghanistan intelligence is manufactured in the Peshawur bazaar, and when the article reaches Calcutta and is put into type there the *Times* correspondent—an English barrister—amplifies it according to the “gup” which he hears in the Bar library or at the Bengal Club. It would be amusing, although also a waste of time, to place in parallel columns the various “shaves” which have been telegraphed during the past two months as news from Afghanistan, and the facts as officially ascertained.

It is likely enough that there has been a mutiny of the Afghan troops at Herat, but according to the latest reports the mutineers consisted of only half a Ghilzai regiment. Mutiny is chronic amongst the Afghan soldiery, but the Ameer appears to deal very summarily with offenders. Nearly all the rebels, says the telegram, were killed or captured. It may be taken for granted that all that were captured were killed, for his Highness is not given much to mercy.

MR. BRANDON THOMAS has written a song for the Artists' Corps, in which he makes a Volunteer boast that “his bayonet bent and his musket jammed, just like a regular soldier's,” which may be a thing to laugh at in England, but is a very serious matter to think of in India. Yet by the mail to hand it is reported that on the Queen's birthday parade at Calcutta the 1st Battalion Leicester Regiment could not deliver the third round of fire, owing to the jamming of the exploded cases in their rifles. The rifles were a new issue, and this was the first occasion on which they were used.

IN the account given it is said that “the refilled cartridges are reported to be in fault,” but we imagine that the fault lies also elsewhere. It is not a pleasant reflection to indulge in that “jamming” is common in India—with the soldiers' rifles, as it was said to be in the Soudan.

WHERE does *Truth* get his Indian information from? The following culled from that journal is strange, but not true:—“I hear that the Duke of Connaught has applied for further leave of absence, but this has been refused by Sir Donald Stewart.”

AGE ought, of course, to be honoured, but when one gets to be 400 years of age it is time surely to have done with vanity. This does not appear, however, to be the view taken by Bramhanund Sarasvarty Swamy Saunkrachaija Juggutgurn, who is believed by a large number of the inhabitants of India to be of that age, and who is now on a visit to Calcutta. He met, we are told, with a reception quite unique in its character:—

“The whole assembly rose up, and then knelt or bowed down at his feet, the dust whereof was soon cleared off, as no one present would allow the opportunity to slip, to obtain a few grains of the dust to put on his own head. A rattan stool, covered with a small square carpet, a pair of new wooden shoes, a nice snow-white towel, and two large brass water-pots, filled with pipe-water and unfiltered river water, respectively, had been kept in readiness in the verandah. Bramhanund Sarasvarty took his seat on the rattan stool. Then commenced the work of washing the feet and legs, which took about fifteen minutes to go through, and was

performed by the pious host. The pipe-water was finished. And when the feet were being washed with the holy water of the Ganges, then came the rush for a handful of the same water, running down the legs, which was drunk by each individual present with an apparent feeling of deep reverence, some considering, perhaps, that their salvation was thereby secured.

Notwithstanding the “high class classical” education, of which the Bengali Babú is the result, it would appear that if knowledge comes, wisdom still lingers a little in the capital of India.

THE Allahabad paper says:—“The military honours' list for the second phase of the operations in Burma will probably go home by next week's mail. There are, we understand, likely to be recommendations for brevet majorities. As one was not given for the original expedition, it was believed that the Distinguished Service Order was likely to supplant such brevets; but such would seem not to be the case. It may reasonably be supposed that the Commander-in-Chief, who directed the operations which have had such marked results in securing the pacification of Upper Burma, will not be forgotten in the Jubilee Gazette. There were some 30,000 men in all engaged in the work of pacification, and if success is to count for anything, some notable reward has well been earned by the distinguished officer who commanded them. There was no ‘crowning mercy,’ such as Tel-el-Kebir, it is true, but neither was there a fiasco such as the Nile Expedition.”

THE Indian trade and navigation reports for April, compared with those of April of last year, show a net increase in the value of imports of 19,12,778 rupees, and an increase in every item of import except yarns and textile fabrics, which decreased by over 13 lakhs. The net increase in exports was 32,70,649 rupees, and every item showed an increase except chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials, which decreased by upwards of 17 lakhs.

THE University of Oxford has conferred the degree of M.A. (*honoris causâ*) upon Mr. H. G. Keene, C.I.E. Mr. Keene was a Commoner of Wadham College, but on receiving an appointment to the Indian Civil Service he was obliged to leave Oxford without taking a degree. He has since his retirement from India been residing within the precincts of his old college, and the governing body have now gracefully condoned his omission of past days by granting him to-day the honourable degree of Master of Arts, Oxon.

As Colorado has now become the richest mineral country in the United States, it is not to be wondered at that the gold and silver mines in which it abounds should be at present attracting the notice of capitalists in England. The group of mines situated in Mount Sneffles, Ouray County, consisting of one rich gold-bearing property and two silver-bearing lodes, are being offered to the public, as will be seen from the prospectus published in another column, under very favourable terms. A company called “The Governor Group” has been formed under the Limited Liability Act, to raise the necessary working capital to develop these properties, which have been acquired from the Whitehead Mining and Smelting Company, who have offered to take the whole of their purchase money in shares. The capital of the new company has been fixed at £100,000, in £1 shares, of which £66,667 are offered for public subscription, but it is not intended to call up more than 10s. per share at present, as the directors will be guided by the advice of the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour, and Rathbone, in developing the mines and regulating the expenditure of working capital. This seems to be a very satisfactory arrangement, and under the practical control of such engineers the company offers a promising investment to intending shareholders.

It is feared that the disaffection at present prevailing in certain parts of the Ameer's dominions may extend to the Khwaja Amran, where there are several engineers out just at present with survey parties in connection with the railway extension, and border ruffianism might be attracted by the prospect of looting their camps. In view of any such possibility a company of native infantry has been sent to Killa Abdulla and another to Gulistan—each of which is a railway terminus at present. The native cavalry in Peshin Fort will also be raised by a troop, and the post at Kach on the Peshin side of the Chappar Rift raised to fifty sepoy

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

AFGHANISTAN AND PERSIA.

(Madras Mail.)

The Afghan question is as hard to handle as a hedgehog, and it is so far less touchable that it has no soft or unguarded point to get a good hold of. Our London contemporaries for the most part stand aside and pretend not to see it. If, perchance, compelled to say something in explanation of a startling telegram just received, they approach the subject with quite unusual diffidence, and are careful not to commit themselves to the expression of any very decided opinions. The *Spectator* alone feels qualified to speak with a certain air of authority, and it must be admitted that no journal of the present day treats Oriental topics with greater knowledge, sagacity, and freedom from partiality. So far as this country and its neighbours are concerned, Mr. Meredith Townsend still fancies himself at Serampore, and writes with the same force and incisiveness which marked his conduct of the *Friend of India*. Occasionally he gives a loose rein to his imagination, but more frequently than otherwise circumstances justify his audacity, and show that "old experience doth attain to something of a prophetic strain." He now lifts up a warning voice and bids the Government beware of pushing Russia into needless activity assuredly prejudicial to British interests. It is not Herat that is so much in danger as Persia. In less than a month the faint image of independence that still meets the eye would be entirely effaced, and the land occupied in force by military colonies. Beluchistan would then lie at the mercy of the Czar, and Great Britain would be compelled largely to increase her European garrison in India, and to station permanently a powerful squadron in the Persian Gulf. "There is absolutely no reason," the *Spectator* asserts, "why he (the Czar) should waste his treasures and his people on so sterile a conquest as Afghanistan; and if we are foolish enough to pursue the same policy we may find ourselves checkmated by a mere order from St. Petersburg. The British Government would look wise indeed if, just as it had quarrelled with the Afghans by the occupation of Candahar, it heard that a Russian army was advancing, not to Herat, but to dictate a treaty of submission at the gates of Teheran." There is, happily, no indication of any sort of intention or desire on the part of either the British nation or the Government to appropriate a square inch of Afghan territory, or to loosen a stone from the walls of any Afghan fortress. A majority of the masterful men who at one time advocated the retention of Candahar at any price, and the adoption of the Helmund as the extreme frontier of British India, have either passed away from the scene of political discussion, or have greatly modified their views as to the expediency of wandering away into space in order to meet the Russians, halfway. That policy is now recognized as chivalrous and heroic, but also directly opposed to the simplest principles of strategy. An Alexander the Great would dispense altogether with a base of operations, and would think nothing of ammunition and commissariat supplies. But then the "Macedonian madman"—was simply a conqueror whose ambition led him ever onward, without any fixed idea of permanent possession, or even as to the possibility of retreat. Luckily for ourselves we have no "great Aæthæan conqueror" on the throne, or even at the Horse Guards or War Office. We have come to recognize the extreme danger of leaving our military resources and reinforcements 500 miles in the rear of the operating army, with the communications and line of march infested by an unfriendly, if not absolutely hostile, people inferior to none in the art of pillage, molestation, and guerilla warfare.

Should the Russians advance to Teheran it will not be in consequence of the provocation afforded by the British seizure of Candahar, or of defiant demonstrations as regards Herat. It is admitted, without gainsay, that the Russians, whenever they choose to trample underfoot international courtesies and engagements, are in a position to take and garrison Herat without the slightest apprehension of being opposed or disquieted in that quarter. No movement they could make would be more pleasantly commented upon in Berlin and Vienna, but solely under the mistaken impression that active hostilities, confined to Central Asia, would immediately break out between the Governments of St. Petersburg and St. James's, and release the strain now felt in South-Eastern Europe. Nothing, however, can be more certain than that England would leave to the Indian Government the duty of protecting the Punjab frontier, while the Baltic and the Black sea were swept of Russian ships and commerce, and the dangers of internal revolution were added to the difficulties of warfare with a maritime Power of superior force. The occupation of Persia is, we suspect, far more imminent and certainly more practicable than the seizure of Afghan territory. No treaty obligations exist to justify the interposition of Great Britain. Self-defence, indeed, may render it necessary to guard, perhaps to annex, the shores and islands of the Persian Gulf, but it is not apparent that anything beyond that can now be done to arrest the Russian advance.

In the beginning of the present century the importance of

maintaining the independence of Persia was strongly appreciated by the Marquis of Wellesley. The strength and resources of that kingdom may have been over-estimated, and it was not from Russia that any danger was then anticipated, though the co-operation of an auxiliary Cossack force may have entered into Napoleon's calculations. In those days the natural enemy of British India was France. Tippoo Sahib and the French Republic had alike disappeared, but it was feared that the Afghans, supported by the French, might overrun Oudh and shake British ascendancy, even in Bengal. The danger of aggression suddenly disappeared, but only to be replaced by a worse and more compromising evil. Persia was removed from the surveillance of the Governor-General in Council, and thrown into the lumber-room of the Foreign Office in Downing-street. Then began the neglect of the ancient kingdom of Persia. English officers were withdrawn from the Shah's service. The Russians quietly stepped into the vacant place, and proclaimed themselves the special friends and protectors of the Shah. Twice through Russian intrigues and misrepresentations have Persian troops attacked the Afghan fortress of Herat, and should the enterprise now be renewed it is pretty certain to be unsuccessful. In brief, we cannot guarantee Herat to the Afghans any more than Teheran to the Persians, but it is still in our power to safeguard our interests in the south and to close the Persian Gulf against Russian ships, and to prevent the approach of the Russian land forces to the coveted waters of the Indian Ocean. It is with the future of Persia far more than with that of Afghanistan that we are directly concerned. The Afghans are like a cactus hedge, impervious alike to friend or foe. The soundest policy is to leave them to their own devices, contenting ourselves with strengthening the personal position of Abdur Rahman, who thus far seems to have acquitted himself as a faithful and loyal ally. To withdraw from him the subsidies he so sorely needs would be to compel him to fling himself into the arms of the Russians, with the inevitable result of throwing the whole country into confusion. If any change be deemed expedient it should take the form rather of increasing than of diminishing the aid now afforded to the Ameer.

INDIA'S VITALITY.

(Pioneer.)

"L'Europe c'est une taupinée," exclaimed Napoleon one day tired of marching and re-marching his armies from the Nieman to the Guadalquivir, full of disdain at battles which engaged only a hundred thousand men or so, and disgusted that eighteen centuries of civilization had not left the society of the Western world for him to work on at his pleasure: "Europe is a mole hill. If you wish to work on a great scale you must go to the East." There is perhaps no great resemblance between the little Corsican and the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India; but there is something which recalls the Napoleonic epigram in the latter's annual report. Your Register-General at home has to deal with a population of only thirty millions, whereas the Commissioner in India surveys the vital phenomena of a mighty mass of two hundred millions: in the one case we see thousands appear, to use a favourite expression of American journalism, in the cradle or disappear in the tomb, in the other we count by millions. The Registrar has experience for the most part of commonplace diseases, sore-throats, and rheumatism, and colic, and the like; his report becomes agitated if scarlet fever swoops down on Puddleton-by-the-Sea and carries off some two or three hundred of its sleepy inhabitants, and he would altogether lose his head if he had to watch and mark the colossal ravages of dolorous monsters like the Indian small-pox, cholera or protean fevers, each of which claims its victims by hundreds of thousands. The greater area of the Indian Commissioner's operations has, of course, its disadvantages. The details of his sketch are less full, and when complete, less reliable than those of his English confrères. In some places there is a simple blank. Nevertheless, the broad outlines are there plain enough, and furnish plenty of food for reflection if we look at them steadily.

For example, should anyone be of a philosophical and musing habit of mind, given to propounding monosyllabic conundrums "Whence?" "Why?" "Whither?" and with a secret preference for Kant's "Practical Reason" to the latest romance of Robert Louis Stevenson, he will find this black-and-white of the Sanitary Commissioner eminently suggestive. No matter, indeed, what our temperament may be, there is something impressive in the fact that if every man, woman and child in London were to die tomorrow, its dead would not equal those slain annually by disease within the British Indian territories: that the year's births could place a dusky babe in the room of every dead, and leave some millions to spare; and that of these new arrivals one-half will be dead before five years are over, having been transmigrated into the form of Hindu mortality for no apparent reason but to devour, squalling and in equalor, a few seeds of half-grudged gram. Here are some five millions concrete exemplifications of the "Whither," some seven or more millions of the "Whence," and the very big "Why" represented by the two or three millions of the newly-born, who before five years have gone will have been driven off by the broad-nostrilled, black and spotted dogs of Yama. But if moral and teleological questions are apt to rise at the contempla-

tion of this vast army which annually passes across the stage of Indian humanity, there are others of more importance to the practical administrator. Only in one Province in India in 1885 did the death-rate exceed the birth-rate, so that the net addition to the population must be counted in millions. The Sanitary Commissioner rejoices at this. For example, in reference to Bombay he says the steady increase in the birth-ratios since 1875, except during the famine years, is "very satisfactory." The Sanitary Commissioner may perhaps be excused for a certain professional pride in a swelling birth-rate, just as a midwife would rather assist in introducing a big than a little candidate for the world's suffrages; but the economist and the administrator, with perpetual cries of poverty and distress ringing in their ears, may be pardoned if they regard the matter from a different point of view. "Talk of the invasion of Huns and Goths, the deeds of Attila and Alaric," exclaims the author of *Coningsby*, "they are nothing to the population returns," and certainly these returns in India raise grave problems for the future. Take the case of these Provinces and Oudh. The population there is already far denser than that of any country in Europe, and in 1885 there was an addition—the excess of births over deaths—amounting to more than 400,000. It is absurd to pretend joy at this. The land had more on it already than it could feed. The fact that so large a percentage of the total mortality throughout India is of children under five years of age is itself a strong indication that the additions to the population are insupportable. It is at least certain that no improvement in the standard of comfort of the population can be expected from advances in agricultural skill so long as the increased produce is swallowed up in providing for new-comers. Little help can be expected from emigration; a great deal might be expected from migration—the Feudatory States are only one-third as densely populated as the British territories—provided those who are loudest in complaint at the people's poverty would not encourage them in a foolish prejudice against leaving the spot where they were born; but the effect of all these measures could at the best be only palliative. The habit of marrying and begetting an indefinite number of children with no "visible means of support" might be suited to the time when war and famine and pestilence periodically thinned the population, but it is thoroughly inconvenient now.

THE BOMBAY MILITARY SECRETARY.

(*Times of India*.)

The post of Military Secretary to the Government of Bombay will be vacant next month when Colonel Willoughby retires, and many rumours as to his probable successor are now rife in military circles. It is suggested pretty freely that the office will fall to General Pottinger, R.A., a favoured and favourite and popular officer. Two objections have, however, been raised, neither of which are perhaps likely to be overwhelming in themselves. General Pottinger, as an officer of the Royal Artillery, is not specially debarred from an office essentially meant for the officer of the Bombay Army. In the second place he will within a short time receive promotion ranking him with major-generals, and it is, to say the least of it, unusual for a major-general to occupy an office comparatively unimportant. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is a major-general. The brigadiers in command of the Bombay divisions have, as a regular matter of routine, to retire when they are promoted to the rank of major-general, and it would seem an anomaly if a major-general should nevertheless hold the military secretaryship. However, anomalies do exist in the service, and there are few regulations through which the authorities cannot, if they choose to do it, drive a coach and four. General Pottinger is a good and gallant officer, and so are the other officers in the running with him. The English army, however, are already admirably represented in this Presidency by General Gillespie, and it should be remembered, we think, that the Bombay army have also many good men, who have fair claims to consideration, and to such scanty prizes as the service affords.

MORE ABOUT THE GHILZAIS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*.)

The Ghilzai nation, which is now in revolt against the Amir, is inferior to the Duranis alone in number and political importance, among the various peoples which inhabit Afghanistan. It is divided into five great clans, the Suleiman Kels, the Andaris, the Tarakis, the Tokhis, and the Hotaks, or Ohtaks. The Kharotis, Nasiris, and Lohanis, commonly grouped together in India as Povindahs, are not Ghilzais. The Duranis deny the right of the Ghilzais to call themselves true Afghans, looking on them, at the best, as half-breed, an ancestry symbolised in the fable of their being descended from a Persian Prince who had an intrigue with a Durani girl, whence the name Ghilzai or base-born. The real derivation of the tribal appellation, is, however, it is believed, to be found in the word Khilji, a Turkish clan, mentioned by Oriental historians. It is certain that Ghazni and the neighbouring country was the seat of a Turkish monarchy in the eleventh century, and it may be inferred that the Ghilzais are descended from the Turkish immigrants. All trace of the Turki tongue has disappeared, but in features, character and the

shape of his head, which is much rounder than that of the Afghan proper, though less so than that of the pure Mongol Hazara, the Ghilzai much resembles the Turk of Asia Minor. The Ghilzais occupy a wide belt of country extending from the Kabul river on the north, to the latitude of Kelat-i-Ghilzai on the south, and are thus separated from British territory only by the border tribes. Their numbers are variously estimated, but they probably count not less than eighty thousand fighting men, of whom the Suleiman Kels furnish about half, the Farakis, Andaris, and Tokhis about twelve thousand each, and the Hotaks about half that number. There are, however, some fifteen or twenty thousand Ghilzais in the Amir's army, which considerably diminishes their fighting strength. The Suleiman Kels inhabit the country north and east of Ghazni; next to them come the Andaris; then the Tarakis; and then the Tokhis, distributed along the valley from Ghazni to Kelat-i-Ghilzai, to the east of which, extending up to the Kakar and Povindah country, are the Hotaks. The last-named, though the smallest in point of numbers, have always been the most independent of the five clans; probably owing to the inaccessibility of their country; and until the reign of the present Amir they paid no taxes. Indeed, Ghilzais of all the clans were very lightly taxed. Those in the fertile valleys bordering the great high road from Kandahar to Kabul paid a small fixed assessment on their land, but the nomads or semi-nomads, who constitute a large majority of the clans, paid only on the cattle they took down to the warmer pastures about Kandahar in winter months. Ever since the Barakzais established themselves as masters in Kabul, the Ghilzais have been the mainstay of their strength. They could always be trusted to keep down their hereditary enemies, the Kandahar Duranis, and from the death of Dost Muhammad, until recently, the majority of officers of rank as well as a large proportion of the regular troops, have been Ghilzais. The Ghilzais again have always been the most inveterate foes of the Feringi, and situated along the eastern border of the Amir's kingdom, have been looked on as a bulwark to invasion. It was the Ghilzais who destroyed Elphinstone's retreating army in 1842, and gave us tough work at the Shuturgardan and half-a-dozen other places in the last war; beside shaking and driving back Sir Donald Stewart's line at Ahmed Khel. They had no particular love for Amir Abdur Rahman; but accepted him gladly enough, until last year, when his insatiable greed led him to confiscate the small hereditary pensions of the priests attached to various shrines all over the country, the majority of whom are Ghilzais, and to decree a number of new taxes, in addition to increasing the old ones. The pronouncement of the Andaris, in October last, was the result. A Durani regiment had been raised in Kandahar, obviously to counterbalance Ghilzai influence, and was marching to Kabul to receive its arms.

On the road it was surrounded by a gathering of the Andari tribe, its treasure, tents, and uniform taken from it, and the men allowed to go free. A force was at once sent from Kabul to punish the rebels, but the general in command, finding them too strongly posted, swore on the Koran that he had been sent, not to chastise them, but to redress their grievances, and afterwards treacherously cut off and slew a small party, who had unsuspectingly approached his camp. So disgusted were the Afghan soldiers with him, that they refused to cut off the heads of the slain, and he had to get the bloody business done by his Usbeg Cavalry. Had not the season been so late, all the Ghilzai clans would no doubt have risen in rebellion at once; but the snow was at hand, and they could not expose their wives and children to an Afghan winter by abandoning their homes and taking them to the hills. A golden opportunity was thus afforded to the Amir to repair the consequence of his folly. The remission of some of the obnoxious dues, and a little flattery and conciliation, such as his grandfather, Dost Mahomed, so well knew how to use, would have healed over the sore, and brought back the tribes to their allegiance. But the Amir is the most obstinate and vindictive, as well as the most avaricious of mankind. Every Ghilzai house that his myrmidons could reach was fined five rupees. Every family was ordered to send in a matchlock and a tulwar, while the obnoxious taxes were collected with ruthless severity. The consequence is that the Ghilzai country is up from one end to the other, and that the only troops the Amir is not afraid to send against them have, up to the present, done nothing to suppress the rebellion. His General, Gulam Haidar Khan, seems to have been driven back to Ghazni by the Tarakis and Hazaras, while the Sikandar Khan is still facing the Hotak gathering at Ataghar. It is quite possible that the Amir may be able to put down the revolt, but he will never regain the prestige he has lost, and it will be difficult for the most ardent partizan of Lord Ripon's scuttling policy to vaunt him again as the popular ruler of a strong and friendly Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN.—I.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*.)

Whether the result of the present Ghilzai revolt be a success or failure for the Amir, it is certain that we must prepare for the inevitable collapse at no distant date of the fabric which we have built up. The Amir is old, and there is no one of note to succeed

him. Even if he should succeed in maintaining his authority unimpaired till the last, his death must again bring us face to face with the problem of 1865. The right of the successor whom he may nominate will be challenged, as that of Dost Mahomed's successor was in that year; and the more certainly and successfully challenged, because that successor cannot be a man of the calibre of Sher Ali Khan, and his rivals will be much better supported than were Mahomed Afzal Khan and his brother Mahomed Azim who contended with Sher Ali. In fact, the problem will be of a difficulty vastly intensified compared with that which Lord Lawrence declined to face. In 1865 a mere declaration of support by the Viceroy of India would have established Sher Ali Khan firmly on the throne, and it is the root of all our subsequent troubles that Lord Lawrence declined, or was not allowed to make this declaration. Had he done so, there would probably have been no Afghan problem and no Afghan war. Mahomed Yakoub would in due course have succeeded Amir Sher Ali, who might indeed have been alive and strong on his throne at this day; and under the long uninterrupted rule of a strong man, Afghanistan would, ere this, have settled down; or rather the peace and order existing in Dost Mahomed's later days would have continued, to the complete extinction of all those elements of strife and turbulence which have been excited to such vigorous life by the long struggle of 1864-69, and again by our campaigns of 1879-80.

Even if, after 1869, the Duke of Argyll had not undone Lord Mayo's work, the above favourable state of affairs might now exist; but from the time that the Liberal Government drove Amir Sher Ali Khan into the arms of Russia, it became evident that the idea of an United Afghanistan, as a buffer against that aggressive Power, must sooner or later be abandoned. It is just possible that, had Lord Lytton been patient, and been willing to distinguish himself rather by skilful diplomacy than by *coups de théâtre*, the Amir Sher Ali might have been won back to confidence, and we should have been saved from undoing our own work in Afghanistan at a cost of twenty millions sterling. This is probable, but it is by no means certain. This much is, however, certain that, when the Afghan campaigns had thus undone our work, it was useless to attempt to patch it up again. We should have then accepted what we must now accept; the fact that the idea of an United Afghanistan had to be abandoned, and that the only course to adopt was to establish a protectorate of the small States, originally independent, which Amir Dost Mahomed Khan only succeeded shortly before his death in welding together into a single kingdom; and which have no cohesion, save in the firm grasp of a strong ruler.

In 1878, before the first Cabul campaign, a polemical writer of the day supposed the case of our army in possession of Cabul, every strategical point in Afghanistan in our grasp, Russia check-mated, our prestige in Asia higher than at any previous period of our history. "Then," he wrote, "will arise the question, what is to be done with the country we have occupied?" The answer he gave was "that united Afghanistan which Lord Mayo desired to build up as our bulwark in the west must fall, as have fallen other great schemes of great men, and its fragments must be reconstituted as circumstances permit. In 1809 our frontier was on the Jumna, as now on the Indus, with a powerful kingdom separated therefrom by the breadth of sundry weak States which it is desired to absorb. We assumed the protectorate of those States, and threw forward our garrisons to the banks of the Sutlej to cover them. Beyond thus protecting ourselves and them, we exercised no interference in the administration of those States, and incurred no cost on their account. These arrangements resulted in thirty-five years of security, and the expense was no greater than that of the armed preparedness in any case, necessitated by the proximity of a formidable neighbour. Had the territory of Sirhind, intervening between the Jumna and the Sutlej, been an United Kingdom—had the States of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot, &c., been under one ruler—the buffer policy would have been practicable. Lord Minto might then have done for that kingdom, in 1809, as Lord Mayo desired to do with Afghanistan in 1869. He might have strengthened and supported it, and made it our bulwark in the west, and much of the cost of the armed preparedness would have been saved us. Up to 1873 Lord Mayo's plan was still practicable. If Sher Ali now sees his mistake, or if some chief arises at Cabul capable of taking his place, that scheme may be practicable again. If not we must fall back on the plan which Lord Minto adopted, and the protected States of Khorassan, covered by a British garrison, must interpose between an aggressive neighbour and ourselves."

What was true in 1878 is true still, and on the overthrow or death of the present Amir, the plan then proposed will be again before us. It will then be no longer possible to maintain that united Afghanistan, which it has hitherto been our aim to consolidate and support, for financial reasons, if no other, forbid the attempt to support a ruler incapable of maintaining himself. The Afghan kingdom was created by Dost Mahomed Khan, grandfather of the present Amir, out of the fragments of the Durani Empire. He possessed, originally, Cabul and Ghuzni, and added thereto the province of Candahar (in 1855); the Herat districts of Subzawar Farah and Lash Jowain (in 1857; Maimena and other Uzbek States north of Hazaristan (in 1858); Kundiaz and

Badakshan, north of the Hindu Kush (in 1860); and finally the remainder of the province of Herat (in 1863). The tribes of Hazaristan, the mountain tract enclosed by the above states and provinces, were never practically reduced to subjection, though for some years they rendered a sort of allegiance to the Amir Sher Ali, which was shaken off during our Cabul campaigns. At the death of the present Amir, these acquisitions of his grandfather must again fall apart. Cabul (with Ghuzni and Jellalabad), Candahar, Herat, and the States north of Hazaristan and the Hindu Kush, must for a time, at any rate, fall apart of each other. Most of them, if we play our cards wisely, should come under a British protectorate, and the buffer policy be re-established under another form.

What are our objects? Are they not—(1) To secure the main routes between Hindustan, Persia and Turkestan; (2) to render impossible that Afghanistan should be utilised by an enemy, either as a base of actual operations, or as a menace and instrument of disturbance against the peace of Hindustan; (3) to establish a frontier which we can undertake to protect, and to have the means of watching and guarding it?

Now, in these views, we have no immediate occasion with Eastern Afghanistan. We are near enough to watch it, and to occupy the strategical points before an enemy could reach them; and this fact is sufficient to ensure the disregard by an enemy of a line of operations so exceedingly unfavourable. The Chief of Eastern Afghanistan, comprising Cabul, Ghazni and Jellalabad, need give us little more concern than the ruler of Nepal, and our relations with that province might be similar to those with Nepal. The case of Western Afghanistan is very different. While the only practicable routes to and through the eastern province present great physical difficulties, only to be surmounted at the cost of much time, labour and money, all the great military routes between India and the North and West meet at Candahar, and are there compressed into a narrow space between the desert on the south, and the mountains of Hazaristan on the north. Candahar is thus the most important strategical point south of the Oxus, and Herat and Farah are of great, though less importance. If these provinces were all secure, Eastern Afghanistan could be disregarded.

THE COMMISSIONER.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

He had the reputation of being a very amusing man, among men, after dinner, when the ladies had left, by which I understood that he had a fund of questionable anecdote. The first time I dined with him I quite expected to be very much shocked, but, at the same time, to be doubled up with inextinguishable laughter. However, that evening, he was clearly not in the vein to be amusing, nor has he been anything but respectably prosaic on every other occasion when it has been my privilege to meet him. I myself look upon him as a fraud, but I know lots of men—amusing and clever men—who repeat with infinite relish one or two modest witticisms which they say are the Commissioner's property, and at the mere recollection of which they laugh consumedly. It might be expected that those who appreciate his peculiar humour would be his juniors, young men who from motives of self-advancement would take an interest in a Commissioner, and pat him on the back; for in spite of the ruinous exchange, a Commissioner is still a fairly great man. But, on the contrary, his admirers are chiefly his contemporaries. I gather from this either that the present generation is too preoccupied to be appreciative, or that, in the Commissioner's boyhood—he wasn't a Commissioner then—he drew too largely upon a rich vein of humour which collapsed under the strain, and has never been heard of since. Thus men of his own age remember him for what he was, and forget that his fancy is not by any means so playful as in the old Haileybury days. I once heard him described as "a good old jossar"! Needless to say it was not one of his own service who thus spoke of him; for Indian civilians have far too deeply-rooted a respect for themselves and for one another thus to describe a *burra sahib*.

No, the irreverent speaker was of course a subaltern—one of that dangerous class of young men who respect nobody. When I had in some measure recovered from the shock of hearing a Commissioner mentioned in this affectionate-y complimentary way, I felt it did in a manner seem to fit the great man. I do not know the exact meaning of "jossar," but it sounds comfortable, and round, and easy-going, and in these particulars the name seems faithfully descriptive. He is certainly good—I don't mean religious, though he does go to church every Sunday and sits in the pew immediately under the pulpit—but good-hearted, good-natured, unselfish, and a good old fellow. Then *old*. Well, he is not so young as he was, and is not likely to get any younger; but at the same time he is very active and energetic, and plays rackets every afternoon, though he objects to being cut over at that delightful game even more strongly than do younger men. He is a most hospitable man, and inhabits a large house where dinners and other festivities connected with eating and drinking are always going on. He has a foolish old-world notion, that his large pay is given him by a discerning Government, more that he may keep up a position in this country, than that he should

put it by against his old age in England. Consequently he has not saved in the course of some thirty years' service more than a very few thousands of rupees. Even the one year when his wife took the children home, he kept on his large house and gave away as much food and drink as ever to his many friends; utterly scouting the suggestion of old Justice, the Magistrate, that he should give up his house, and that they should chum together. Nor would he consent to go and live at the Club, where he might have had an excellent bedroom all to himself, and have lived well—though inhospitably—at about three hundred and fifty a month or perhaps less. So he stayed on in the big house, gave his dinners the same as ever, and filled his rooms with guests, his compound with tents, and his table with dinners of both sexes every day during the race week, as he had been accustomed to for years past. He possessed two graceless nephews, sons of a widowed sister, and these young gentlemen found that soldiering in India was not such bad fun when their limited means were eked out by frequent and handsome tips; for this uncle had not been overtaken by that extraordinary aberration which is the blot among many wealthy relatives, viz., that boys object to tips when they become young men. It cannot be too widely known that this is a very great mistake, and that the only error connected with money presents is not making them sufficiently large; but in almost all cases any trifle will be thankfully accepted. In a very few more years the Commissioner will retire from the service, for he is not likely to rise any higher, and he has had about enough of India. He cannot, however, make up his mind where he shall settle down and spend his modest thousand a year, which seems a very fair pension. It fades away, however, with appalling rapidity when a man has a wife and a numerous family with two or three boys at the wrong end of it. The Commissioner would like London, but fears the effects of Whitley, Gorrington and other tempters upon his susceptible daughters, and does not like the idea of himself becoming too great a frequenter of the Oriental. Cheltenham is too Anglo-Indian, and he does not want to hear anything more about rupees as long as he shall live. I think myself that he will not finally settle anywhere for a couple of years or so, but will leave his family and his tiger-skins in some conveniently central spot, and will himself require constant change for his liver's sake—either a week's shooting with his old assistant, who married the rich widow; or a run down to Brighton to walk on the pier, sniff the sea-breeze, and have a peep at Robinson's girls at school in one of the many seminaries of that attractive town.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

A correspondent contributes the following to the *Indian Engineering*:—The History of the Construction of Railways in India up to the present time may be divided into three periods—the Guaranteed Company period, the State Railway period, and the Kimberley—Chimerical or Chaotic—period, which is the present one. Lord Hartington may, indeed, claim to share the glory of having, by his half-hearted policy, produced the chaos, but as his successor in office, undeterred by continued failure, has again dared to take the reins of the India Office, the above designation ill do.

The Guaranteed period was distinguished by good solid work, but by a certain degree of extravagance, which was the inevitable result of the certainty of five per cent. interest on whatever amount might be spent combined with utter inexperience on the part of the Military Engineer officers whom the Government appointed to check the Railway Engineers.

The State period was marred by too violent reaction, with the result that a break of gauge was introduced into the system of main lines of communication; and minor errors may be noted, such as the use at first of rails of too light a section—which had soon to be replaced by heavier ones—the laying of railways within the limits of common roads, the attempt to do without fencing, and the cutting down of station accommodation to an undue extent. But the largest metre gauge State Railway, the Rajputana Malwa, and its North-Western continuation, the Rewari-Ferezpore Railway, together 1,412 miles of line, have been leased to a broad-gauge company, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, until 1890, and already rumours are abroad that the whole of the leased lines are to be reconstructed on the broad gauge—thus justifying Sir James Fergusson's opinion, which he boldly expressed at the opening of the completed Rajputana Railway in January, 1881, that the metre gauge was "a great mistake." Within a short time from that date the strain on the rolling stock of the narrow gauge line, owing to it having to carry the through traffic between two large and level broad gauge railways over a line with steep grade and sharp curves, became so great that it was rapidly being worn out. The State Railway Engineers, however, many of whom had acquired their most recent experience on guaranteed lines introduced many valuable economies in construction, among which the adoption of steeper gradients, and the use of old rails for the framework of buildings, are conspicuous.

The Kimberley period ought to be, and probably is, distinguished by good engineering, the outcome of the experience gained in both of its precursors, but the ultimate cost of some lines will be much greater than it ought to have been, owing to the uncertain

and shifty nature of the policy, or want of policy, of the Secretary of State, in pursuance of which a railway is begun in a hurry, then abandoned, and after years of discussion ordered to be constructed on a different gauge from that originally adopted, and by perhaps quite a different agency. But the most remarkable feature of the Kimberley period has been—the "private enterprise" dodge. This, indeed, was first invented by Lord Hartington, who, in his "epoch-making" despatch of January 6, 1881, strongly urged on the Government of India that when any reasonable prospect of success presented itself "an endeavour should be made to encourage the raising of capital, through private agency, on the exclusive security of the success of the undertaking." Any step in that direction would, his Lordship said, meet with his most cordial support and co-operation. What an "exclusive security" may be, in the abstract, we need not stop to inquire, but "illusory security of the problematical, or doubtful success of the undertaking" is a phrase that would better describe the bait which the deluded shareholders of the Central Bengal Railway Company were induced to swallow. This particular "private enterprise" has already broken down, and Government are now considering the question of how best to compensate the Company by making over to it some more paying enterprise. The Bengal and North-Western Railway shows much better prospects, because it has not been undertaken so directly in competition with cheaper water carriage, but even in this case the eminent capitalists who undertook to please Government could not float the shares until Government had yielded and given a limited guarantee. To do Lord Hartington justice, it must be said that the possibility of the failure of the private enterprise dodge was from the first within his contemplation, for in the despatch from which the above is quoted he added:—"In the event of its becoming apparent that the due execution of this policy is impracticable, it may become desirable to consider whether a modified system of guarantee might not advantageously be adopted. By a modified system, I mean one so restricted in respect to time and to the rate of interest guaranteed as to give the subscribers a real interest in the efficient and economical administration of the railway."

Here occurs the thought that the more business-like way of proceeding, with a view of relieving the State from the burden of the perpetual five per cent. guarantee, and at the same time providing for the construction of railways in India by private enterprise, would have been to announce that a perpetual guarantee at so high a rate would never again be given, and, if it did seem possible at once to fix the terms of a limited guarantee that should be applicable to all cases, to invite offers for each particular case. To say "I'll ne'er consent," and then to make the surrender of virtue, that has been necessary in the cases cited, is as humiliating as it is unbusiness-like.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(*Bombay Gazette*.)

The separation of the Afghan Boundary Commissioners without having come to an agreement on the points submitted to them keeps alive one of the uncertainties which hung around our frontier policy. The other, of course, is the capacity or otherwise of the Ameer to maintain his authority against the tribes who are now in rebellion against him. While these elements in the problem remain uncertain as they still are, it is premature to speculate upon the part that events may force the Government of India to play. At the present moment there seems little to warrant the expectation of a forward move, political or military, on their part. No doubt the principles of the "Forward school" are influentially represented where the representation of them will not be without its influence upon our policy. But even aspirations wait upon events, and there is nothing in the events of the day to warrant the belief that the Government of India are preparing for or even contemplating an advance beyond the limits of the settlement of 1880. Much, but by no means everything, of course depends upon the turn that events may take in Afghanistan. Upon that subject rumour appears to have gone very much in advance of the facts of late. The Ameer has his troubles, no doubt, but they are not so formidable as has been represented, and he himself at all events has no misgivings as to his ability to overcome them. The situation, indeed, is one rather for watchfulness than for ostentatious preparation. Those who would save the Empire by going outside its gates to meet the threatening danger, would do so in entire disregard of the part that a strong and united Afghanistan is to play in our policy, and we are not sure that the hasty prosecution of the railway to Candahar, which might revive the old Afghan susceptibilities against the presence of the stranger in the land, would not weaken the Ameer's authority in his realm, and so militate against the success of a policy in which the strength and prestige of the Ameer are important factors. We must not yet assume either the failure of the Ameer to put down rebellion or that of the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg to come to terms about the frontier on the Oxus. Yet one or both have to be assumed to warrant the belief that we are within easy reach of a marked change in our attitude of prepared observation.

BENGAL.

THE *Englishman's* Darjeeling correspondent reports, under date May 19, that Major Evans Gordon, the Superintendent of the Cooch Behar State, has been seriously ill from an acute attack of malarial fever, probably contracted during the late sporting season. He has been with difficulty removed to Darjeeling under Dr. Hendley's immediate care.

MR. A. H. GILES, District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, has proceeded to Simla on special duty in connection with the reductions in police expenditure in Bengal suggested by the Public Service Commission. Mr. Giles will, it is said, visit the more important stations of the North-West to ascertain the directions in which economy is possible.

THE *Englishman* understands that a despatch is going home shortly, recommending to the India Office, for substantial reasons, the retention of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, the formation of which was sanctioned as a temporary measure only some three years ago. Mr. M. Finucane, who has steered the Department through its infancy, will continue in the capacity of Director.

A MEETING of Native gentlemen and others was held in Calcutta on the 11th May, Mr. E. E. Lewis, C.S., Commissioner of the Rajshaye Division, being in the chair. The following resolution was adopted:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, a permanent memorial in honour of the Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress should be erected at Darjeeling, and that this memorial should take the form of a sanitarium for the accommodation of Indian gentlemen, their families and invalids from the plains."

AN important meeting of Assam tea planters was held at Silchar on May 23rd. Sixty-one planters attended, and as many as 101 were present by proxy. The chief object of the meeting was to protest against the repeal of Act XIII of 1859, which regulates the relations between planters and their labourers. It was resolved that the substitution of Act I. of 1882 would not prove satisfactory, "it being a crude and harsh measure, pressing with much severity on both parties, and entailing great expense on the gardens using it;" that what was required by the planters was an ample supply of labour, and that this labour must be secure and unfailing, to acquire which a railway was needed; and that it was necessary to impress the savages living on the Assam borders, so that the removal of the regiment at Silchar and to Shillong or elsewhere was most objectionable, particularly as the frontier police, though an excellent body of men, was not strong enough, and its efficiency was crippled for want of European leaders.

MADRAS.

THE death is announced of the well-known Mysore millionaire, Mr. Yellay Mullappah Chetty. The deceased was very munificent in public charities, founding, among other institutions, the Maternity Hospital in Bangalore for complaints of women. In recognition of his public charities the Viceroy bestowed upon him the title of Rai Bahadur on the occasion of the Imperial Proclamation.

THE coffee interests are looking up wonderfully. The Mysore New Planters' Association has been formed on an extensive scale. Coffee is scarce in the local market, and the price is rising steadily.

COLLECTIONS towards the Jubilee fund in Mysore proved very disappointing, only six or eight thousand rupees being available for the scheme of a Technical Library and Institute, the local memorial decided upon, which is estimated to cost Rs. 80,000. It is believed that the Mysore Government did not push the project sufficiently among the people of the province.

THE *Madras Mail* is informed that Messrs. R. G. Orr and Jer. Ryan have concluded a long lease with the Zemindar of Sivagunga in the Madura District. The lessees have undertaken to clear the estate of all encumbrances to the extent of seventeen lakhs of rupees, and have handsomely provided for the Zemindar and his family. The arrangement is purely a private enterprise, and in no way associated with anything like a company. Some idea of the magnitude of the transaction may be formed when we state that the Zemindary consists of 1,551 square miles, carrying a population of about 450,000 souls, living in 3,000 villages, and occupying some 90,000 houses. The annual tax payable to Government is nearly three lakhs of rupees. This is a somewhat novel enterprise, and it will be interesting to watch its development. Meanwhile we wish the lessees every success.

THE *Madras Mail*, in a retrospective article on education in that presidency, says that great achievements have been made in the field of education during Her Majesty's reign. A glimpse is also given of the early educational effort. Eleven years before the commencement of that reign Sir Thomas Munro caused an inquiry to be made into the state of education in Southern India, and recorded his views in a Minute which gave the first impulse to education in the presidency. Under his auspices fourteen Collectorates and eighty-one Taluk Schools were opened in 1826, with a school at Madras for training teachers. But these schools

had to be abolished in 1836 for proved inefficiency. The Madras School for training teachers was converted into the High School, which afterwards developed into the Presidency College. A few Missionary bodies were meanwhile striving against serious difficulties to impart elementary knowledge chiefly through the medium of the vernacular languages. The only other educational agency in 1837 was the indigenous *pial* school and *pata-sala*, in which no attempt was made to train the intellect, but all that was aimed at was to load the memory with a string of words, of which the teacher knew the meaning little better than the pupil.

BOMBAY.

SURGEON H. McCALMAN, M.B., M.D., C.M., has been granted one year's furlough.

MAJOR LYON, who was mauled by a tiger at Karlee, is slowly progressing towards recovery.

LIEUT. HON. H. YARDE-BULLER, 6th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay.

CAPTAIN R. BAILEY, 20th Bombay Native Infantry, has been appointed to perform the duties of cantonment magistrate, Deesa, in addition to his other duties.

As a temporary arrangement, Mr. A. E. Hight, assistant engineer, 1st grade, on return from furlough, will act as executive engineer for irrigation, Khandesh.

THE Bishop of Bombay has sailed for Aden by the P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, accompanying his eldest child, who has been ordered to Europe with typhoid fever.

THE Hyderabad Government will receive payment of the Berar surplus for the official year, which terminated in March in Hyderabad, and not in Bombay as was the case last year. The surplus will probably amount to twenty-three lakhs of Halli Sicca rupees.

THE late Sir Salar Jung's debts amount to upwards of thirty-two lakhs of rupees. His Highness the Nizam has very generously consented to pay thirty lakhs towards their liquidation, and an inquiry is now being conducted in the Accountant-General's office in all claims preferred. Many of them include very large sums for interest, which it may be possible to reduce so as to bring the amount payable down to thirty lakhs, the sum sanctioned by his Highness.

THE tiger which mauled Major Lyons at Khandalla recently was found dead on the evening of the 18th May, and is said to have been the largest seen in that district for some years past. It measured nine feet ten inches by three feet five inches.

THE State of Jamnagar, in Kathiawar, appears to require the attention of Government. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The trouble there seem to be as serious as they were when we directed attention to the matter four months ago. The general allegation that the Jam, Hindu Rajput though he is, allows himself to be influenced by Mahomedan advisers to the oppression of his Hindu subjects, continues to be made. People who took a leading part in the Mohurram disturbances are said to have had posts in the police given to them. Raja Khivas, the Mussulman chief of Customs, who has become the virtual Dewan of Jamnagar, has looked well after the interests of his co-religionists, taking into the service of the State men whose only recommendation seems to be that they have taken an active part in tumultuous demonstrations against the Hindus, who form a majority in the population. The country generally is said to be unsafe, and to be at the mercy of gangs of outlaws, whom the police either do not dare or do not care to attack. One gang of about fifty is spoken of as becoming a terror to the Jam's subjects. His police even seem to be afraid of them, as may be seen from the strange story which came from Padana, near which place the gang entered a police station, and would have carried off the chowkidar's weapons had not the terrified defenders of the peace fallen on their knees and begged for mercy. The Jam seems to be a weak ruler, though his intentions, like those of all weak rulers, are said to be good. He appears to have fallen into bad hands, and his State is going to mischief."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDE, AND PUNJAB.

THE Select Committee on the Punjab Land Bills were to hold their first meeting in Simla in the course of the first week in June.

THE name of Major-General Black, C.S.I., has been added to the board of visitors of the Lahore Veterinary School.

THE Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh have, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, agreed to a substantial reduction being made in the allowance granted for the annual migration to Naini Tal.

SYAP DILAWAR ALI, District Judge of Gujranwala, Lahore, has been offered by Colonel Marshall, and has accepted, subject to the sanction of Government, the registrarship of the High Court of Hyderabad Deccan. The Nizam will obtain in him an officer of energy and considerable judicial experience.

ANTHRAX is still raging in a virulent form at Umballa among the horses of the G-A and N-B Royal Horse Artillery and the Bays; also private horses have been attacked.

It is under consideration to reduce the tolls levied on various bridges of the North-Western Railway. None of the tolls are fixed at a maximum rate. Legal proceedings are likely to be taken by the contractors for the Attock Bridge tolls against the Secretary of State in connection with the boatmen of the Attock ferry.

ABOUT eleven o'clock on the evening of the 23rd May, a riot was caused by seventy or eighty sepoys attacking some Bengalee Baboos at the Railway Theatre, Mooltan. The Baboos were performing the *Battle of Plassey*, and had invited some Native officers of the Cavalry and Infantry of the station. A number of sepoys of the 25th Punjab Infantry came with heavy sticks, and after obtaining permission to enter, behaved themselves so badly that some of them were asked to leave the room, which annoyed them. They formed up outside of the door and began to beat the Baboos unmercifully about the head with sticks. A few Europeans who sat near the door got some rather severe blows. Mr. Vaughan, district inspector, Railway Police, who was in the vicinity, got six policemen together and managed to capture two of the ring-leaders.

LATEST accounts from Herat show that that place is quiet, no signs of rebellion against the Ameer's authority being visible. The rumours from Kandahar that the Herat garrison had mutinied, says an up-country paper, are evidently unfounded, though precautions were wisely taken by the Ameer's officers on the news of the revolt in the Hotak country. These consisted in arranging that no excessive number of Ghilzais should remain in any one regiment, and with this object in view certain transfers of soldiers were made among the various battalions.

SOME days ago the Director of Public Instruction at Lahore offered a reward of Rs. 500 and a free pardon to any person who gave information as to the manner in which the recent Arts Examination questions of the Punjab University were divulged before the examination took place.

SOME days ago, a lad was lying sick in the Ripon Hospital at Simla, when, according to the local paper, a Christian lady introduced herself into his room, and presented him with a Protestant tract. The lad being connected with the Roman Catholic community, the priest was duly informed of the act, and Father O'Dea brought the infringement of the rules of the hospital to the notice of those connected with the institution. The result is that a notice has been put up prohibiting any interference in the religion of those who may be patients in the hospital.

A JUDICIAL OFFICER lately discovered that people who resort to that delightful sanitarium, Murree, need not pay their debts. It happened thus:—The Judicial Officer, on being deputed to Murree, was invested with the powers of a Small Cause Judge; but as soon as he proceeded to exercise his functions in such capacity, he discovered that the Legislature had never extended the Small Cause Court Act to Murree. His predecessors had heard and determined suits, and the one immediately preceding had left a case cut and dried for him to pass final orders upon; but he quashed the proceedings, and a reference to the Chief Court elicited the pleasing fact that the Judicial Officer was right, and that Murree had no Small Cause Court!

BURMA.

JOURNALISM is progressing in Upper Burma. The *Mandalay Herald*, which was started a few months ago in Theebaw's late capital, has been enlarged, and the proprietor promises still further improvement.

THE Irrawaddy Flotilla Company has put on another steamer for mail service between Prome and Mandalay, and communications are now twice a week.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has intimated to the Deputy Commissioners of the Hanthawaddy, Tharawaddy, and Shwaygyeen Districts that unless a marked improvement is made in suppressing dacoity and other violent crimes in these districts within the next four months, severe notice will be taken.

NINETY Chinese Shans, men, women, and children, having come into Bhamo and represented to the Deputy Commissioner there that they were compelled to flee from the village of Sanda on account of the cruelty of the Chinese soldiery, and that they were desirous of coming and settling in Lower Burma, have been granted a passage to Rangoon at Government expense. They are likely, it is said, to go to Pegu.

FOR the present (says the *Pioneer*) the medical administration of Upper Burma is to be distinct from that of the Lower Province. The Principal Medical Officer of the Field Force at Mandalay is vested with the civil medical control of Upper Burma, and he has a surgeon of the Indian Medical Service to assist him as civil secretary. The new medical organisation is for the purpose of supplying medical aid to the large police force scattered all over the country and to the civil population. At present no medical officers will be appointed exclusively for civil work, except at Mandalay, where a medical officer has been

posted specially for civil duty, owing to the size of the town and consequent large amount of work that will devolve on the civil surgeon. There are sixteen districts in Upper Burma excluding Mandalay. To each of these a military surgeon is appointed in civil medical charge, in addition to his ordinary military duties. For this he will draw an extra allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

The general meeting of the Suez Canal Company was held in Paris on the 8th inst., under the presidency of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. The report presented on the occasion states that notwithstanding the expensive works which are being carried out the diminution of the dividend per share will only be from 82f. 50c. to 75f. The directors attribute the diminution in the receipts to the general causes which during the last two years have unfavourably affected commercial and industrial operations all over the world, and more especially enterprises connected with the shipping trade. The returns of European railways and of the best established navigation companies have been reduced. It is hoped, however, that general requirements remaining the same, there will be a recovery in traffic proportioned to the duration of the time of depression through which we have passed. The commerce of European countries, it is added, is, in consequence of the constant diminution of stocks, now perceptibly augmenting. There has been a considerable increase in freight, due to the intelligent prudence of shipbuilders in Europe and greater activity in Asia. The increase of the surface under cultivation in British Burmah, the progressive extension of the Indian railways, and of canals, roads, railways, and harbours in Java, the Philippines, Tong-Kong, and China, the increase of the fleets of the 15 principal companies doing business with the Canal, the inauguration of the two German postal lines to China and Australia, the expected formation of a new service of Messageries Maritimes between Marseilles and Madagascar, are regarded as evidence of the return of business. The notable increase in the Canal receipts for May, 1817, exceeding by 730,000f. those of the corresponding month of 1886, was the consequence. In spite of these indications, however, the directors have not thought it prudent to interfere with the available reserve. The dividend which they recommend is derived entirely from the revenue of 1886. The meeting after an exchange of views between the board and several of the shareholders sanctioned the proposals submitted by the directors, together with the resolutions approving the accounts and fixing the dividend at 75f. 33c. The meeting also agreed to the re-election of the four directors, including Mr. John Slagg and M. Herbette, the French Ambassador in Berlin.

SLIGHTLY SEVERE.—We cult the following from the *Indian Witness*:—The *Times of India* thinks that obstacles to social intercourse between Hindoos and Europeans are of native manufacture. Caste and female degradation constitute the "impassable gulf." While this view may be seriously doubted in some quarters, still it will be difficult to completely upset it. It has been said that "Satan invented the Chinese language for the purpose of keeping foreigners out of China." With a greater show of truthfulness, may it be said that caste, female degradation, and all the mummery of tactile defilement bear the marks of the inventive enemy. Men accustomed to use their reason in matters social and religious, must be impressed that the religious and social customs of the Hindoos were never adapted to a poor people. The hoary systems of India are pre-eminently adapted to unfit men for practical life, to narrow, impoverish, and oppress men with grievous and sore burdens. The orthodox Hindoo is indisputably related to the "bond woman."

Not often, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, do we find the great Indian nation setting itself to grapple with the mysteries of the British Army in India. When it does, its suggestions for reform are extensive and peculiar. Here are a few taken at random from what purports to be a serious consideration of military defences. Cooper's Hill should become the Indian Woolwich, and Rurki the Indian Sandhurst; supplying at the same time the staff of the Public Works, telegraphs, and forest; but all men from Cooper's Hill should be borne on the Army List and commissioned accordingly. In time of war they could be used up. Rurki should turn out officers of the Subadar and Jemadar classes with a touch of telegraphs and forests in their composition. Native regiments are over-officered. There should be only four English officers, including a happy Adjutant, who would be "a sort of Adjutant, Musketry Instructor, Quartermaster, Pay Master, and Transport officer, all rolled into one." This confidence in the powers of the British officer is touching, though slightly exaggerated. That Adjutant would die. All British regiments are over-officered; wherefore all officers save the Commandant, Adjutant, Quartermaster, and one officer per company should be allowed to live at home on English pay; only engaging to join, when required, at their own expense. The Feudatory States in time of peace should have one European officer to supervise each brigade. And in time of war, one Englishman per battalion. Without in the faintest degree wishing to disparage well-intentioned efforts to lighten the burden on Sir Frederick Roberts' shoulders, we would venture to suggest that, for the present at least, discussion of political reforms would be a less ridiculous pursuit in Lower Bengal. There are fewer facts in politics, and large fields for imagination. Whereas in the army facts are still—it may be foolishly—considered of importance.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinion of Correspondents.)

FORWARD, OR STANDFAST POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I think it would be more satisfactory to many readers of your paper if you took the clear line in support of the "Standfast Policy" as regards the north-west frontier of our Indian Empire. You have quoted with great effect on that behalf from the Ministers of Lord Lawrence and his colleagues in 1867-9 which comprise statements of facts and arguments that have never been refuted. It is true that since that period those counsels have been disregarded, and another impregnable frontier has been wantonly weakened by its being thrust out from inside, or rather it has been left behind our military outposts, contrary to the emphatic advice of Lord Napier and other military authorities. But I trust you may be able to do something to prevent any further aggravation of the grievous mistake of thrusting our forces far beyond the natural frontier of India. Though owing to unworthy fears and weak counsels our frontier policy has been made at once defiant and dangerous, we cannot alter the physical geography of Beluchistan, nor transform the political instincts of the Afghans.

Hence it may still be hoped that Viscount Cross, and he is solely responsible, as with him rests all the power, will not sanction any further advance towards Kandahar in spite of the too well-founded rumours about local preparations to that intent. It is even alleged that Sir Frederick Roberts is inclined to that perilous policy, therefore it is desirable to call to mind his own very distinct professional opinion against such advance.

In that gallant commander's despatch from Kabul, in May, 1880, he wrote:—"We have nothing to fear from Afghanistan, and the best thing to do is to leave it as much as possible to itself. . . . Should Russia in future years attempt to conquer Afghanistan, or invade India through it, we should have a better chance of attaching the Afghans to our interest, if we avoid all interference with them in the meantime. . . . The longer and more difficult the line of communication is, the more numerous and greater the obstacles which Russia would have to overcome; and so far from shortening one mile of the road, I would let the web of difficulties extend to the very mouth of the Khyber Pass"—and, we may add, the Bolan also.

Now it seems to me that nothing can add to the insight and comprehensiveness of these conclusions.

One more topic: Will you kindly explain in your next issue on what treaty or engagement Sir John Gorst could be relying when last week he asserted that the British position extends to Chaman, on the western slope of the Amran largest points.

June 13th.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.*

Coleridge the poet entered life with the disadvantage of possessing a strange father. What can be the influence for good on a highly susceptible mind if a scholar (which he was) who, by way of simplifying the terms used in a Latin grammar, transmogrifies the ablative into the "quale-quare-quidditive case?" Where is teaching by example when an injunction to "put on a clean shirt every day" is construed so literally that the old garment is left on, and the fresh linen put on top thereof? The son of such a strange father, Coleridge was in turn a strange son. He never jogged along quite right with the world; his homely and unconventional habits; his utter unworldliness in the way of money; his bitter sarcasms and biting irony made enemies and estranged friends; and, to crown all, his utter indifference to the demands of punctuality, his entire indifference as to any arrangements with his employers, left him as a butt for the shafts of fate and the arrows of fortune. What could society do with a man who, when starting a newspaper, did not get the number which should have appeared on July 15th ready till August 10th? How was Mrs. Grundy to act when she found the hapless poet again and again entering into contracts to write certain verses, only, alas! to disappoint the publisher and irritate the careless man of letters' best friends.

So, too, in domestic life he was alike "higgledy-piggledy." When daily bread for his family and himself depended upon his own exertions he was immovable. Not a line would he, or perhaps could he, write. The *res angustæ domi* had no concern for him. So love fitted from such an abode of unrest. What woman could put up with such a romantic, unsympathetic husband—not a bread-winner so much as a dreamer of dreams?

* "Samuel Taylor Coleridge," J. Alois Brandt, English Edition, by Lady Eastlake. (John Murray.)

They separated. The chapter was sad, but it might have been sadder, for on neither side did the tongue of scandal cast aspersions as to rectitude of conduct—the twain lived and died unspotted, unstained, but unsuited. It is the history of many a shattered home. The fame of the actors alone lends attraction to a scene too common otherwise to attract notice.

Mr. Brandt tells the tale of this weird existence with all the minuteness of criticism which characterises the German form of biography. He analyses the characteristics of the works which stamp Coleridge as head of the romantic school of poets in this country. He shows clearly how largely ill-health and ill-habits affected the writings of a man who was himself a reflex of the strange characters he sketched upon the pages of immortality. He has studied his hero, and presented to the public a most complete and exhaustive series of essays upon this most peculiar of poets. Thanks to Lady Eastlake's admirable translation, the German writer's masterly volume is accessible to all who care to think out for themselves the problem of life presented by the career of the one man who in the history of manhood could conceive the ghostly and preternatural lay of the "Ancient Mariner."

THE ANGLO-INDIAN CODES.*

In 1834 the first Indian Law Commission employed themselves in the preparation of a draft Penal Code as a part of the large design for the general revision of the Civil and Criminal Law of India. Since that date much has been done; three further Commissions have sat, deliberated, and helped in the direction in question. Act after Act has been passed for the purpose of simplifying the law, of making it more intelligible and less conflicting—still the codification remains incomplete and fragmentary. The attempt has been relegated to "pigeon-holes." Mr. Whitley Stokes in his general introduction laments this *insouciance*, and pleads that it is opposed to the wishes of the people. Of course, no private individual, albeit specially trained in the ways of law, and specially distinguished in those paths as is the late Law Member of the Governor-General, can cope with a task which must of necessity devolve upon a Commissioner, but he has done what is in his power to help matters, for he has taken in hand the codification which does exist, and has presented it to the public in a clear, concise, and explanatory form. To use his own words, "Repeals and amendments effected by subsequent legislation are shown in their proper places. Each code is preceded by an introduction, giving a general view of its objects and contents, pointing out its principal divergencies from English law, and making suggestions for its amendment. The foot-notes to the sections embody or refer to the rulings of the Indian High Courts on their wording, and the English decisions on which many of them are founded. It is hoped that such a work will be useful in India, not only to the judges, legal practitioners, and law students, for whom it is primarily intended, but also to bankers, traders, public servants, and future legislators; and that in England and the colonies it will be welcome to lawyers who have to advise on Indian settlements, titles, and contracts; to merchants and others transacting business with India; to candidates for the Indian Civil Service; to all who take an interest in the efforts of English statesmen to confer on India the blessings of a wise, clear, and ascertainable law; and especially to those who are interested in what is still, in London and New York, the burning question of codification."

The value of a work of this nature depends entirely upon the way in which it is carried out. In this respect the choice of an editor has been most judicious. Mr. Whitley Stokes has wide experience; his judgment is sober, and his suggestions merit the attention due to keen intellect and careful thought.

VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX.†

"Victoria" is a noble tribute of passionate loyalty, a Jubilee song from Ireland. The "wild harp of Erin" is bade to awake and breathe the softer strains of love. Hatred is to be set aside, "the voice of happier days" is to pour forth "melodious joys and raptures deep and clear." "Revenge and hate their frenzy spent" are to give way to the gentler seductions of peace, joy, and thanksgiving. To this every loyal citizen of the Empire can only mutter an emphatic amen. What Ireland is cannot be disproved by any oratorical or poetical effusion; what she ought to be is well and effectively told in Mr. Armstrong's masterly ode, an opportune and welcome addition to the Jubilee literature of this Jubilee Year of Grace.

Books for Review.—"Notes on the Broads and Rivers of Norfolk and Suffolk," by Harry Brittain. Norwich "Argus" Office. (London: Alfred Palmer and Son); "Records of Service and Campaigning in Many Lands," by Surgeon-General Munro, M.D., C.B., 2 vols. (Hurst and Blackett.)

* "The Anglo-Indian Codes." Edited by Whitley Stokes, D.C.L. Vol. I.—Substantive Law. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

† "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix," a Jubilee Song from Ireland. By George Francis Armstrong. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1887.

THE RECORDS OF THE INDIA OFFICE.—II.

WITH reference to certain remarks which we made in our last issue concerning the compilation of the above records, it appears that we were in error in hinting that the dilatoriness in giving these papers to the public was owing to niggardliness on the part of Her Majesty's Treasury. That department, we are informed, has nothing to do with the India Office. This may or may not be a matter for regret, but it is certainly to be regretted that a liberal grant has not been given from *some* quarter to carry out expeditiously a valuable work of national importance and interest. At present the labour appears to have been borne by Mr. F. C. Danvers alone, or with such assistance as he can obtain in his department during moments snatched from time which has to be devoted to current official routine work. This is hardly fair, for although he has done the work well and conscientiously—it being evidently a labour of love to him—the task is one to try to the utmost the energies and patience of any single individual, however enthusiastic he may be. To wade through thousands of volumes and papers which have hitherto been put together in the roughest and most careless manner required a very bold effort; but this Mr. Danvers made, and he is now reaping the reward of his success in the gratification which he will afford to many students of Indian history, but it is to be hoped that his reward will be ultimately something more substantial, and that, in the meantime, some steps will be taken to afford

him more assistance in this important and valuable work. How troublesome the labour already incurred has been may be judged from the fact that the preliminary examination of the various collections of the documents with which he had to deal before attempting to classify them occupied about twelve months, and the preparation of the first part of the first volume of his report took eighteen months more. The preparation of the subsequent parts will, it is to be hoped—especially if Government be liberal—occupy less time, but the work to be done is still immense, and will demand much time and labour. It will be no easy matter to compress records extending over 300 years into a few volumes, in which all which is valuable shall be retained, and all redundant matter excluded. But this is the task which Mr. Danvers has set himself to accomplish. Judging from the instalment he has given us, the task will be well performed, and all who are interested in the history of our Indian Empire must wish him every success.

The first volume will contain a report on the records relating to the Agencies, Factories, and Settlements which are not now under the administration of the Government of India. The first part of this volume which has just been issued deals with the records relating to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Straits Settlements, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and the French in India. The remainder of the volume will embrace the records relating to China, Japan, the Moluccas, Ceylon, Persia, Egypt, the Overland Route, the search for the North-West Passage, and the Dutch and Portuguese in the East. A richer bill of literary fare could hardly be placed before a reader, and it is satisfactory to learn that the whole of the "dainty dish" will soon be on the public table.

Not less interesting or less eagerly looked for will be the volume which it is reported will immediately follow, giving the early Marine records of the old East India Company. These, we believe, are to be followed by the records relating to India proper, which will be arranged chronologically, with separate classifications for those records which relate to the different Factories, Settlements, and Presidencies.

These volumes will be followed by others containing a brief early history of India, and a more detailed account from the commencement of the East India Company's operations in 1600 to the year 1661, when a new charter was granted to the Company by Charles II. Then from the year 1661 to 1706, when the Union between the London and the English East India Companies was completed, and from this union to the final departure of Clive from India in 1767. Another volume will deal with the period from 1767 to the end of the administration of Lord Wellesley in 1805. This will be followed by an account carrying on the records to the expiration of the East India Company's Commercial Charter in 1834. The concluding volumes will cover the periods from the revised charter granted to the Company in 1834 to the transfer of the Government to the Crown in 1858, and from that year to the latest date.

From this hurried synopsis it will be seen that the work contemplated is one of the great magnitude, and requiring great industry, intelligence, and research. It will be a *magnum opus*, but its importance and interest will be admitted by all, and we wish every good speed to Mr. Danvers in his undertaking. He not only deserves success, but we feel sure that he will gain it.

THE administration of the Horse-Breeding Operations Department will shortly be transferred from the control of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India to that of the Revenue and Agricultural Secretariat.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 21.)

- WACE—H.E. the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Wace, financial commissioner, Punjab, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations, vice Colonel Sir W. G. Davies, K.C.S.I., resigned.
- PRIESTLY, Lieut. F. J. B., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed, on probation, to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.
- LITTLE—Consequent on the abolition of the appointment of medical officer, N.W. Railway, the services of Surgeon S. Little, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
- NEVILLE-ROLFE, Rev. A., B.A., has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.
- BELL—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Colonel J. G. Bell, judicial commissioner of the Hyderabad assigned districts, the following promotions are made in the Berar commission, from March 29 :—
- SZCZEPANSKI, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. A., deputy commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as judicial commissioner, vice Colonel J. G. Bell.
- MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Colonel K. J. L., deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 1st class, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. C. A. Szczepanski.
- BULLOCK, Lieut.-Colonel R., deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, vice Lieut.-Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie.
- RENNICK, Lieut.-Colonel H. de P., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. Bullock.
- GASSELIN—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. E. Gassel in as acting consul-general for France at Calcutta.
- DANE, Surgeon A. H. C., M.D., medical officer of the Bhopal Battalion and Agency, is granted privilege leave for 45 days, from May 15.

MILITARY.

- STEVENS, Lieut. G. B., Madras Staff Corps, wing officer 4th Madras Infantry, to be staff officer in the Mounted Infantry in Burma, from April 30.
- WINGATE, Captain G., assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, from April 30.
- HERVEY, Captain C. G. B., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class, from April 30.
- SPARLING, Captain J. P., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class, from April 30.
- HALL, Lieut. H. S. G., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, from April 30.
- TULLOCH, Lieut. J. W. G., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, from April 30.
- The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment in the Governor-General's Body Guard :—
- TURNER, Lieut. J. G., Bengal Staff Corps, adjutant, to officiate as commandant, during the absence, on special duty, of Captain C. W. Muir, from May 7.
- BUIST, Lieut. D. S., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer Hyderabad Contingent (2nd Infantry), on probation, from April 10.
- LEONARD, Lieut. A. W., Madras S.C., wing officer 24th Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 3rd Infantry, dated April 27.
- STANFORD, Lieut. H. B., R.A., to officiate as ordnance officer, 4th class, from April 30, vice Captain E. F. Nelson, promoted.
- The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—
- BURNE, Lieut. K. F., Seaforth Highlanders, wing officer 4th Bengal Infantry, from July 1, 1884.
- FRESSEY, Lieut. A., Suffolk Regiment, wing officer 4th Bengal Infantry, from June 26, 1885.
- DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. A., Dorsetshire Regiment, squadron officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, from Dec. 24, 1885.
- The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—
- GIBBON, Lieut. H. H., 1st West India Regiment, officiating squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, from July 24, 1885.
- HALL, Lieut. G. J. C., North Lancashire Regiment, squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, from Nov. 1, 1885.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

LAWRENCE, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from May 1.

GREY, Captain L. J. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from May 15.

NAPIER, Major the Hon. G. C., C.I.E., General List, Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service from April 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

CAMPBELL, Captain A., H.M.'s Indian Marine, to be deputy director of the Indian Marine, vice Captain G. O. B. Carew, C.I.E., whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated April 23, 1887.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

STOCKLEY—Colonel H. W., R.A., superintendent of the gun carriage factory, Bombay (m.c.), for 180 days.

GRIGO, Major E. E., General List, Infantry, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh (m.c.), for 274 days.

CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon-Major D. D., M.B., honorary surgeon to the Viceroy, Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta (p.a.), for 245 days.

GUBBINS, Captain C. E., Bengal S.C., 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced Feb. 4.

WARREN, Lieut. R. P., Bengal S.C., 9th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Oct. 22, 1886.

YOUNG, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., 2nd Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced July 4, 1886.

HAMILTON, Lieut. C., South Wales Borderers, probationer Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England (m.c.).

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, May 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

- GRIMSTON, Lieut. S. B., wing officer, on probation, 2nd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, 18th Bengal Lancers, on probation, vice Money, on furlough.
- MORTON, Lieut. B. W., wing officer 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, to be adjutant, dated May 1.
- TWEDDELL, Lieut. F., Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated May 5.
- The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination in Army Signalling, and have received certificates as Instructors respectively :—
- DU BUISSON, Capt. H., Lincolnshire Regiment.
- PERSSE, Lieut. W. H., 2nd Dragoon Guards.
- GLOSTER, Lieut. W., Royal Irish Regiment.

FURLOUGHS.

- COLQUHOUN, Captain W. 12th Lancers, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.
- ROSS, Lieutenant C., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.
- AUDAIN, Lieutenant G. M., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.
- CAMPBELL, Colonel R. D., Staff Corps, on private affairs, in India and Kashmir, from the 28th June to the 30th Nov.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 21.)

- ARMSTRONG, Surgeon-Major J., civil surgeon, Bulandshar, to officiate as superintendent, Central Prison, Agra, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. J. W. Tyler, M.D., C.I.E.
- CURRIE, Lieut.-Colonel F., deputy commissioner, Bahraich, on return from privilege leave, is appointed to officiate as commissioner, Rae Bareilly Division, during the absence on leave, of Mr. H. B. Harrington.
- BOYS, Mr. H. S., deputy commissioner, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as commissioner, Lucknow division, during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon. M. A. McConaghey.
- EVANS, Mr. L. C., city magistrate, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Lucknow, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. S. Boys.
- GUTHRIE, Mr. W. J., assistant commissioner, Hardoi, is appointed to officiate as city magistrate, Lucknow, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. L. G. Evans.
- FREYER, Dr. P. J., civil surgeon of Moradabad, is appointed to be in visiting medical charge of the Bijnor district during the absence on leave of Dr. J. F. Tuohy.
- PIKE, Mr. H. W., officiating under-secretary to Government N.W. Provinces and Oudh, on being relieved by Mr. L. M. Thornton, is posted to the Allahabad district as assistant magistrate.

FURLOUGHS.

- HARRINGTON, Mr. H. D., officiating commissioner, Rae Bareilly Division, is allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.
- TUOHY, Dr. J. F., civil surgeon, Bijnor, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 14.)

WARDE-JONES, Mr. G. E., extra assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Bassein District.

TEMPLE, Captain R. C., cantonment magistrate, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Mandalay District.

DALZELL, Surgeon P. W., furlough on m.c. for one year, from the date on which he availed himself of it.

SINCLAIR—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Surgeon-Major D. Sinclair, inspector-general of jails, with civil medical administration, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

BAKER, Surgeon-Major O., is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of jails, with civil medical administration, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major D. Sinclair.

DAVIDSON, Surgeon D. C., is appointed to officiate as junior civil surgeon, Rangoon, during the deputation of Surgeon-Major Baker.

HALL, Mr. W. T., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Tharrawaddy district, furlough for four months from June 13.

ADAMSON, Mr. H., C.S., Settlement officer, is appointed to be deputy commissioner of the Tharrawaddy district during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. T. Hall.

GEORGE, Mr. E. C. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, made over charge of the Marubin Treasury to Mr. G. H. Campbell, civil surgeon, on April 27.

MACRAY, Mr. D. L. M., C.S., assistant commissioner, made over charge of the court and office of the sub-divisional assistant commissioner, Bassein, to Mr. G. E. Warde-Jones, extra assistant commissioner, on the 2nd inst.

DYSON, Mr. S. P. H., assistant commissioner, received charge of the court and office of the additional assistant commissioner and the office of sub-registrar, Bassein, from Mr. G. E. Warde-Jones, extra assistant commissioner, on the 3rd inst.

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of the Katha sub-division of the Myadaung district on April 11.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 25.)

LOWRY, Lieut. H. W., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they were respectively struck off duty :—

CHERRY, Colonel F. S., 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, 30th year, commenced June 8, 1886.

SHELLY, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., General List, Infantry (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, 28th year, commenced Aug. 22, 1886.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

MANERA, Lieut. J. S. G., to be captain, from May 22.

BUTLER—The services of Veterinary-Surgeon E. R. C. Butler, Army Veterinary Department, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, from Nov. 2, 1886.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 20, 1887.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, consequent on Captain and Paymaster B. R. Crozier proceeding on leave to England, dated April 6, 1887. President : Captain H. J. Lermite ; Members : Lieut. J. H. W. Pollard and Lieut. L. Williams. Captain Lermite will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

MERCER, Captain H. F., No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Rangoon to Jutogh, for duty with No. 7 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division Royal Artillery.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following appointments of Royal Artillery officers :—

DUNLAP, Captain J. W., A Battery, 1st Brigade, has been appointed adjutant Royal Artillery, Eastern District, vice M. W. Saunders, resigned, and who now stands posted to the above battery.

GUINNESS, Lieut. C. D., H Battery, B Brigade, has been posted to "A" Depôt, Royal Horse Artillery.

BISCOE, Lieutenant A. S. T., "A" Depôt, has been appointed to H. Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

SMITH—The name of Lieutenant A. G. B. Smith, 2nd Battalion the Royal Scots Fusiliers, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with their regimental depôts, in relief of Captain A. W. Thorneycroft.

WINGFIELD, Lieutenant G. F., 7th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor, is reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani, May 14.

BYNG, Lieutenant Colonel T. R., 6th Regiment, Madras Infantry, wing commander (deputy assistant adjutant-general, Belgaum district, and officiating assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force), to be second in command, and to officiate as commandant, vice Boone, on furlough, from date of joining.

ELTON, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S., second in command and officiating commandant, to be commandant in 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Plowden, who vacates on attaining colonel's allowances, dated May 10.

MALTBY—Major F. O. Maltby, wing officer and officiating second in command, to be second in command, vice Elton, promoted.

PARKER, Captain J. W., wing officer, 26th Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing commander.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

LEVERS, Lieutenant O. G., 8th Madras Infantry, at present doing duty with the 19th Madras Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer in 3rd Light Cavalry, vice Binsteed, transferred.

BINSTEED, Lieutenant C. H. F., officiating squadron officer (on probation), 3rd Light Cavalry, is transferred to 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry.

CURRIE, Captain J. W., 20th Madras Infantry, officiating wing commander 14th Madras Infantry, to officiate as second in command in 10th Regiment Madras Infantry.

CHURCHILL, Lieutenant F., 4th Madras Pioneers, to officiate as wing officer and adjutant 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Levers, transferred.

MARTIN, Surgeon-Major W. T., M.D., Medical Staff, on arrival at Madras with H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, to be senior medical officer, Station Hospital, Bellary.

HEATHER, Surgeon-Major D. C. W., senior medical officer, Station Hospital, Bellary, to to duty, Station Hospital, Bellary.

The following order is confirmed :—

HEWETSON—By the officer commanding Toungoo, appointing Colonel C. C. Hewetson, 26th Madras Infantry, to command the Station of Toungoo, from April 30, vice Colonel R. M. Lloyd, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, proceeding to India.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have leave of absence :—

YULE, Major W. A., Royal Scots Fusiliers, assistant quartermaster-general Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, privilege leave for 60 days, from May 16.

CAMPBELL, Second Grade Assistant Apothecary F., for 90 days, at Nagpore, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

DIXON, Surgeon A. L. H., for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 26.)

YARDE-BULLER, Lieut. Hon. H., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be an extra aide-de-camp, is appointed on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor.

The following appointment is made, from April 30 :—

THATCHER, Captain J. F. C., Staff Corps, wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Major W. A. Wetherall, withdrawn from staff employ.

WILKINS, Lieut. E. G. R., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, officiating wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from April 29, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

PHILLIPS, Colonel A. M., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

BOWMAN, Surgeon-Major R., Indian Medical Service, Presidency surgeon, Turkish Arabia, Bagdad, is allowed furlough to Europe for 12 months, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

DOMVILLE, Captain J. R., Staff Corps, 4th squadron commander 7th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year, from date of being struck off duty ; pension service, 13th year, commenced Feb. 28.

FURLONGS.

WILLIS, Surgeon C. F., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 9th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on m.c., for 182 days from date of being struck off duty ; pension service, eighth year, commenced May 13.

CAVAYE, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., Royal Sussex Regiment, military secretary to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

HANNAY, Major O. C., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BULKLEY—In supersession of the privilege leave allowed to Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Bulkley, Staff Corps, that officer, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough for six months on private affairs, from date on leaving India.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 27.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

STEELE, Captain L. L., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to officiate as brigade-major, Poona, from May 6, during the absence of Major Watson, on furlough on m.c.

MACDONALD, Lieut. C. H., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 8th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

LOWTHER, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on probation, dated May 25.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. W., Royal Artillery, No. 1 Mountain Battery, will attend the Garrison Class at Poona, instead of Captain J. R. C. Domville, 7th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

GRANT, Major J., Staff Corps, 2nd in command, 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, May 18.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Br.-Gen. James Browne, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., Br.-Gen. G. A. Way, S.C., Col. C. R. Matthews, S.C., Surg.-Major J. J. Wood, Major J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, S.C., Capt. C. W. Muir, S.C., Major T. C. Spencer, S.C., Lieut. J. Strachey, S.C., Capt. G. D. C. Gastrell, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. E. Shaw, S.C., Lieut.-Col. T. H. B. Young, S.C., Col. W. H. Burton, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Col. E. W. Trevor, S.C., Col. H. W. Stockley, R.A., Col. W. M. Ducat, R.E., Capt. H. Hodgkinson, N. Lanc. R., Major W. S. Hore, S.C., Capt. A. L. Hughes, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. D. C. Williams (Cov.), H. P. Mulock (Cov.), R. D. Bayley, Col. E. W. Trevor, Bo.S.C., Sir H. L. Harrison (Cov.), E. Gay, J. B. Dunlop, A. W. Stogdon (Cov.), M. Birkbeck.

Madras Estab.—W. P. Austin, J. Mills.

Bombay Estab.—J. H. Grant (Cov.), F. W. Francis, J. F. Fleet (Cov.), R. E. Candy (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, four months; Major B. Channer, D.S.O., S.C., two months; Surg.-Major G. Mc B. Davis, two months; Surg. A. W. Mackenzie, 1 month.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Major J. E. Ferguson, three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. A. Lloyd, furlough to Oct. 6, 1887; E. J. Martin, three months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—J. Y. Fullerton, one month and nineteen days' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. H. Inglis, Inf., Capt. E. J. N. Fasken, S.C., Capt. W. A. D. O'Mealy, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. H. Vowell (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—R. S. Benson (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—H. Woodward (Cov.), H. J. Reed.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—June 8, at Southfields, Sutton-common, Surrey, the wife of General H. W. Blake, of a son.

GAWNE—June 13, at 31, Bedford-gardens, Kensington, the wife of John M. Gawne, Captain 4th (the King's Own) Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HATCH—HOMAN—June 4, at St. Marylebone Church, William Keith Hatch, M.B., F.R.C.S., Bombay Medical Staff, second son of General Hatch, R.A. (retired), to Clara Catherine, third daughter of S. A. Homan, Esq., Deputy, Surgeon-General, Indian Army (retired).

M'DONALD—TREVOR-ROPER—June 8, at Holy Trinity Church, Hoylake, George M'Donald, R.E., to Flora, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Trevor-Roper, of Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

BOWLES—June 12, at Cleeve Lodge Hyde Park-gate, Jessica, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, aged 35.

ROBERTS—June 11, at 64, Belsize-park, London, Torrens, the only son of Major Norcott D'Esterre Roberts (North Lancashire Regiment), aged 6.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—May 22, at Byculla, the wife of Algernon E. Abbott, Assis.

ant Locomotive Department, G.I.P. Railway (and daughter of C. T. Calvert, Esq., Solicitor and J.P.), of a son.

AMBROSE—May 24, at Madras, the wife of A. T. Ambrose, Esq., Vakil, High Court, of a daughter.

CLIMO—May 14, at Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. H. Climo, of a daughter.

DENNYS—May 19, at Sealkote, the wife of Captain C. J. Dennys, B.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

FRANKUM—May 24, at Kidderpore Dock Works, the wife of G. C. Frankum, of a son.

GRANGE—May 23, at Banda, N.W.P., the wife of J. Grange, Inspector of Police, of a daughter.

HUME—May 27, at Baroda, the wife of Major W. F. Hume, 28th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

JOUBERT—May 21, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major C. H. Joubert, of a son.

KENNEDY—May 25, at Calcutta, the wife of A. C. E. Kennedy, of a daughter.

MARTINDALE—May 21, at Quetta, the wife of A. H. T. Martindale, C.S., Political Agent, Quetta and Peshin, of a son.

MONTANARO—May 20, at Aurungabad, the wife of Captain Montanaro, 16th Lucknow Regiment, of a son.

SHELBOURNE—May 25, at Madras, the wife of E. E. Shelbourne, Resident Engineer, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

WALKER—May 6, at Monghyr, the wife of Mr. G. A. F. Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KINGSBURY—REEL—May 23, in the Free Church, Edward Harrison Kingsbury to Henrietta Catherine Reel.

RIVETT-CARNAC—BROWNLOW—May 14, at Shillong, J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Police, to Edith, daughter of H. H. Brownlow, Esq.

DEATHS.

BALL—May 18, at Simla, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ball.

BOWLES—May 20, at Amritsar, Miss E. A. Bowles, Lady Superintendent of the Alexandra Christian Girls' School.

DAVIS—May 23, at Madras, Mr. J. Davis, late manager, Government Private Secretary's Office, aged 65.

MILLER—May 18, at Chinsurah, T. Miller, aged 62.

FRITCHARD—May 18, at Sukkur, Sind, William Fritchard, of Bombay.

SURDIVALL—May 20, at Allahabad, R. Surdivall, Sub-Conductor, Transport Department, aged 32.

TOKE—May 22, at Mussoorie, Colonel F. F. J. Toke, B.S.C., aged 51.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The commanders in the P. and O. Company, in recognition of the merits of Mr. Henry Bayley, who has been for over forty years connected with the company, and who has now partially retired from the management, have presented that gentleman with a very handsome testimonial. The address accompanying it is signed by all the commanders, and is as follows:—

London, May, 1887.

To Henry Bayley, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,

Dear Sir,—We, the commanders in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, having seen the announcement of your partial retirement from the active duties of the management, embrace the opportunity to request your acceptance of a small souvenir expressive of our esteem and regard. Many of our number owe their advancement in life to your kindly offices, while to those who have met with misfortunes, which are almost inseparable from a long career at sea, as well as to the widows and orphans of our colleagues who have passed away, you have ever been a generous and sympathetic friend. We trust that the form of our humble but spontaneous testimonial will commend itself to your approval, it being an emblem of your connection with that great company with which you have been so long and honourably associated.—Wishing you improved health and every happiness.

The testimonial is a handsome inkstand, with proper devices, and the arms of the company and H. B. It is the work of Mr. Benson.

For a fortnight a large number of workmen were busily engaged in making arrangements for the comfort of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on board the P. and O. steamer *Sutlej*. Two saloon cabins, containing six berths, on the starboard side of the *Sutlej* were converted into one splendid apartment, with two berths, for their Royal Highness's convenience, while in addition to this the captain's room on the saloon quarter-deck was specially furnished for his Royal Highness. On the whole, the arrangements reflect the greatest credit on Captain A. H. Johnson (the commander), and Mr. Long, the first officer of the ship, who personally superintended the work.

WE are accustomed to extraordinary statements in vernacular prints regarding the effect of British rule on the prosperity of India; but a Jhelum paper has beaten the record. Impressed by the fact that wheat prices have gone up in the Punjab within the last few months, the writer comes to the conclusion that this rise is due to the export trade in wheat. After this brilliant *aperçu* regarding economic cause and effect we are somewhat better prepared for the assertion that before the export trade in wheat famines were unknown, and that famines are, therefore, directly attributable to railways. Evidently the rulers of India, with their gigantic railway schemes and Famine Insurance Funds, have been wandering in economic darkness. We should like to hear the Jhelum writer's opinion on the disastrous effect of roads and rivers on the prosperity of the districts through which they pass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A GENERAL ORDER has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief upon the misconduct of the 3rd Gurkhas last year arising from their claims to compensation. Colonel Lyster, who vacated the command of the regiment in 1885, is censured for signing compensation certificates which contained misrepresentations of fact and for lax interpretation of his duty towards the Government. The Chief expresses regret at having to notice a matter involving discredit to an officer of long and gallant service, but he is compelled to do so as it involved the regiment in serious trouble.

A COMPLIMENT, small in its way, and yet one that will doubtless be appreciated, has been paid by the Viceroy to the Barma Field Force. Two officers from Native regiments serving with the force are to join his Excellency's Staff at Simla as extra Aides-de-Camp.

In connection with the mobilisation scheme for placing an army corps on the frontier, careful calculations are being made of the carrying capacity of the Sind-Peshin and Bolan Railways, and special military time-tables will be prepared similar to those already in existence for the main lines in India in Mr. David Ross's valuable book on "Military Railway Transport."

A REDUCTION has been made in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, Madras, by the absorption of No. 2 Circle into Nos. 1 and 3, and renumbering of Nos. 3 and 4, as Nos. 2 and 3, respectively. Consequently on this reduction, Captain Welch vacates his appointment, but will officiate in No. 3 Circle until the return of Lieutenant Colonel Shaw from furlough.

THE recent Army Warrant regulating promotion and retirement is being digested by the Indian military authorities at Simla. Its provisions naturally affecting many officers serving in this country, there are likely to be the usual numerous references to the Horse Guards on obscure and doubtful points. In some cases, at least of deserving regimental officers, appeals for special consideration will be submitted, but whether they will be entertained is another question.

THE Government of India have formally accorded sanction to the formation of Volunteer Reserves at Calcutta and Bombay as Presidency towns. They have further approved of Major Bissett's scheme for similar Reserves on the Bombay-Baroda Railway, and have empowered the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to form Reserves in Chota Nagpur, where it is believed that Europeans scattered at various places will join the movement. Each reservist will get a rifle, bayonet and accoutrements, and be entitled to draw 50 rounds of ammunition per annum. Simple shooting tests will be imposed for efficiency. The capitation grant will be Rs. 10, with Rs. 5 for clothing.

A MORE than ordinarily revolting murder has apparently been committed by three men of the Worcester regiment belonging to a detachment, which is now roadmaking between Quetta and Kach, being encamped about nine miles from the headquarters station. These men had been into Quetta and were on their way back when they met a Pathan and his wife. They insulted the woman, and then when the man remonstrated, set upon him and deliberately stoned him to death. The woman identified one of the men, who thereupon turned Queen's evidence, and the three are now under arrest and awaiting trial.

It is proposed to convert the Ootacamund jail into barracks for European soldiers.

A SOWAR of the 16th Bengal Cavalry was accidentally shot a few days ago at Jullundur while some of the regiment were going through their usual morning practice. The sowar had been stationed some distance away from the butts to keep the road clear. He left his post to get a drink of water, when a bullet, which had evidently ricocheted, lodged in his stomach. The man has since died of his wound.

COLONEL SMART, Commanding R.A., Bangalore division, succeeds Major-General A. C. Johnson, R.A., who has been ordered to Ireland, in command of the Eastern district.

THE Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the formation of a 4th Administrative Battalion of Volunteers in the North-West Provinces, to be constituted of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps and the Ghazipur and Gorakhpur Corps of Light Horse. In other words, the Ghazipur Volunteers have attained the status of a battalion.

In the eyes of Anglo-Indians who are fain, at too much risk, to content themselves with the tinned article, the Central Asian steppes will not lose any of their interest from the discovery of a new and splendid species of asparagus heralded by an article in a recent *Standard*. To an epicure there must be something maddening in the notion that he has been kept all his life from an asparagus which rivals in delicacy the best European kinds, and has stalks six feet long, and thick as a man's arm. It must be confessed, however, that for the present, this wonderful Akhal-Tekke vegetable has something apocryphal as well as delicate in its flavour.

THE NEW COINAGE.

Although fifty years have elapsed since the accession of Queen Victoria to the Throne, the effigy seen on the obverse of British coins, which was adopted in 1837, still remains in use. This effigy of the Queen was modelled by the late Mr. William Wyon, R.A., modeller and engraver to the Mint, and the only variation which has occurred is that which was made in connection with the florin. On this coin Her Majesty is represented wearing the arched crown, while on all others she is represented without a crown. The present year of Jubilee was therefore rightly deemed to be a fitting occasion for substituting for the present effigy on our coins one which shall present a likeness of the Sovereign as her people now know her. During the past year Her Majesty signified her pleasure that a portrait medallion by Mr. J. E. Boehm, R.A., modelled from life, should be substituted for the effigy which the coins have hitherto borne. In the new effigy, which is lifelike and dignified, the Queen appears crowned and veiled, and wearing the Riband and Star of the Garter and the Victoria and Albert Order. The legend "Victoria, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina, Fidei Defensor," is used, but is arranged differently on the various coins according to the exigencies of the design on each. The change in the obverse afforded an opportunity, of which advantage was taken, for making some alterations in the designs for the reverse of some of the coins. In the new issue the reverse of the sovereign will continue to bear the design of St. George and the Dragon by Pistrucci, which was first adopted on the sovereigns of George IV. The reverses of the half-sovereign and threepenny piece will also remain unchanged, with the exception that in each case the crown will be assimilated to that used for the new effigy, which is an arched crown. The St. George and the Dragon design will be resumed for the five-pound piece, the double florin, and the crown piece, this design having been adopted for these rarely seen coins when they were originally struck. The half-crown will bear the reverse it bore when first issued, and this is a design of considerable merit by Merlin. It consists of the Royal arms, similar to those borne on the half-sovereign, but surmounted by the arched crown and surrounded by the Garter, which is again surrounded by the delicate network of the collar of the Garter. The shilling and the sixpence will bear on their reverses the Royal arms crowned and surrounded by the Garter only. The Jubilee issue will include a new coin which will be added to the present circulation. This will be a double florin, the obverse of which will bear the new effigy of Her Majesty, while the reverse will be composed of four crowned shields bearing the arms of the United Kingdom, and being similar to those on the reverse of the present florin. The shields are arranged in the form of a cross, as at present, but instead of having Gothic cusps, and the spaces filled in by the national floral emblems, the shields will be divided by four sceptres radiating from the centre of the coin, in which is the Star of the Order of the Garter. This device is strikingly simple, but very elegant, and was first adopted in the coins of Charles II. The same design will for the future appear on the reverse of the florin. The issue of the new coins will appropriately begin on the 21st inst., that being the day appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. It has further been the Queen's pleasure to command that the fiftieth year of her accession should be commemorated by the issue of a medal. The effigy for this medal, like that for the coins, is from a medallion by Mr. Boehm. It has, however, a somewhat more ornate veil than the effigy on the coins, and, in addition to the Victoria and Albert Order on the bust, the badge of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India is shown. The medals in silver and bronze will be three inches in diameter, and the reverse will be a symbolical group from the design of Sir Frederic Leighton, President of the Royal Academy. In the centre a figure representing the British Empire sits enthroned, the right hand resting on the sword of justice and the left holding the symbol of victorious rule. On each side of the throne a lion is partially seen, while at the feet of the figure lies Mercury, the god of commerce, holding up in one hand a shallow cup heaped with gold. Opposite to Mercury and on the left proper of the throne is seated on its steps the genius of steam and electricity. On each side of the figure of Empire stand the personified elements of its greatness. On the left proper are Industry and Agriculture, and on the right proper are typified Science, Letters, and Art. Above the figure of Empire the occasion of the celebration commemorated is expressed by two winged figures representing the years 1837 and 1887, each holding a wreath. The year 1887 is depicted as advancing, while 1837 is shown with averted head. Where the wreaths held by the figures interlock, the letters V.R.I. appear, and over all are the words "In commemoration." Beneath the lowest step of the throne on which Empire is seated are five shields banded together and bearing the names of the five parts of the globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, over which the Empire extends. The medal as a whole is a fine work of art, and its issue, like that of the new coinage, will begin on the Jubilee celebration day.

The *Australian Trading World* in an article on "The British Dollar" says:—"It is clear that as a dollar, always convertible into gold at a fixed price, the English dollar will very soon assume a commanding position, not only in the monetary system of the United Kingdom, but in point of fact it will 'impinge' very much upon the currency of other nations. We are quite aware that this coin will only be issued for service in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and for the colonies where a sterling currency has been adopted—that is to say, the Australasian colonies—but the dollar is largely used in matters of accounts, and also in actual currency in Canada, in South Africa, and in the West India Islands, and it is perfectly within reason to suppose that a coin issued by the British Government as of the sterling value of 4s., or five to the pound, will for all practical purposes be as current in these places as the gold sovereign. We do not for a moment lose sight of the fact that silver coin within the United Kingdom can only be legally tendered in payment of debts to the extent of 40s., but practically the adaptation of a

coin to the want of the English community throughout the world makes that coin the standard coin in use, and it must in course of time produce a very powerful 'trespass' on the coinage of such countries as at present use the silver dollar of about the same value. Our argument in support of this theory is a very simple one. The actual metal currency of a country is simply that which is needed for the daily retail transactions; the value of the pound sterling is the well-known unit of value throughout the world, free from all complexities of exchange value; therefore, if an English dollar is usable and negotiable as the fifth of a pound sterling and is for all practical purposes so exchangeable, it at once assumes a position of intrinsic importance, second only to that of the actual golden sovereign, and if there is an inequality in fact, that is compensated by its increased value in the matter of divisibility. Having stated the case so far, we are not going to shut our eyes to the practical working of the case. The first element in the consideration is clearly this—Will the Mint authorities issue such a quantity of the new dollars as will serve to support or supply the medium of such a circulation as we have spoken of? Candidly we must say we do not think they will. The profit on the transaction is so large that it will at once check the use of it. The new dollar or 4s. piece will cost the Mint authorities about 36d., and the very fact of the profit being so large, some 33 per cent., will prevent the Exchequer realising it, and very properly so too. But can they prevent it? We think not. Let us look at it from a trader's point of view—profit and convenience. We will say a fair issue of these dollar coins is made. They disappear naturally. A further demand is made through bankers for more of these coins. Can it be legitimately refused? We say certainly not, and especially as the issue yields a large profit. So the legitimate use of the coin, whether domestic, colonial, or foreign, must be supplied."

MEETING OF THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Bimetallic League was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 15th inst. Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, M.P., presided, and among those present were Count Bylandt, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., Sir G. Campbell, M.P., Colonel Tomline, and Messrs. B. White, M.P., J. Hoyle, M.P., Henry H. Gibbs (president of the League), H. R. Grenfell, R. L. Everitt (Ipswich), R. Barclay (Manchester), F. B. Forbes, S. Ogden (Manchester), J. H. Howell (Bristol), P. F. Tidman, J. H. Gwyther, C. MacDonald (Manchester), and J. S. Dods (Manchester).

The Chairman, in expressing his pleasure at presiding, said he believed that when he was Lord Mayor he had the honour of initiating the movement as far as London was concerned. He was very pleased to see among them representatives of China and Japan. He was very glad to see that the movement in favour of bimetallicism was engaging the attention not only of commercial men but of political economists.

Mr. H. H. Gibbs proposed the first resolution:—"That this meeting notices with satisfaction the increasing interest taken in the monetary question throughout the country, and pledges itself to renewed efforts to bring about a resumption of free coinage of silver in international accord with the other Great Powers." He referred with satisfaction to the growth of feeling in the country in favour of the movement advocated by the league; and alluding to the presence at the meeting of foreigners, said that the league were convinced that that which was for the good of this country was for the good of other countries also. At the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade the subject was debated, but they recommended another Commission, which was now sitting, and before which he had been under examination for six days. What had to be done was to bring about an international agreement on the subject. The bimetallic law was that the nations adopting it should open their mints for the free coinage of gold and silver, as was the law in England before 1816; that they should settle by law the ratio at which the coinage should be done, and whether it was 15½ or 20½ to one, or whether it was the ratio fixed by the par of exchange; and that the coin so coined should be legal tender in all payments at the option of the payer.

Mr. Frank Hardcastle seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., moved the second resolution:—"That the existence of two monetary standards or measures of value within the British Empire is prejudicial to trade, and that it is desirable to establish the one bimetallic standard." The hon. gentleman observed that the inconveniences arising from our having two standards in different parts of the Empire were scarcely felt before the year 1873. They could not repeat too often that owing to the action of France, which previously undertook to exchange the two metals for the benefit of the whole world, this country, its colonies, and dependencies had had, to all intents and purposes, the benefit of a full bimetallic system, whereas our trade now with silver-using countries had become a trade of barter. He contended that the low and falling prices were a severe aggravation of the fixed burdens of the country. The fact was that all over the country the mortgagee was becoming the real owner of the property.

Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., in seconding the motion, spoke of the commercial aspect of the question. Every country, he said, was interested in silver, and therefore every country must be interested in arresting its decline, and, most of all, England, not only from her interest in her Eastern subjects, but also on account of the millions which we had invested in India and the East.

Mr. A. Haworth (Manchester), in supporting the resolution, assured the meeting, speaking as a Lancashire man, that the condition of things in Lancashire was very serious indeed. By having two standards within the limits of our Empire we thereby gave a bonus of a preferential payment in favour of that portion of our Empire which was silver-using, and which, in common with us, could trade with silver-

using countries. The cotton spinner in Bombay and the cotton spinner in Lancashire who sent their cotton to a neutral market like China both received silver in exchange, but the Bombay cotton spinner tendered all the cost of production in the medium which he received for his cotton goods, whereas the Lancashire spinner had to submit to an enormous loss in exchange. Hence his competitor in Bombay had an immense advantage over the Lancashire spinner, and they would understand from a few figures he would quote how it was that Lancashire was in such a state of suffering at the present time. In 1876 the export of English cotton yarns to the Eastern markets—to China and Japan—amounted to 30 million pounds weight. In 1886 they had shrunk to 26 million pounds weight. Thus in ten years, while the exports from England diminished by four million pounds weight, the exports from India increased 92,000,000lb. weight. The full significance of this fact for Lancashire they could readily understand, and the evil was continuing. Lancashire was taking hold of this currency question, and there was reason why she should. (Applause.)

The resolution was adopted *nem. con.*

On the motion of Mr. R. H. Grenfell, it was decided to send copies of the resolutions already passed to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the chairman of the Currency Commission.

The members of the League dined together in the evening at the Criterion—the president (Mr. Henry H. Gibbs) in the chair. The company included Mr. Robert Barclay, Mr. J. H. Gwyther, Mr. P. F. Tidman, Mr. A. W. Byron and Mr. Henry McNeil (vice-chairman), Lord Aveland, Colonel Bridgeman, M.P., Sir C. Forbes, Sir Hector Hay, Mr. S. Dana Horton (New York), Mr. Frank Hardcastle, M.P., and Messrs. W. H. Yang and Fung Yee (Chinese Legation).

The loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured. Colonel the Hon. F. C. Bridgeman, M.P., in responding for the army, navy, and auxiliary forces said:—It was generally admitted that gold would continue to appreciate and that silver would continue to depreciate. In Lancashire they were deeply interested in—for instance—the cotton trade with China, and they thought that the time might come—was not, indeed, far distant—when China would realise that it would answer her purpose better to get her cotton from India rather than England, and thus avoid the enormous premium they had to pay upon gold.

The Chairman, amid cheers, proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the Bi-metallic League." He said they had other nations represented that evening besides the English. This was the beginning of a Bi-metallic Convention. (Hear, hear.) America, India, China, and Japan were represented, and if their French and German friends had only known of that meeting there would have been another table full. What the League wanted was to disseminate easy and cheap literature over the country, and to carry on their propaganda as the Anti-Corn Law League carried on theirs. The other toasts were "The Guests," proposed by Mr. H. R. Grenfell, M.P., and acknowledged by Mr. S. Dana Horton; and "The Chairman," given by Mr. R. Barclay.

THE *Pioneer* states that the engineer officers employed in preparing estimates for doubling certain sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and for converting them to broad gauge have now been at work some time; and their report may be expected next month.

THE quarrel between the Bengal Government and the Calcutta High Court has been satisfactorily adjusted. It will be remembered that the Bengal Government passed a resolution criticising in rather severe terms some of the judgments of the High Court. The Government has, it is understood, fully recognised the right of the High Court to protest against the criticism passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on its judicial acts and those of its subordinates—a criticism which was more apparent perhaps than real—but at the same time it as fully accepts the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor, who repudiated any intention of criticism on those lines, showing that his remarks were primarily directed to matters connected with the executive functions of his own officers, on whom he had clearly a right to pronounce an opinion. There, we understand, the matter ends.

THE INDIAN POLICE.—If the Indian police is bad, it is not due to any intrinsic defect of the men who compose it. The Indian police is so bad, because of the spirit of despotism which pervades the British administration in India. The police is immediately under the executive heads of the districts, who are generally so many little autocrats in their way. One of their important duties is to send people to jail, and the more people a Magistrate can send to jail the more he is praised by Government, and has a chance of promotion. The police as immediate subordinates consider themselves as in duty bound to arrest as many people as they can conveniently do, and no wonder that in their zeal to please their masters they should frequently extort confessions and fabricate cases. The fact is, the whole criminal administration of the country is rotten to the core. The chief functions of the police here, as we said, are to hunt up cases and see the criminals punished, and to exist and flourish, it must be continually moving to augment the number of its prey. It thus sends up a large number of innocent men along with the guilty for trial. The Magistrate is much disappointed to find that he cannot send the whole gang to jail, and he consoles himself by sending the majority. And the Government rewards those who are over-zealous in their work, and stops the promotion of those who acquit a large number of the accused.—*Amrita Bazaar Patrika.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 14, India (s), Calcutta.—17, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—June 17, Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 11, Methley Hall (s), Bombay.—13, Asia (s), Bombay ; City of Carthage (s), Bombay.—16, County of York (s), Bombay.

MADRAS.—June 10, Chyebassa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, June 23 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 30 ; from Brindisi, July 4.

For Bombay : Mr. Coppin, Mr. A. J. Lennane, Mr. E. Harris. *From Brindisi* : Colonel K. A. Jopp, Mr. E. R. Parsons, Mr. H. M. Bird, Capt. and Mrs. Sawyer, Colonel Gordon Young, Mr. A. F. Woodburn, Mr. H. T. Paulin, Mr. E. J. Burton, Mr. K. P. Gadgil, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. F. F. Skeaf, Mr. W. E. Hart, Colonel R. H. Inglis, Major Creagh.

For Malta : Rear-Admiral Gordon Douglas, Mr. J. Bramble, Commissioner E. Rooke.

For Aden : Mr. H. Godfrey.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, June 30 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 7 ; from Brindisi, July 11.

For Bombay : Mr. A. C. Evens, Mrs. Evens and three children, Mr. E. Tumber, Mr. W. E. Macgregor, Mr. H. Leveridge. *From Venice* : Mr. A. S. Mills, Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, Mr. R. H. Hamilton. *From Brindisi* : Mr. J. L. Tickell, Major Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, Mr. T. Sheffield.

For Port Said : Colonel H. Temple.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, June 30 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 7 ; from Brindisi, July 11.

For Madras : Mrs. Jones and three children, Lieut. Jones.

For Colombo : Mr. J. R. Hughes.

For Alexandria : *From Brindisi* : Major W. E. Roberts.

For Calcutta : Dr. King.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 7 ; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, July 14 ; from Brindisi, July 18.

For Bombay : Mrs. Elton, Mr. R. G. and Mrs. Thorn, Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, Sir C. d'Aguilar, Mr. G. Huddleston, Capt. F. Welchman. *From Brindisi* : Capt. Yate, Mr. J. W. Hanbury, Mr. R. A. Way, Colonel Preston, Surgeon-Major Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. H. P. Phillips, Colonel V. Law, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Mr. N. E. Maclean, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Boteler.

For Aden : Miss Fitch, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Berkely, Sisters Mary, Annie and Agnes, Rev. Ellis Viner.

For Malta : Mr. F. C. H. Sinclair, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Fawcner.

S.s. *Sulej*, from London, July 14 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, July 21 ; from Brindisi, July 25.

For Bombay : Mr. A. H. Bryson. *From Brindisi* : Mr. E. S. Luard, Mr. H. Bradley, Colonel R. Hill, Dr. Giles, Colonel Princep, Major Watling.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, July 21 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 28 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 1.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi* : Mr. H. T. Knox, Surgeon-Major Martin, Major Peacock, Colonel and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Major Creagh.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail June 23.

For Madras : Mr. W. L. Crawford, Mr. Joseph Tambllyn, Mrs. Wilkins.

For Calcutta : Mrs. R. J. Carruthers, Mr. Charles D. Tennant.

For Colombo : Surgeon H. P. Birch, A.M.S., Mr. Frank D. Lloyd.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Jumna*, to sail July 21.

For Madras : Mrs. Barker and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail August 18.

For Calcutta : Miss Cauderoy.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Madras : Mrs. Emery and three children.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, sailed June 12.

For Colombo : Mr. K. H. Plumridge.

For Calcutta : Mr. McBain, Mr. Alex. Jolly, Mr. George Suttie, Mr. Donald Cameron, Mr. John Cochrane, junr.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, sailed June 12.

For Bombay : Mr. John Traill.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, to sail June 28.
For Bombay : Mr. Godden.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail July 9.
For Madras : Miss Jane Emily Tarbottan.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, for London, passed Gibraltar June 12.

From Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins and two children, Master and Miss Livesay, Mr. E. J. Fink, Capt. and Mr. Dening and two children, Mr. A. Charriol, Mr. John Wright.

From Madras : Mr. M. F. Lavelle, Mrs. and Miss Lavelle, Miss Ting. *For Suez* : Col. Luxmore, Mrs. Luxmore.

From Colombo : Mr. Carey, three children and native servant, Mrs. Souter, Miss A. T. Henderson.

From Suez : Rev. Mr. Brown, Lieut. Carr, Mr. Connor, Mrs. Connor and children, Mr. Robinson.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, sailed from Malta June 13.

From Bombay to Dunkirk : Mr. John Dodd.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, May 30.

From London : Capt. and Mrs. Kensington, Miss Waddington, Lieuts. Herbert, Maitland, Curtis, Buchanan, Grant, Bell, Batten, Lowry, Miss Reid, Mrs. Bradstreet, Lieut.-Colonel Bradstreet, Mrs. Gumper and infant, Mrs. Steele and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. M. B. Lloyd, Mr. P. Kavasjee, Mr. W. Holt, Mr. J. Barlow, Mr. J. Seville, Lieut. Creagh, Lieut. Baker, Capt. Macdonald, Mr. S. N. Mahomed, Mr. K. Buksh, Sister Ethel, Sister Dorothea, Mr. A. Blackburn, Mr. Falle.

From Venice : Mr. and Mrs. Rice.

From Brindisi : Mr. H. C. Rund, Lieut. Merriman, Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, Colonel Manderson, Major Fenwick, Major Sergeant, Mr. A. J. Barry, General Miles, Mr. Rose.

From Suez : Major Watson.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. Ashdown, June 11.

From Bombay : Mr. A. Huson, Mrs. Hogg and two children, Mr. McPherson, Mr. V. Flood, Mrs. Leach, Dr. Tyler, Mr. T. R. Booth, Miss Corfield, Mrs. Channer and infant, Major Egerton, Mr. E. Lee, Mrs. McPherson and family, Mr. Bramley, Mr. Clive, Rev. and Miss Hooper.

From Malta : Mr. Rodgman, Mrs. Budge and infant, Mr. R. Vair, Mr. H. F. Greendale, Miss Hoskin, Mr. Beringer, Mrs. A. Etokk, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. A. Jackson, Mr. Graham, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. North, Mrs. Dorrie, Mrs. Conybeare, Miss Allen, Mr. C. Allenby, Mrs. Worthington, Miss Gregory, Mr. Dickenson, two Misses Dickenson, Mr. H. E. Towers, Rev. L. Green, Mrs. Collins and child, Lieut. Pemberton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, left Bombay May 31.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. E. Spinner, Mr. Barbiers, Mr. E. J. Moore, Colonel Tillard, Mr. Anthony and child, Mr. Roberts, Rev. F. Hill, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Mrs. G. Gibbons, Mr. J. Haynes, Mr. E. Sage, Mr. G. Reed, Mr. J. Marsh, and Mr. J. Pitkin.

For Brindisi : Mr. O. Fiedler, Mr. Calvert, Mr. O. Thackwell, Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Mr. Begbie, Mr. Ellison, Mr. T. Lang, Lieut. Whitehead, Lieut. English, Lance-Corporal J. S. Calvert, Colour-Sergeant Hepburn, Sergeant Millard, Colour-Sergeant Maber, Sergeant Jenkins, Captain Tickner, Mr. Krieg, Mr. T. Baist, Major Francklyn, Captain G. O'Brien Carew, C.I.E.

For Venice : Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H.H. the Maharanee of Baroda, eight ladies and 36 followers.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. Reeves, from London June 16.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Shannon, Lieut. Bush, Major Curtain, Mrs. A. Ramsay, Mr. H. F. Deare.

For Malta : Rev. F. L. Gascoigne, Sub-Lieuts. Bradford, Bliss, and Lindsay, Staff-Surgeon Dudley, Sergeant Angus.

For Colombo : Mr. Dorman.

For Calcutta : Mr. Wetherell, Mr. Crabtree.

For Suez : Sub-Lieuts. Jones, De la Chapelle, Bruce, and Leake.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. W. A. Wheeler, sailing on June 7.

For London : Mr. H. Hicks and child, Mr. A. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Roberts, Mr. J. H. Goodfellow, Rev. C. H. Reynolds, Mr. A. Fairweather.

For Brindisi : Mr. L. B. Simeon and Mr. J. Hope, Mr. W. H. Pollen, Major Martin.

For Marseilles : Mr. W. A. East.

Per s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, sailing on June 14.

For London : Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Hooper.

Per s.s. *Australia*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on June 21.

For Marseilles : Mr. H. Laurent.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. E. M. Edmond, sailing on June 28.

For London : Mr. T. Holden.

For Brindisi : Mr. E. I. Wallis, Mr. A. W. Davies, Mr. J. H. Ward, Mr. E. S. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Wood.

Per s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, sailing on July 19.

For Marseilles : Mr. J. G. Vertannars.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101	to	101½
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	107	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	210	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	76½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	880
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	690
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	113

PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkbar ...	1,250	125	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	800
Apollo ...	2,300	nil.	225
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	140
Colaba ...	1,880	50	540
Dholler Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,400
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,300
French ...	all	80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	97
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	420
Mummar M. ...	all	40	235
New Berar ...	500	60	550
New Indian ...	125	0	120
Prince of Wales ...	400	90	390
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	550
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,250
Sind ...	750	75	470
Volkart ...	500	45	590

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	810
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	545
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	405
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	30	830
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	800
Bombay United ...	500	35	500
Central India ...	1,000	20	900
Coorla Mills ...	all	75	655
D. Spinning ...	all	25	605
Empress Co. ...	1,000	25	200
Franchise Petit ...	400	—	155
Golan Baba ...	1,000	40	760
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	60	700
Hindustan ...	500	80	840
Hingunghat Mill ...	1,000	20	460
Hyderabad Spinning ...	500	70	1,325
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	680
Indian Manufacturing ...	500	40	200
James Greaves ...	500	80	1,050
Jaffer Ali ...	1,000	80	840
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	20	770
Khandesh ...	1,000	5	138
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	100	615
Leopold ...	1,000	—	1,180
Madras United ...	1,000	9	175
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	50	1,870
Manockjee Petit ...	1,000	100	60
Mazagon ...	1,000	40	400
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	20	805
Nalgam ...	1,000	15	515
National ...	1,000	—	130
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	80	89
Oriental ...	1,000	40	1,500
Parell ...	1,000	35	1,200
People of India ...	1,000	50	630
Prince of Wales ...	1,000	20	280
Sassoon ...	1,000	—	230
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	450
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	640
Southern India ...	1,000	—	—
Southern Mahratta ...	1,000	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Western India ...	1,000	—	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	960
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	80
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. D. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-13-5	do.	830
New £18 Shares ...	—	do.	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	225
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	167
Bombay Barmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,000
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	40
Gowhaty Landing and Shipping ...	500	210

Kemp & Co. ...	175	333
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	18
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,750
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,205
Thacker and Co. ...	all	185

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—May 27.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 15 to 97 2
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	103 8 to 101 0	—
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	101 0 to —	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	101 0 to —	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1883) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	Do.	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1893) ...	100 0 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	107 0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94 4 to 94 12	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Alahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	860 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	150 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	108 to 110
National of India ...	£12½	112 to —
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	70 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	41
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	250
Equitable Coal ...	100
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	200
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	100
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	50
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	100
Landing and Shipping ...	200
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100
Murree Brewery ...	100
Nahai Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	90
Riverside Press ...	500
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	100
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuckee ...	100
Areuttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasum (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	100
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	100
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogrum ...	100
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob (Assam) ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	103	50 to —
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	103	95 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	410 to 415
Jellaporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jhesri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	14 to 15
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	103	84 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	7 to 8
Kurssong and Darjiling ...	250	50 to 52
Do. contributory ...	200	40 to 42
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	80 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	37 to 38
Loobah ...	100	101 to 102
Lower Assam ...	£7½	15 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	10 to 12
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	5 to 6
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	19 to 21
Pankabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	46 to 47
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabaro (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	67 to 69
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	42 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 21
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	115 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—June 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1913, Sp. all pd. ...	92½ to 92½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	103½ to 104½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1883-8 ...	103 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	107 to 109
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	109 to 114
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	108 to 105

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to 8
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	41 to 5
B., B., & C. L., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	170 to 172
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less 4) ...	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	117 to 119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	153 to 155
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	132 to 134
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	116 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	129 to 131
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	—	23½ to 23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	23½ to 24½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Mahratta, Gua., Ld. ...	20	107 to 109
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	112 to 114
Do. do. ...	35	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	21½ to 21½

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited, ...	...	all	108 to 107½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	14 to 14½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1837	...	all	100 to 102
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	107 to 110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	101 to 103
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	11½ to 11½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	107 to 110
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	103 to 105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	103 to 105
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	34 to 35

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
Ahmad, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., Bombay, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Alexander, E. B., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Anderson, G. A., India Rys., 15 mos., 18 Aug. '81.
Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Customs, 19 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 17, '85.
Austin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 19 mos.
Ayerst, Lt. W., Burma Comn., 6 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Baker, C. J. S., Assam P.W.D., 16 mos., July 14, '86.
Baker, F., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '86.
Barnes, H. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barnes, H. S., Ben. Cov., India Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 28 mos., April 24, '85.
Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 16 mos., July 3, '86.
Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 30, '87.
Bateman, H. B. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Beamish, M. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 23 mos., Apr. 14, '83.
Beaumont, W., Mad. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '86.
Benson, R. S., M. Cov., M. d. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.
Bernard, Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Chief Com., Burma, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Bowley, A., India D.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 13, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bird, C. A., Mad. Cov., M. d. Judl., 16 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Joltou, C. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Braithbury, J. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 10 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Brand, W. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brereton, C. H., Railway Dept., 27 mos., June 11, '85.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 15 mos., Aug. 17, '86.
Bruce, R. J., C.I.E., India Political, 6 mos., 6 May, '87.
Bullock, F. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 4, '86.
Bunning, C., Mining Engr., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '86.
Burn, G., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Feb. 13, '87.
Butcher, H. L., India Railways, 9 mos., 8 Jan. '87.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dept., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Cadiz, T. R. G., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., July 13, '86.
Campbell, Maj. D., R. & B., P.W.D., 14 mos.
Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.
Campbell, F. D., Bo. P. W. D., 6 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Candy, E. T., Bo. Cov.
Candy, R. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 20, '87.
Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Pol. Co., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Casey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Apr. 10, '86.
Cates, Lt. G. H., Bo. Pol., 11 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
Channer, Surg. O. E., Bo. Med., 9 mos., March 2, '87.
Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 18 mos., 18 April, '87.
Christie, E. C., 9 mos.
Church, W. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., April 1, '86.
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 74 mos., Nov. 5, '85.
Clarke, R., B-n Cov., Punjab Comn., 10 mos., Dec. 24, '86.
Clar, A. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 23, '86.
Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 21 mos., Feb. 3, '86.
Cockerell, H. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 8 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 58 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
Cooper, C. P., Bombay Judl., 13 mos., May 6, '87.
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Conybeare, H. C. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Cornwall, W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 14 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Cowley, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., April 29, '86.
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.
Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Crawford, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 4, '86.
Crocker, D., Bo. Duckyard, 3 mos., Mar. 13, '87.
Cruckshank, A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 9 mos., Feb. 10, '87.
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 21, '86.

D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1892.
Darwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., 28 April, '87.
Daniell, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Dashwood, F. A., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Bd. of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86.
De Mello, C. H., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., 22 April, '87.
Donne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 22 mos., Jan. 16, '86.
Donaldson, W., Survey of India, 12 mos., June 6, '86.
Douglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 15 mos., July 24, '86.
Douglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.
D'Oyly, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Dribb, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 15, '86.
Drutt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., July 27, '86.
Duff-Buice, W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Duncan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos.
Duncan, P., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '86.
Dunlop-Smith, Lt. J. R., Punjab Comn., 6 mos., Apr. 8, '87.

Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 29, '86.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Elias, Ney, Political Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 26, '83.
Elliott, A., Benars Comn., 20 mos., April 8, '86.
Elliott, Sir C. A., Ben. Cov., Chief Com., Assam, 6 mos., Mar. 18, '87.
Ellis, H., State Railways, 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Erskine, H. N. B., Bo. Cov., Comr. Sind, 8 ms., Apr. 14, '87.
Evans, O. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '86.
Evaos, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 5, '86.
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punjab Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Fanthaw, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Faulder, C. J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 22, '86.
Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Ferguson, H. T., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 23, '87.
Ferrar, M. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Myl, '86.
Ffrench-Mullon, J., Ben. Medl., 16 mos., July 8, '86.
Fiddian, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 22, '87.
Fitzgerald, J. B., Bo. Cav., 15 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Floyd, W. C. L., India P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D., 12 mos., 15 April, '87.
Francis, J. D., Bo. Customs, 10 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Francis, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 ms., May 7, '87.
Frizelle, J., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 19 mos., Feb. 26, '86.

Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87.
Garthwaite, L., Mad. Educl., 15 mos., July 27, '86.
Gass, H. A., M. Forests, 20 mos., 20 Aug. '84.
George, A. S., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 29, '86.
George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 29, '86.
Gibbs, H. M., Sind Police, 12 mos., March 26, '87.
Gill, J. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., June 10, '87.
Godfrey, G., Ben. Cov., Assam Comn., 18 ms., Mar. 18, '87.
Goodfellow, A. T., India P.W.D., Accts., 6 ms., 9 Apr., '87.
Goodrich, H. St. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Gordon, H. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos.
Graham, G. D., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Grant, A., Ma. P.W.D. Accounts, 6 ms., April 7, '87.
Grant, J. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
Grant, T. W., India P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Greaves, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., July 22, '86.

Greenloes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Groer, R. T., Assam Comn., 15 mos., July 4, '86.
Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., June 29, '86.
Griffiths, J., Bo. Educl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos., July 13, '86.
Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 9 mos., April 29, '87.
Grimwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Comn., 6 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 31 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Grimes, A. J. L., Telegraph Dept., 10 mos., Jan. 23, '87.
Guise, R. F., Ben. Police, 8 mos., 14 Jan. '87.

Hampton, G. H., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Handley, F. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 24, '86.
Hanley, W. A. E., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Feb. 6, '87.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 19 mos., April 29, '86.
Harrington, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Harris, E. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Harris, H. N., Bengal Police, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Harrison, A. G., Bom. P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Harrison, H. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 13 ms., Apr. 23, '86.
Hart-Davies, T. O. C., B. Rev. & Gen., 25 ms., Sept. 21, '85.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medl., 18 ms., Apr. 20, '86.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punjab Police, 21 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
Havoclock, G. B., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 23, '86.
Henderson, R. M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Hewitt, Lt. J. R. E., Madras, P.W.D., 18 ms., Apr. 21, '86.
Hibbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., June 3, '86.
Hill, C., N.W.P., P.W.D. to Oct. 19, '87.
Hogan, J. L. P., P.W.D., Bom., 22 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Hogarth, D. F., Ind. P. W. D., 9 ms., Mar. 4, '87.
Hol, C. H., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Homon, D. R., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '86.
Hopkins, J. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Mar. 20, '87.
Hosking, E., Bo. Cov., B. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 25, '86.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 16 mos., July 27, '86.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 6 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Hume, Surg. T. H. A., Dist., Medical, 18 mos., May 3, '86.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Huuter, W. W., C.I.E., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., 8 mos.

Ibbetson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 19 ms., Apr. 5, '87.
Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Opium, 21 mos., Nov. 25, '81.
Irwin, H. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 8 ms., Mar. 4, '87.
Ivens, J. H. A., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 11 mos.

James, A. H., Ben. Police, 15 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., 19 ms., Mar. 19, '86.
Jameson, A. S., N.W. Ry., 12 mos., 24 Aug. '86.
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 22 mos., Feb. 5, '86.
Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 7 mos., 22 April, '87.
Johnston, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., to Oct. 31, '87.
Johnston, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., 3 April, '87.
Jones, F. C., Sind Police, 12 mos., April 22, '87.
Jones, J. J., Bo. Railway Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '87.
Jones, S. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., 20 Feb. '87.
Jones, W. S. N., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 15, '86.
Jopp, W., Madras P.W.D., 15 mos., April 7, '87.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 19 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., Assam Comn., 11 ms., Mar. 10, '87.
Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
King, M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 ms., May 1, '86.
Kingsmill, J., Bo. Govt. Press, 9 mos., Mar. 21, '87.
Knox, G., Pun. Comr., 6 mos., 29 April, '87.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.
Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., April 1, '86.
Lala Faleh Chand, Punjab Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Lambert, J., C.I.E., Calcutta Police, to Sept. 6, '87.

Lane, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 22 mos., July 20, '86.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 16 mos., April 2, '86.
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 5 mos., June 1, '87.
Lawrence, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 14, '83.
Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86.
Le Fanu, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 17 mos.
Leman, G. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 11, '87.

Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 33 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Lindsay, Col. J. G., I.L.E., to P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl., 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
Little, Surg. S., N.W.P. Medl., 12 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P. Educl., to Oct. 6, '87.
Lock, W. W., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 23 mos., July 26, '85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R. E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 mos.
Lushington, J. L., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.
Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, to Mar. 25, '87.
Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 26, '86.
MacLeod, D. G., Burma Judl., 12 mos., Sept. 12, '86.
MacLeod, N. F., N.W.P. P.W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Maclead, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 18, '86.

Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Macpherson, G. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 10 mos., Dec. 3, '86.
Maguire, F. M., Telegraph Dept., 13 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Maguire, H. F. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 15, '87.

Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 18 mos., Apr. 27, '86.
Mann, J., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Marriott, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 5, '83.
Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 4, '85.
Martin, E. J., P.W.D., Ben., 30 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Mason, A. H., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
McCabe, R. B., Ben. Cov., Assam Comn., 21 ms., Feb. 19, '86.
McCuppin, D., Bo. Police, 15 ms., 5 Aug. '86.
McIvor, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
McKee, J., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
McReddie, Dr. G. D., N.W.P., Medl., 13 ms., May 15, '86.
McDonald, J., Burma Railways, 8 ms., Dec. 1, '86.
McLaughlin, F. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 ms., Mar. 4, '87.
McLean, J. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., May 1, '85.
McMullin, R. L. F., N.W. Provs. Police, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Metcalfe, E. P., Madras Educational, 6 mos.
Middleton, J. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Dec. 1, '86.
Miller, J. A. E., Punjab Judl., 7 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Monument, W., Persian Telegraph, 18 mos., May 12, '86.
Monies, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 ms., 20 Aug. '86.
Monies, W., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., June 3, '86.
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 28 ms., July 15, '85.
Morris, Capt. C. H., B. S. C., Punjab Comn., 12 ms., Apr. 20, '87.
Morris, D., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Morris, N., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 20, '87.
Morse, A., India P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
Moyle, G., State Railways, 15 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.

Mulock, H. P., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. Judl., 4 ms., May 6, '87.
Mullon, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 10 mos., July 8, '86.
Nounham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.
Nicholls, H. S., Benar Comn., 13 ms., Aug. 20, '86.
Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
Nisbet, J., Burnah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86.
Nugent, J., Bo. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bombay, 18 ms., May 21, '86.

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 13 mos., April 7, '87.
Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 24 ms., Dec. 3, '85.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 30 ms., Nov. 4, '84.
O'Farrell, H. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Nov. 7, '85.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Police, 24 ms., Nov. 23, '85.
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W. Provs. Police, 12 ms., Sept. 14, '86.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 30 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Oliver, R., Postal Dept.
Ollivant, E. C. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal Comr., 9 ms., April 29, '87.
O'Neill, Surg. J., Punjab Sanitary, 18 mos., 10 Apr. '86.
Osborn, Maj. W., P.W.D. Bombay, 12 mos., April 9, '87.
Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 27 d.ys., Apr. 8, '87.

Palliser, H. G., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 8, '87.
Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '86.
Palmer, C. W., Burma Forests, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '83.
Pargiter, E. H., Punjab, P.W.D., to Oct. 29, '87.
Parkes, B., Punjab P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
Parry, J. W., R. lway Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 10, '86.
Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comn., 12 mos., July 6, '86.
Pascoe, Commr. T. C., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 12, '87.
Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Penny, A., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Porkins, Maj. Gen. Z. R. E., Chief Engineer, Punjab, 6 ms., Mar. 19, '87.
Peters, Lt. Col. E. N., India P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '87.
Peterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint, 19 ms., Mar. 19, '86.
Petter, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 18 ms., Apr. 9, '86.
Pinch, H. T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '87.
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 4, '85.
Pope, F. J., India P.W.D., 8 mos., 22 April, '87.
Portman, M. V., 12 mos.
Power, G. F. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Pratt, W. D., Ben. Police, 10 mos., Dec. 27, '86.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 20 mos., Nov. 21, '82.
Pudan, T. G., India P.W.D., 12 mos., 23 April, '87.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 20 mos., Mar. 12, '86.
Rainier, P., State Railways, 18 mos., June 29, '86.
Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Pun., 12 ms., May 1, '87.
Rawson, F., India P.W.D. Accounts, 18 ms., Apr. 15, '87.
Rebsch, S., P.W.D., Bom., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reed, H. J., Bo. Railways, 12 mos., Sept. 10, '83.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N.W. Provs., 24 mos., June 16, '86.
Reid, F. L., Ajmere Educl., 9 mos., Aug. 4, '86.

Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87.
 Rey, F. L., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Jan. 31, '87.
 Reynolds, H. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Rev., 6 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
 Reynolds, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.
 Rickie, J., India Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
 Ring, R., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
 Rivett-Carnac, J. H., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Opium Agent, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
 Roberts, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., 20 April, '87.
 Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
 Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 18 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
 Robinson, A., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., 22 April, '87.
 Rolland, Lt.-Col. A. T., Ma. Police, 6 mos., April 7, '87.
 Ross, D., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
 Routh, R. S. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
 Russell, C. M., M.D., Ben. Medl., 9 mos., Mar. 30, '87.

Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 10, '86.
 Sage, E. M., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
 Sandilands, P. A., Ben. Police, 25 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Schurr, H. S., Ben. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
 Sconce, G. C., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., 17 April, '87.
 Scotland, J. P., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
 Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
 Selby, F. G., Bom. Educl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
 Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Sewell, E. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
 Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 30 mos., May 2, '85.
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
 Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 6, '87.
 Silcock, J. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 19 mos., Mar. 6, '86.
 Smith, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 13 mos., Feb. 17, '87.
 Smith, G. F. N., Madras Salt, 32 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
 Smith, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 11 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
 Smith, W. W., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
 Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
 Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judicial, 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
 Snow, P. C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Mar. 25, '87.
 Spedding, R. D., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
 Sprenger, A., India, Railways, 18 mos., May 29, '86.
 Staley, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 16, '86.
 Stewart, J., P. W. D. Accts., Bo., 12 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
 Stewart, T. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Settlement, 7 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
 Storey, H. F., State Railways, 19 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
 Stulpmagel, —, Pun. Educational, 18 mos., 7 May, '87.
 Sutherland, A. R., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
 Symes, E. S., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '87.
 Symons, W. A., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Nov. 14, '86.
 Thom, R., Salt Dept., Bo., 15 mos., Sept. 11, '86.
 Thomas, J. C., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., 14 Jan. '87.

Thornhill, W. H., Ma. Surveys, 12 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
 Tracy, T. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 24 mos., Oct. 16, '85.
 Trill, J., India P.W.D., 6 mos., Jan. 20, '87.
 Tremlett, J. D., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 9 mos., Feb. 12, '87.
 Tremhencho, J. H. A., Mad. Cov., Madras Rev., 18 mos.
 Trevor, A. C., Bo. Cov., Col. Salt Rev. Bo., 12 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
 Tucker, W. R., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 6 mos., 22 Apr. '87.
 Twigg, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '86.
 Tyndall, S. W., Sind Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 25, '86.

Ussher, C. J., Madras, P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 9, '86.

Vander, Straaten E., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Sept. 22, '86.
 Venning, F., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
 Vernon, H. C. E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 24 mos., 16 March, '87.
 Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 mos., Mar. 9, '85.
 Vernon, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 25, '87.
 Vowell, C. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Wahid-ud-din-Sahebzada, Pol. Dept., 12 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
 Wallace, D., Cent. Prov. P.W.D., 15 mos., 17 Aug. '86.
 Wallace, J. A., State Railways, 15 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
 Waller, Capt. E. A., R.E., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 19, '86.
 Ward, T. R. J., Pun. P.W.D., 6 mos., 22 April, '87.

Watson, A., Forests Dept., 6 mos.
 Watson, C. J. K., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 27, '86.
 Webster, E. F., Mad. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., 10 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
 Weekes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Mar. 5, '86.
 Weld, M. R., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
 Wells, W., Financial Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 9, '87.
 Wells, W. F. W., Ben. Cov., Oudh Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 26, '87.
 White, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
 White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
 Whitey, S., Ishapore Factory, 12 mos., Aug. 27, '86.
 Wigley, F. G., Legislative Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
 Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Bengal Police.
 Wilkinson, J. L., Ben. Railways, 6 mos., Mar. 26, '87.
 Williams, E. de C., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '86.
 Williams, F. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.
 Williams, G. R. C., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Apr. 20, '87.

Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
 Wilson, W., Ma. Cov., Director of Settlements, 24 mos., Mar. 10, '86.
 Winchester, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
 Wood, Capt. E. S., N.W.P. Forests, 15 mos., 20 Aug. '86.
 Woodward, H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Aug. 3, '86.
 Wynne, T. R., India, P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 20, '86.

Yates, O. V., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., May 14, '83.
 Yates, R. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 13 mos., Dec. 5, '86.
 Young, B. H., Mad. P.W.D., 19 mos., April 1, '86.
 Young, H. G., Madras Police, 18 mos.
 Young, J. D., N.W.P., Police, 6 mos., 23 April, '87.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., Ben.
 Atlay, Ven. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.

Babington, Rev. W. M. S., 24 mos., Oct. 19, '85, M.
 Badham, Rev. C. H., 12 mos., June 2, '86, Bo.
 Baynam, Rev. A. W., 24 mos., Jan. 18, '85, Bo.
 Blunt, Rev. J. T. H., Bo., 12 mos., Dec. 17, '86.
 Blyth, Ven. G. F., 24 mos., Mar. 25, '85, B.
 Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 6 mos., Ben.

Clarke, Rev. D. G., 24 mos., June 1, '85, M.

Etty, Rev. A. H., 12 mos., Dec. 5, '85, Ben.

Gale, Rev. W. H., 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85, Ben.
 Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma.

Hammond, Rev. B., Ben., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.

Kinsman, Rev. V. W., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '86, Ben.

Liston, Rev. W. A., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, M.

MacCarthy, Rev. W., 20 mos., May 1, '86, Ben.
 Mackay, Rev. J. H., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Matthew, Ven. H. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, B.
 Mitchell, Rev. A. L., 24 mos., Apr. 2, '86, Ben.

Nicholas, Rev. P., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '85, B.

Onslow, Rev. A. L., 21 mos., Aug. 18, '85, Bo.

Scott, Rev. W., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '85, M.
 Sharpin, Ven. Archdeacon, 6 mos., Oct. 1, '86, Bo.
 Smith, Rev. C., 12 mos., Sept. 24, '86, M.
 Spens, Rev. A. W. N., 24 mos., Oct. 31, '85, B.
 Spring, Rev. H. C., 24 mos., Apr. 29, '86, Ben.
 Swynnerton, Rev. C., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86, Ben.

Taylor, Rev. H. S., 10 mos., Feb. 16, '87, Ben.
 Trend, Rev. J. B., Mad., 24 mos., Feb., '87.

Ulyatt, Rev. W., Ben.

Walford, Rev. C., 9 mos., Mar. 19, '86, Bo.
 Williams, Rev. H. A., 24 mos., Mar. 24, '86, Ma.

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29, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.,
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(Signed)

R. NORMAN SHAW, R.A., Architect.

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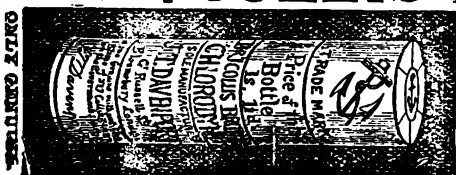
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. — Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See *The Times*, July 15th, 1884.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY. GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA." From *Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.*

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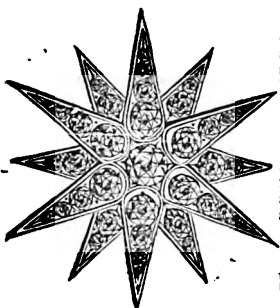
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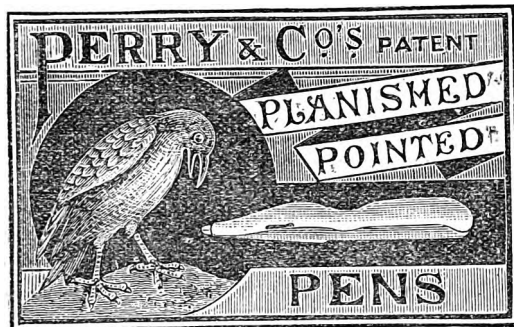
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 5th June; and from Calcutta to the 4th June.

No news of any moment of the Ghilzai rebellion has been received in India since the junction of the Amir's two forces at Maruf. The Ghilzais gave May 15th as the day when they would make a grand effort, but nothing seems to have occurred then either about Ghazni or further south.

THE health of the Amir has so much improved that he has gone to his country-seat in the Chandeh Valley for change of air.

A DETACHMENT of the 17th Bombay Infantry has occupied Chaman, on the Afghan Frontier.

ALL is reported to be quiet towards Candahar, and the Natives are to be friendly disposed towards the British.

NUR MAHOMED KHAN, son of Wali Mahomed, who failed to enlist the sympathies of the Shinwaris lately against the Amir, is now reported to have gone towards Khost with 100 or 200 followers. He is evidently bent on raising a rebellion in the neighbourhood of Kurram.

THE question of the route to be taken by the railway across the Khwaja-Amran range will probably be settled very shortly, as though the final survey reports have not yet been received the Government is now in possession of sufficient material to arrive at a conclusion.

REPORTS from the northern frontier of Persia show that the Russians are running a branch railway from the Merv-Askabad line southwards in the direction of the Herat province, while at the same time they are linking their outposts towards Panjdeh with Merv by telegraph.

THE Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway has made good progress so far, and it is hoped that the surface line will be completed by June next year.

It is intended to organise the military police of Lower Burma on the same principle as that working so successfully in the upper province. The police regulation will be applied to them accordingly.

THE services of Mr. Daly, Officiating Inspector-General of Police in Upper Burma, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, consequent on Colonel Stedman's appointment. It is probable that the whole military police in Upper and Lower Burma will come under the charge of Colonel Stedman, who will receive brigade rank.

MR. WYNNE, Agent and Engineer-in-Chief of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, visits Simla shortly to confer with the Government regarding the working plans of the line. It is not likely that any material change will be made of the alignment settled by the Government surveys, but the actual point of junction with the East Indian Railway has still got to be fixed.

THE Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Bridge over the Ganges at Benares will be formally opened—probably by his Excellency the Viceroy, on the 9th of November.

THE employes of the East Indian Railway, who struck at Jamalpur, have been fined various sums, from fifty rupees downwards, for leaving work without giving the customary fifteen days' notice.

MAJOR MARTELLI, Political Agent at Bhurtpore and Kerowlie, is now on a short visit to Simla, having reference to matters connected with the Dholpore State, the embarrassments of which are unfortunately notorious. Action will probably be taken to ensure some decided improvement at an early date.

It is considered to be improbable that any radical change will be made in the Calcutta High Court in opposition to the views of the Court; but a revision of the strength of the Bench is likely to be the outcome of the interchange of views between the Court and Government.

MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT will take his leave to England, and Mr. C. H. Hill will officiate accordingly as a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, as was arranged in the first instance.

THE weather in the Assam tea districts was, during the last week, generally favourable, the only exception being at Hazaribagh, where rain was much wanted. The cyclone, however, seems to have provided for this deficiency, as some inches of rain are reported to have fallen there at the end of the week.

MR. QUINTON will introduce the Allahabad University Bill at the next meeting of the Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces on the 8th inst.

As regards the proceedings of the Select Committee on the Punjab Land Bills, it seems likely that little or no difficulty will be felt in the matter of principles, but much laborious work still remains over details.

THE Native Passenger Ships' Act, 1887, has been enforced from June 1.

THE health of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun has suffered so much from the hard work he has had since he went to Burma that he is returning to England for a period to recruit.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first month of the current financial year, amounted to Rs. 14,70,000, as compared with Rs. 12,76,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE petition to the Bombay Government against the appointment of a Civilian to the acting First Presidency Magistrate, was sent in recently. It is signed by about two thousand people, representing various sections of the Bombay community, European and Native.

ANGLO-INDIAN parents and guardians will be glad to learn that an agricultural collegiate school has been opened at East Grinstead to prepare boys to occupy the positions of land-owners and occupiers, land agents, surveyors, intending colonists, &c. The course of education is thoroughly sound and practical, and there is a large farm attached. The establishment is just what is required for those who purpose emigrating. Instead of arriving in New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere in a state of perfect ignorance, as has hitherto been the case, we shall have sent out from the Agricultural Collegiate School a number of young men thoroughly acquainted with farming and agriculture generally, and able at once to earn their living. We notice the terms are very moderate.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE OXUS.—In connection with the recent occupation of Kerki by a Russian force the following letter to the Russian *Official Messenger* will be of interest to our readers. It is dated Charjui, May 16:—"About five months have elapsed since the opening of the railway station at Charjui and the arrival here of the 3rd Turkestan Rifle Battalion. From that day the life of the place has entered on a new phase, and the condition of the inhabitants has undergone a complete change. Five miles from Charjui and close to the river a small Russian colony has established itself near the Cantonment of our troops, and there are already twenty-four shops in the bazaar. There are already a Russian bakery and a Russian church. The relations between Russians and Natives are most cordial. The Bek of the place has been most energetic in our behalf, and in return we have lost no opportunity of being of use to him. On the 12th inst. (April 30th, O.S.) the 17th Turkestan Battalion and the 4th battery of the local brigade left Charjui for Kerki, and at the same time a sotnia of the Astrakhan Cossacks arrived here by train." The value of this letter is in showing that the occupation of Kerki was decided upon one week earlier than has yet been publicly admitted.

Notes of the Week.

THERE is very little news to record from India by the present mail. Reuter's telegrams on Afghanistan affairs having gone back to India are being commented upon, much in the same way in which we commented upon them when they were wired to this country. The best informed of the Anglo-Indian newspapers characterises Reuter's news as "marvellous and unfounded."

FOR, says the same paper, "his matter-of-fact announcement that English engineers are fortifying Herat so as to render it capable of standing a siege looks as though his agent had got hold of some papers of two years ago, when our Commission was in Afghanistan, and had mistaken them as having reference to the present. Perhaps he has been merely hoodwinked for a purpose. At any rate, in point of fact there is no British engineer officer nearer to Herat than Colonel Sir Oliver St. John at Quetta."

THE telegrams which the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* continues to send to that journal every Sunday are, however, not much better in the way of authenticity than those of Reuter. Under date of June 26 we are told that the Ghilzai rebellion "appears to be entering an acuter phase," whatever that may mean. Some fruit trees and almond orchards belonging to the Hotaks have been cut down by order of the Ameer, and "this stern policy" appears likely, so we are informed, "to recoil upon the Ameer's own head."

THIS the correspondent considers trustworthy information. What he considers as "more or less untrustworthy" is that the Ameer's troops in Ghazni are in arrears of pay and discontented. To the most youthful and credulous sojourner in the East such information ought to have been accepted as trustworthy indeed. Punctual payment of soldiers' salaries was never a weakness with Oriental despots, and it is strange why the *Times* correspondent should doubt the report that the Ameer of Afghanistan is a little like his predecessors in this respect.

It is, says the *Pioneer*, a curious sign of the times that more than one vernacular paper in Upper India is actually urging the Government to make a forward movement from Peshin in answer to the encroachments of Russia on the Oxus and Hari Rud. "Better annex Afghanistan and have done with it," is the advice one Native journalist offers, and another, while urging abstention from interference in the civil war now flickering in Eastern Afghanistan, counsels that every preparation be made for the occupation of Kandahar with a view to checkmating the Russians. From this our contemporary argues that a forward movement from the Khojak is becoming familiar in India. It is not, however, likely that such a movement will be made until Russia shows her hand a little more openly. At present the policy of the Indian Government is to watch and wait.

THE news has been telegraphed to India that the Maharaja Dhulip Sing has asked permission of the Russian authorities to be allowed to proceed through Central Asia to the Afghan frontier. At this information the Indian Press is "laughing consumedly." One journal says: "If Dhulip Sing wishes to have his throat cut in a very summary fashion, he will proceed through Central Asia to the Afghan frontier immediately."

WE think so too, and quite endorse what the same paper says in connection with this extraordinary intelligence: "We should like to learn at what point of the Afghan frontier the 'Sikh Chieftain,' as the English papers delight to call him, intends to appear, and upon whom he intends to exercise his influence. Of all the races in Asia the Sikhs and Afghans are those which are never likely to coalesce, the bitterest hatred existing between them, founded on the fierce conflicts in the Peshawur valley." This was proved when the Sikhs, fighting on our side,

met their old enemies in battle during the late Afghan campaigns. Dhulip Sing had better remain in Moscow or return to England rather than tempt the Afghan frontier gentlemen.

WHEN Sir Boyle Roche, according to the traditional story, complained in the House of Commons that "posterity had done nothing for the present generation" it is said that he was laughed at, but why? The erudite and exact *Pioneer* just to hand says in an article on the Simla exodus question, "Lord Lawrence in determining not to spend the summer in Bengal only followed the practice of his successors." *Risum teneatis amici!*

WE were under the impression that the Simla exodus question had been finally settled, but the Allahabad paper of the 5th instant devotes several columns to its discussion. The arguments supported are, of course, those which favour Simla. If there was balm in Gilead—and it was only put as a query—there is certainly, according to the *Pioneer*, no virtue in Calcutta. It is a hot-bed and a charnel-house, and dangerous to the lives of members of Council. For, says the *Pioneer*, quoting Sir Henry Maine, "the most foolish form of prodigality of which a Government can be guilty is to unnecessarily expend the health and nerves of its servants." After this, what need of further argument in favour of Simla?

ALTHOUGH India held her celebrations of Her Majesty's Jubilee some months ago, when the weather permitted of festivities in the open-air, she was not forgetful of the day on Tuesday last. It was a general holiday throughout the country in honour of Her Gracious Majesty—the *Kaiser-i-Hind*. And on Friday last, that day being the Mahomedan festival of the Bairam, special prayers for the health of Queen Victoria were said in every mosque in India. Russian papers please copy.

THE annual dinner of gentlemen connected with the Straits Settlements took place at the Criterion, on the 14th inst., Mr. W. Paterson presiding. The reunion was of a most felicitous nature, and brought many together who have communities of interest in the Straits Settlements, and the neighbouring peninsula. The dinner has now taken place for some years, and it is to be hoped that the institution of it will not be allowed to die out. There are many who do not get drawn together except by such meetings, and the good they do in furthering the interests represented, is more than the memories which are carried away of the post-prandial orations. The guests were:—

Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., General Man, General Sir Orfeur Cavanagh, K.C.S.I., Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G. The company present were:—Dr. T. Irvine Rowell, Major McCallum, C.M.G., Messrs. J. Anderson, J. Greig, Wm. Geo. Greig, J. Little, M. Little, S. Gilfillan, H. W. Wood, W. Adamson, Jasper Young, C. Morris, J. Weir, J. Stow Young, J. Henderson, J. H. Gwyther, J. Fraser, Thos. Lee Mullins, H. Buchanan, W. R. Scott, J. Brussel, J. Buttery, Geo. Mansfield, C. Stringer, L. V. Helms, E. J. Leveson, James Guthrie, P. Carpenter, F. H. Gottlieb, J. R. Paton, T. C. Bogaardt, W. Garland, J. Campbell Ker, Ernest Satow, C.M.G., Paul F. Tidman, C.M.G., and W. Mactaggart.

The official list of toasts was as follows:—"The Queen," "The Royal Family," "The Services," proposed by the Chairman, replied to by Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B. "The Straits Settlements," proposed by Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., replied to by J. Young, Esq. "The Guests," proposed by S. Gilfillan, Esq., replied to by Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G. "The Chairman," proposed by General Sir Orfeur Cavanagh, K.C.S.I. To these toasts of the health of Mr. Tidman, C.M.G., and Major McCallum, C.M.G., were also added.

Owing to pressure on our space to-day we are obliged to keep back a quantity of matter, correspondence, and reviews, &c.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman* no successor appears as yet to have been appointed to Sir A. Colvin. The subject is under consideration, and a confidential communication has been received about it by the Government of India from the Secretary of State, but information has not been yet received that the matter has been finally settled. The appointment, of course, rests with the Secretary of State.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

Although the Queen's Jubilee was celebrated in this country in February, and the season is now unfavourable for public ceremonies, last Tuesday was not allowed to pass unnoticed. The day was observed as a general holiday, all business being suspended. A salute of fifty guns was fired at daybreak in the Presidency towns and the large military stations. A special *Gazette* announced the grant of an amnesty to particular classes of military offenders in the British and Native armies, and a number of military prisoners were released. The same *Gazette* announced that as a token of appreciation of the services of Native officers the Queen had been pleased to sanction an increase of fifty appointments to the second-class of the Order of British India.

The Governor of Madras came specially from Ootacamund to the capital to unveil a statue of the Queen, presented to the city by Rajah Gujapati Rao. The ceremony was witnessed by a great crowd. The Governor delivered a speech in which he dwelt upon Her Majesty's ever present sympathy and enormous beneficent personal influence. He took advantage of the opportunity to say that he had authority to state that the Government did not consider the events taking place on the North-Western frontier unfavourable to the maintenance of peace, that no changes were being made in the military arrangements, and that he perceived no indication of a disturbance of the public peace. The city of Madras was illuminated in the evening.

The Governor of Bombay, speaking at a Jubilee banquet at Poonah, claimed for the Victorian era greater progress in arts and sciences than had been recorded in any other period of English history. It was round the throne, he said, that the Australians, Canadians, Indians, and South Africans ought to gather and amalgamate. He believed that in future society would find in the Sovereign its natural head and guide, that London would become the virtual metropolis of all English-speaking communities, and that the University of London must become the great centre of the intellectual activity of the Anglo-Saxon race.

At Mysore the Maharajah laid the foundation-stone of the Victoria Jubilee Institute, and immediately afterwards telegraphed his congratulations to the Queen.

At Simla the Commander-in-Chief gave a grand ball, one feature of which was the presence of two men from every regiment which had served under General Roberts in Afghanistan. Various other minor festivities have been held throughout the country.

The Indian Government has been considering the advisability of legislating with reference to the questions raised by Rukhmabai's case. From the correspondence now published it appears that the Bombay Government last March suggested that the law on the subject of the execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights should be amended, and should follow the course of English legislation by exempting from imprisonment the person against whom the decree was made. The Supreme Government has forwarded this letter to the other provincial administrations for their opinion, with a covering letter, in which, after explaining the English law on the subject, it suggests that non-compliance with a decree should be made the ground for dissolving the marriage upon the application of either party, provided compensation be given to the party divorced and suitable provision made for children.

A resolution published in yesterday's *Gazette* conveys the hearty congratulations of the Government to General Browne and his staff on the satisfactory completion of the Scinde-Pishin Railway. In recognition of their services a bonus of one month's pay is granted to those who served over six months, of two months' pay to those who served over 18 months, and of three months' pay to those who served over 30 months. Special leave on full pay may be taken in lieu of the bonus.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 26.

During the past week several successful attacks on dacoits have been made by the 4th Brigade, under General Low, and many prisoners have been captured. The camp at Boh-Cho, who is one of the most dangerous dacoit chiefs, and who last year had a following of 1,300 armed men, was surprised by Lieutenant Hawkes with some mounted infantry from Myingyan. Boh Cho, whose force is reduced to sixty men, escaped with difficulty; five of his men were killed and several were wounded, some arms being also captured.

In the Shwabo district the 2nd Hyderabad Cavalry contingent had a very successful encounter near Natatin with a body of dacoits led by Bohngi, the well-known dacoit chief. Bohngi and nine others were killed, and eleven prisoners with a large quantity of arms were captured. The Jemadar who com-

manded the Lancers behaved with great gallantry, and was severely wounded, as was also one trooper.

In the Pyinmana district Colonel Sartorius and his fine regiment, the first Beloochees, have rendered valuable services in dispersing and driving out of the district numerous bands of dacoits which infested it. These bands, which last year numbered hundreds, are now reduced to petty gangs, lurking in the densest jungle. Badazaza, who although scarcely twenty-one, is among the best known dacoit leaders, is still at large in this district. Two Bheel trackers have arrived from India, and next week a trial will be made of their skill in pursuing Badazaza. If they prove successful a number of other trackers will be brought from India.

The 18th Bengal Infantry, now stationed in the Chindwin Valley, will return to India immediately. This is the beginning of a large withdrawal of troops from Upper Burma.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

IN THE YEAR '57.—I.
(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The file was nearly a foot thick, and as fresh in appearance as if it had just been put in the record-room.

"All that is worth keeping of the Mutiny papers," said the Babu. "Proceedings of the Government of the Punjab—July, '57—selected." There was obviously no sentiment about the Babu. As he slapped the file down on the table, there showed, on the rim of a fat white docket, the initials "J. L." Nothing written by John Lawrence's strong hand should ever fade, and it seemed quite natural, therefore, that the rugged characters should be black and fresh as ever. The ink he used must have been better than the ink-powders of a degenerate to-day. As much of the inscription as was visible attested that "J. L." approved of something in July, 1857. Nay, he found it "highly expedient," and wrote as much to a "Colonel Sydney C."—the tape hid the rest.

The file opened slowly and fell apart into more than a hundred and fifty letters—blue, white, and yellow—stacked in any order, and all bearing date of the month of July. It was impossible to observe method in dealing with the mass. One was forced to dip as into a lucky bag.

But here we must think. "J. L." wrote illegibly, but he had his hands full just then. Indeed, since the 10th of May, when certain lamentable news flashed up from Meerut, he had been forced to forego his sick-leave to Murree, and to fly back to headquarters, there to see what could be done to save the Province. Two days after receipt of that telegram in Lahore, "J. L." being somewhere the wrong side of Pindi, one Robert Montgomery, Judicial Commissioner, drove out along the Mian Mir road to take counsel with Brigadier-General Corbett; and between the two of them, when the ball on the night of the 12th had been danced out, they disarmed four Native regiments, and set a guard on Lahore Fort.

"J. L." came back as fast as he could after talking to a Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edwardes at Pindi; and found that "R. M."—a very scratchy scrawly "R. M." it was—had kept the city quiet. What "J. L." said to "R. M." is not on the file. He must have thanked him, but the file only deals with July—that is to say after Nicholson had driven the 55th regiment of Native Infantry from Nowshera to Murdan, and from Murdan to the hills of Swat, where nature and man turned against and slew them—after the mutiny had broken out at Jullundur, Ludhiana, and elsewhere, and after the mutineers held possession of Delhi. So we come upon "J. L." in the thick of his office work, as it were not knowing that he was making history, but only grimly certain that the "prevalent mania," as one of his subordinates quaintly calls it, must be cured.

Take a docket marked with the rough hard hand-writing—all the a's like e's—and see what "J. L." is doing early in July. "Money being already scarce in the Punjab, it is necessary"—let the Paymasters of the Lahore, Pindi, and Jullundur circles look to it—"that expenditure be watched and restricted as far as possible. Unless this be done we shall probably find ourselves entirely without funds."

Wherefore, all Native regiments are gradually to be brought into arrears of pay for three months, and no advances are to be made. But pay the Goorkhas and the Punjab Irregular Force for a time. "J. L." dates his dockets very carelessly; but, as he is saving a Province, he may perhaps be forgiven. No wonder he wishes to economise. Here is Sydney Cotton in Peshawur—he signs himself with the clearness of a writing-master—recommending the storage of fifteen days' provisions for European troops in Peshawur fort—as per memo appended, and going into the homeliest bazar details—at a cost of thirteen thousand rupees; and all the Districts are indenting on Lahore for help of some kind. Now it is written, in the history of the Mutiny that, on the 24th of July, "J. L." who had been arguing with Edwardes and Cotton against the retention of Peshawur, wrote to the Governor-General of India saying:—"The Punjab will prove short work to the Mutineers when the Delhi army is destroyed." It was the retention of Delhi

not Peshawur, we are told, that "J. L." set his heart on, in spite of Edwardes's pleading.

Yet, on the 27th of July—three days after he had sent his letter to the Governor-General—"J. L." scrawls on the back of Cotton's demand—"Sanctioned, and say that I consider the measure highly expedient, and further I suggest"—here the outlines of an arrangement to be made with the bunnias in the Sudder Bazaar, and after a blot—"purchase sufficient for at least two months' supplies, and store it in the Fort." So wrote "J. L." with a vile pen. Had he changed his mind as to the retention of Peshawur in three days? It does not matter now; for the grain and the sago and the lime-juice were not needed, and Sydney Cotton's fears that the supplies would be cut off were groundless.

What a hopeless muddle it all is—this long ridge of papers that show, without the gloss of print, the very bed-rock and base of the storm-tossed administration.

The dockets crack dolefully as they are spread out. What comes next at hazard? Indents for forage and ammunition, and yet more ammunition. Lieutenant Medley—J. G. Medley, of the Royal Engineers—employed on Canal works by the Indus, has paid so much in advances to Bhagat and Bhaggoo, two of his Sepoys. Lieutenant J. G. Medley has to explain his reasons in writing. One would feel sorry for him, if one did not know that two months hence—in September—he will drop canal work, come down to Delhi, and be all but blown up in a professional attempt to see how big is the breach in the Water Bastion. Then an honoured career will be his, and, in the end, his sons in the Army to bear his name honourably. But now he has certainly made a mistake in those advances to Bhagat and Bhaggoo. Perhaps he should have brought them "gradually into arrears of pay."

Meantime a single sheet has fluttered out of the letter and on the floor. The Mutiny men have no notion of filing, or are their successors at fault?

The single sheet deals with levies. So many levies of loyal men, that "J. L." seems confused. Colonel Macpherson proposes to appoint more officers to the Ludhianah and Ferozepore levies. What levies are these? "J. L." He grows ungrammatical. "Captain Nicholson and two other officers nominated by Major Lake, was to raise and manage the Ludhianah regiment. That at Ferozepore was to be raised by Marsden. He has got Lieutenant Currie to help him, but probably Marsden has not time for this. Inquire if this be the case, and if so, arrange for a Commandant and a Second in Command; Currie being Adjutant. I would not have more officers. They would only do harm. Let the battalion be 10 companies of 80 men. Native officers as in the Punjab Force. 10 companies, viz., 4 Sikhs; 2—on second thoughts, 4—Mahomedans; and 2 Hill men. Kangra Hill, not Golab Singh's." Then up one side of the page:—"Keep room in it for the men now fighting so bravely with Van Cortlandt." Then, diagonally and blotted in haste, to some one in the back-ground:—"See how many new corps this will make."

Van Cortlandt is out and away to the north-west of Delhi, teaching men what a thing it is to rebel against the British Government. He has been at this work since May, and will be at it till September; but on the 24th of July "J. L." thinks kindly of Van Cortlandt.

Curious that "J. L." should hesitate about sending more officers to Ludhianah. They are rather in need of them. Six weeks ago, Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner there, used up all the ammunition of "one small gun" at the Ludhianah ferry when the Jullundur mutineers swept by on their way to Delhi. He could not do more, even with the 4th Sikhs to help him. He could not stay the sack of the Ludhianah Cantonments, when Johnstone of Jullundur refused to send help. But Ricketts is a hard man, and has been hunting Mutineers across the Doab. He, like everyone else, wants troops and officers.

AFGHANISTAN.—II.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Herat and the provinces of Afghanistan, north of Hazaristan and the Hindu Kush, must be abandoned to their fate when the Afghan kingdom falls to pieces. They will be seized by rivals of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan, or of his successor, under Russian auspices. We cannot prevent this, and, in a military point of view, there is no sufficient reason why we should attempt it, even were we equal to the effort. As regards military considerations, such an event need not be regretted. Far otherwise is the case, however, from a political point of view. We have so emphatically announced our determination to brook no Russian encroachment upon the dominions of the existing Afghan kingdom; we have so loudly proclaimed our view that Herat is the Key of India, and that the possession of the provinces north of Hazaristan by a ruler in alliance with ourselves is indispensable to our security; that to abandon these now to rulers who will be subordinate to Russia must be regarded in India, and throughout Asia, as a serious defeat to ourselves, and must thus strengthen the impression of Russia's irresistible power.

Such being the case, it only remains to take up a new position which we can maintain, in place of the one which we are compelled to abandon. Accepting the fact that we cannot prevent

Herat and the ultra-montane provinces from coming under Russian influences, let us be thankful that, from a military point of view, this event is not very material, and let us do the utmost we can to minimize the effect of the political defeat by making it clear that our military position is stronger than ever. To this end it is necessary that Afghanistan proper, viz., Kabul with its appanages on the east, and Kandahar on the west, should be made perfectly secure. There we can defend, and our ability and readiness to do this should be rendered very evident.

Both must occupy the position with relation to ourselves and our neighbour, that the protected Sikh States east of the Sutlej occupied during the period 1810-1845.

As regards Eastern Afghanistan, all we need is that its ruler should be in subordinate alliance with ourselves, and his country open and accessible at all times to our forces in the event of their advance being necessary for its defence. To this end all that is at present necessary are good roads, to be constructed and maintained with subsidies from ourselves, and under inspection of our officers. But in Western Afghanistan much more is requisite. The railway must be carried on to Kandahar, and a strong British garrison there must cover both that route to British India, and also the road up the Tirnuk river to Ghuzni and Kabul. When Herat, and the districts called collectively Afghan-Turkestan becomes, in fact, Russian provinces, there is no possible escape from the necessity of holding Kandahar on the west, and of securing easy access to the issues of the Hindu Kush on the east. These are the Panjsher, Perwan and Ghorband routes, leading into the Kohistan of Kabul, and the great route between Khulair and Kabul via Bamian. Of these only the last-named is in the least likely to be used by a European army, though all are traversed by horsemen and laden camels, and can be rendered passable for artillery. Even the Bamian route presents serious difficulties, and no force could successfully debouch from it if opposed in strength. With good communications running from Kohat and Peshawar to Kabul we could with certainty anticipate any movement by these Passes, and render their use by an enemy's army impossible. Thus it only remains to consider the best method of rendering ourselves secure on the side of Kandahar.

In 1880 the Native army recorded an effectual protest against service in Afghanistan by failing to recruit its strength. Doubtless when a railway is open to Kandahar, the objection to garrison service there will not be so strong, as furlough will be easily available; nevertheless the climate and surroundings must always render such service distasteful to the people of the Punjab and Hindustan; and it will be desirable, for this reason among others, to raise a local force for service in Kandahar, as was done on the annexation of the Punjab for service on the Trans-Indus frontier. Excellent material for such a force exists on the spot in the Hazarehs, poor and hardy mountaineers intensely hostile to the Afghans by whom they have long been oppressed; also in the Biloch, or rather Nahro tribes south of the Helmund. It must be remembered that, for the security of the province of Kandahar, it will not suffice to garrison Kandahar only. On the contrary, it will behove us to neutralise, as far as possible, the advantage accruing to Russia in the possession of Herat. For it cannot be disputed that, in acquiring Herat, Russia will gain a most important and material advantage, besides the political triumph. Herat may not be of use to us, but it will be of most material use to her. It affords an enemy an excellent intermediate base in a fertile valley capable of producing immense supplies. It covers his communications with his permanent base of operations, and opens to him the various routes which converge on Herat from the Oxus. Connected, as it doubtless would be, with the railway, it affords an enemy a new starting point. It brings, in fact, the Russian frontier within 380 miles of our own at Kandahar.

To neutralize this advantage as far as possible, we should develop, to the utmost, the utility of the great mountain tract which intervenes between Herat and Kabul, and stretches from the Hurri river southward to Kandahar. This tract is inhabited by Gimaks and Hazarehs, the former nominally attached to the Government of Herat, the latter to Kandahar, Ghuzni and Kabul. In 1878 all the information available at that day regarding these tribes, both north and south of the Hurri river, appeared in a paper in the Journal of the United Service Institution of India by Major H. Grey; and in 1879 the strategical importance of the mountain country they occupy was fully discussed. It is sufficient here to say that this tract flanks throughout the main route from Herat to Kandahar, and is traversed by two more direct routes between those places, and by routes leading to Herat from Kabul and Ghuzni respectively, and from Kandahar to Balkh. Undoubtedly, therefore, we should aim at establishing a paramount influence therein, and should have outposts stationed at the most important points, for holding which outposts local troops would be necessary. Moreover it is indispensable to our military tenure of Kandahar that we should have posts of observation in Farah and Seistan, and this duty would also best fall to a local force. Whether that force should be directly maintained by ourselves, or should be the contingent of the Chief whom we maintain in the Government of the Province, is a matter of detail. In the latter case they should certainly be trained and directed by British officers, and equipped on a high scale of efficiency.

In the last but one of the Afghan Blue-Books, at page 25, Lord

Napier observes: "There is now no question of an expedition launched from a distant base against Kabul, but there is a question of a steady approach of Russia by absorption of territory, by maturing her communications with Russia, and by forming new bases of operation, in the fertile valley of the Oxus." Since Lord Napier wrote this, the process of absorption has advanced very fast. It has brought Russia to the gates of Herat and Balkh; and we are assuming, we think with safety, that it will very shortly, certainly at the close of Abdul Rahman's reign bring her to the banks of the Hurri river and the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush. To get further the absorbent process must be applied to Hazaristan, without possession of which further advance is impossible towards Eastern Afghanistan, and very difficult on the side of Kandahar. But should that process eventually comprise Hazaristan, then, in mastering the crests of the entire chain of the Siah Kush and Koh Baba, an enemy would obtain an impenetrable screen behind which to prepare for operations in either zone of Eastern or Western Afghanistan and to construct the routes whereby our position at Kandahar could be turned. An enemy possessing Hazaristan, and thus able to utilise the roads traversing it from the north and west, would have it in his power to reach the valley of the Tirnuak, and to debouch on the right flank of our line of defence, which would thus be rendered useless. Indeed, the value of our position at Kandahar depends upon the fact that the desert on the south, and the mountain mass on the north are not available for military operations. If the latter can be rendered so available, then the importance of that position is most seriously diminished. It is for this reason that we state it to be indispensable to have a paramount influence in the Hazaristan, and to station outposts therein. The Hazareh districts traversed by the Bamian route, and those intervening between the Hurri river and Kabul, Ghuzni and Kandahar, belong, so far as they are subject to any one, to the Governments of the provinces named. Of these districts, then, we should assure ourselves. From them we should draw material for our local troops. We should occupy them with outposts, and by securing a previous tenure we should make them safe against the absorbent process spoken of by Lord Napier. Towards ourselves they are specially well disposed, though intensely hostile to the Afghan Government, and in screening them from the Afghan oppression, which results from their disunion and ignorance. In assuring to them a milder administration, and in affording them employment in our service, we should make of them a defence and support the value of which, as was said in 1881, "may perhaps be overlooked by all but the most careful students of Afghan politics."

To sum up: our opinion is that, on Amir Abdul Rahman's overthrow or death, the Afghan kingdom must resolve into its original elements. That Herat and Afghan Turkestan must fall to Russia, as we cannot undertake to protect them; and that there is no military disadvantage to the defence in this. save in so far as advantage accrues therein to the attack. That the political disadvantage is of course very great, but may be compensated by the assumption of a strong military position. That such a position requires that the provinces of Kabul and Kandahar should be independent of each other, and both assume the rôle of protected States. That Kandahar must be covered by a strong British garrison, as the protected Sikh States were covered in 1810-45; but that in Kabul all that is necessary is the maintenance of good roads suitable for prompt advance to the issues of the Hindu Kush. That the military tenure of Kandahar must comprise the stationing of posts of observation in Seistan and Ferah, and especially at important points in Hazaristan. That for such Kandahar service our regular army must be largely supplemented by local forces on the pattern of the Punjab Frontier Force, and that the material of these forces should be chiefly drawn from Hazaristan. We believe that these measures will secure Hazaristan from the absorbent process of Russia, and that this mountain tract, under our influence, will play a most important rôle in the Central Asian game of war and politics. In fact, we are finally of opinion that, under these arrangements, any Russian advance towards Kandahar or Kabul would be as impracticable as would be our own advance on Herat or Balkh—without a vastly greater development of resources than it is possible for that overburdened country to compass, at any rate during any period to which human foresight can extend.

A MILITARY NECESSITY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Proposals have been brought forward at intervals, for some years past, for arming the British and Eurasian population of India in support of the British troops. Articles on the subject have appeared from time to time in our columns, and detailed schemes have been propounded in the proceedings of the United Service Institution of India. Evidently, it is generally felt that some plan is needed for supplying the place of the European troops, who would for the most part be drawn away from the Indian Frontiers, in the event of a war with Russia. The European and Eurasian population of this country can amply afford a strength of fighting men equivalent to the utmost num-

ber, by which the regular European garrison would probably be reduced in such a case—say 30,000 men. The spirit of that population is quite equal to such an occasion, and it cannot be doubted that the instinct of self-preservation would lead to a prompt development of the volunteer forces, to fully the above strength should a crisis arise. But unfortunately, efficiency cannot be improvised, and it would be most imprudent to leave the provision for such an emergency to be made only at the moment when the emergency arises. Therefore it is that proposals have so often been made for providing beforehand for the event of the withdrawal from India of a large proportion of its British garrison. The measures which appear to us to be necessary are first and foremost to encourage the volunteer movement in every possible way. In Australia volunteers are paid as much weekly as efficient in India receive per month. It is the uncompensated expenses which are necessarily incurred that deter so many persons in India from joining volunteer corps, who would otherwise be ready to devote time and trouble to fitting themselves for taking part in the defence of the State. The capitation grants are quite inadequate to meet the expenses, and should be increased to at least Rs. 40 per efficient volunteer. Besides this a bonus of Rs. 100 should be given for each man passed in drill and musketry; surely this is not much for the Government to give to secure a fairly-trained soldier? A free grant of 100 rounds of ammunition per man should be made annually for rifle practice, in addition to the present allowance for the annual course. What can be more important than good shooting, especially to the volunteer soldier, who should make up thereby for his necessary inferiority in other respects to the regular army—so far as military training is concerned? If then the volunteer is willing to give his time and pains to acquire this efficiency, it is no great matter for the State to afford the ammunition.

LAND REVENUE IN HYDERABAD.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The land revenue system in the Hyderabad State is the most solid achievement which has been made in the Nizam's territories in the reform era, and the one feature of the administration in regard to which the Nizam's Government have nothing to learn from either of the adjoining Presidencies. Its annals are not greatly added to in these days, unless indeed some Sir John Eldon Gorst comes this way, and with the help of a lively imagination tells us of the wonderful means which the Nizam's servants adopt in order to make the ryots pay a rent beyond their means. In the absence of these lively chroniclers of unheard of things, however, we have to be content with plain matter-of-fact yellow books in which the progress of the work of surveying and settling the land is recorded in a very unromantic way. The most recent of these, which is probably the last that Mr. Furdonjee Jamsetjee will sign now that he has been confirmed in his post at the seat of Government, points to sustained activity in the survey and settlement of two of the three divisions, and in the classification and measurement of soils in the Northern. In the latter division the settlement has not yet been introduced, though preparations have been made for commencing it in the Nagerkarnul district. Roughly speaking, the settlement is in operation in the Mahratta districts, and in contemplation in the Telingana districts, where the conditions are peculiar, and where the principles followed elsewhere will have to be applied with regard to local circumstances. The idea which has found favour at Hyderabad hitherto has been that the settlement of Telingana should be of a more or less experimental nature. The Nizam's Government will only be following the precedent set in many British provinces if, in settling so wild a country, with half its area jungle and waste, with a very precarious cultivation, and with scarcely any village records, it limit itself to a short settlement. If the country is half as wild as it is said to be, ten years' settlement, which is understood to be in contemplation, may prove too long. Respectable precedent could be found for restricting it to five years. However, the Government seem to be sufficiently deliberate in setting about the work, and Mr. Furdonjee has given them good advice in observing in his report that though it was a pity the work was not begun earlier, it would have been injudicious to hazard an experiment which would perhaps have revolutionized the existing system without proving beneficial either to Government or the ryots. The general results of the working of the department may be briefly indicated. In the Western Division 3,348 villages have been completely settled, and the old assessment, amounting to nearly forty-three-and-a-half lakhs, has been increased by a little less than three lakhs. In the Southern Division the old assessment of a little less than twenty-two lakhs has been reduced by Rs. 23,850. An easy arrangement of boundary disputes, in which the Panchayets took a useful part, was an interesting feature in the year's work. A less satisfactory feature, though perhaps inevitable under the peculiar constitution of society in the Nizam's Dominions, was the obstruction to the settlement of boundary disputes between Government and Jagir villages through the difficulty of getting the Jagirdars' agents to appear. Hyderabad has not yet found the Richelieu who is to break down the *imperium in imperio* of the feudal chiefs, and meanwhile the old conflict between Khalsa and Jagir goes on at every point.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN SIND.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce have addressed a memorial to the Punjab Government upon the need for improved railway communication between that port and the Sutlej district, and they announce that they are preparing to reopen the question with all the influence they can bring to bear on it locally and in England, and they count upon the hearty support of the Punjab Government. This they are not unlikely to receive, though it seems strange that as the annexation of Sind to the Punjab has not yet been carried out, the Kurrachee Chamber should not have thought it worth while to address the Government of the Presidency to which Sind still belongs upon a subject to which the Bombay Government might be trusted to give careful consideration. The Punjab Government may be extremely interested in all that the Kurrachee Chamber tell them about the proposed railway through the Sind Desert and Southern Rajputana; but the locality is out of their jurisdiction, and it is as appropriate to address then on the subject as it would be to ask them what they think of a mountain railway for the Neilgherries. Much is to be said for the scheme, no doubt, and if those who believe in it can only get over the desert, they will have got over the chief of their difficulties. But the Punjab Government cannot help them over the Sind desert or over any other obstacle to the project which is marked out in country so far from their jurisdiction. The other part of the memorial relates to Punjab railway projects, in which the Government of Lahore may be got to take a close and more practical interest. The memorialists have abandoned the earlier project for a line from Bhawalpore—where the North-Western now leave the course of the Sutlej, and turns due north—to Ferozepore. They now ask that it should run from Bhawalpore to Batinda or Sirsa on the Rewari-Ferozepore line. Their case will no doubt be examined both in India and at home upon its merits. It is scarcely put upon its merits when a complaint is made that the B.B. and C.I. Railway, in building the Rewari-Ferozepore line, “invaded a territory which did not belong geographically to their system.” The intruding company went into a territory of ample resources which the existing railway systems neglected. The enterprise has been justified by results, as we may fairly hope will be the lot of any enterprise that the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce may persuade the Government to sanction.

BENGAL.

OWING, presumably, to the paucity of European officers of the teaching staff at the Calcutta Presidency College, it is said that Mr. W. Booth, Principal of the Dacca College, is likely to be appointed a Professor of the former College, but who succeeds him at Dacca is not yet known.

ALBION RAJ KUMAR BANNERJI, son of Babu Sasipada Bannerji, of Baranagore, and the first Brahmin boy born in England, has this year passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University in the first division. He is only of 15 years and 7 months, having been in the house of the late Miss Mary Carpenter in the year 1871.

THE report of the Health Officer of the port of Calcutta for the past year is highly unsatisfactory. The deaths among European sailors were 1443 more than the previous year. 27 deaths have occurred as against 8 in 1885, and of enteric fever 4 died as against 1. No deaths from small-pox are reported, but the fatal cases of sunstroke are numerous.

THE latest published reports from the indigo districts mentioned that rain was generally wanted both in Bengal and Behar, the plant in the latter district having begun to suffer from the long-continued drought. In the North-West Provinces and Benares the plant was very small and backward. But since then rain has fallen in most of the districts, which will, no doubt, have done much good, except perhaps in those districts, such as Midnapur and parts of Purneah and Behar, where the fall has been excessive.

LAST year the Health Officer of the port of Calcutta inspected 1,516 vessels, or 110 more than in 1885. This increase was entirely due to the new system of granting bills of health to outward bound vessels, there being an actual decrease in the number of inward bound vessels inspected, due to the fact that it was not considered necessary to inspect coasting vessels on every occasion of their visit to the port. The number of European seamen who arrived in port was 23,696, as against 21,449, the average daily number being 2,326, as against 1,693. This increase is attributed to the number of vessels remaining longer in port disengaged, owing to the low rates of freight.

THE necessity of providing a teaching University in Calcutta is being discussed; and Professor Eliot and Professor Pedler of the Presidency College have prepared a joint note in which they suggest a plan for changing the working and constitution of the Presidency College, so as to convert it into a teaching University.

A Calcutta paper says:—“The number of female candidates for the examination, to be held at the theatre of the Medical College on June 13, for admission into the certificate class of the

College is 12, but applications are to be received up to the 6th inst., and a few more may apply. The number last year was 26.

MR. WYNNE, Agent and Engineer-in-Chief of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, it is stated, visits Simla shortly to confer with the Government regarding the working plans of the line. It is not likely that any material change will be made of the alignment settled by the Government surveys, but the actual point of junction with the East Indian Railway has still got to be fixed.

BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT H. J. FOSTER, Staff Corps, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Jacobabad.

SURGEON A. F. FERGUSSON, M.B., I.M.S., has been allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

MR. W. S. COLE, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed one year's leave on medical certificate.

THE two years' furlough granted to Captain A. Keene, R.A., commanding No. 1 Mountain Battery, has been cancelled.

THE local Government have granted a further extension of service for one year, dating from the 17th inst., to Mr. Dosabhoj Framjee, C.S.I., the Second Presidency Magistrate.

SIR CHARLES TURNER and the Hon. Mr. Quinton will arrive in Bombay at the beginning of next month in connection with the Public Service Commission.

MR. C. B. PRITCHARD, C.S., C.S.I., has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Honorary Colonel H. N. B. Erskine, resigned.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Rienzi Walton, M.Inst. C.E., a member of the committee on the future extension of the city of Bombay.

DURING the absence of Surgeon-Major Waters, Surgeon R. Manser will act as Professor of Physiology, and Surgeon H. W. B. Boyd as Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College.

THE season report states that rain has fallen in parts of seven districts. Preparations for *kharif* cultivation is still going on. Fever and small-pox in parts of seven, cattle disease in parts of ten, and cholera in parts of six districts.

A NUMBER of friends recently met at the Apollo Bunder, to bid farewell to Mr. Thomas Lang, for long the popular agent of the Standard Life Assurance Office here, who proceeded to England, by the mail steamer, to join a high appointment in the London Office.

MADRAS.

THE Madras Government, it appears, agree with the Local High Court Judges that the amalgamation of the duties of the Clerk of the Crown and Crown prosecutor are, from their nature, impracticable; but they think that, as the duties devolving upon the Clerk of the Crown are inconsiderable, they might be performed by the Deputy Registrar, and the Clerk of the Crown abolished as a separate appointment. They also coincide in opinion with the Judges that the recommendation made by the Finance Committee for the appointment of an Official Receiver is one which does not call for adoption, as present arrangements are found to work satisfactorily.

IN accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Government have sanctioned the removal of the head-quarters of the District Medical and Sanitary officer of North Arcot and of his assistant, from Chittoor to Vellore, and, as a consequence, the transfer of the Civil Surgeon from Nellore to Chittoor. The change has been sanctioned owing to the greater importance and more central position of Vellore, whence the work of inspection and supervision can, as regards time and convenience, be more effectively and economically performed, whilst at the same time no extra expense of any kind is involved.

IT is stated that the site most in favour with the Madras Government for the new High Court is between Messrs. Parry and Company's Office and the lighthouse. The local paper, however, thinks that in the present condition of the Exchequer it is “absolutely wrong to spend many lakhs of rupees on a building if the old one can be adapted at a much smaller cost.”

THE Cuddalore Mahajana Sabah has resolved that this being the year of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress's Jubilee the Sabah considers it appropriate to request Her Majesty's Government to mark the occasion by introducing into the Government of this country an adequate representative element, and to that end to authorise the appointment of a Commission (of which one-fourth of the members shall be persons elected by the delegates of the late National Congress) to elaborate schemes for giving effect to the concession prayed for.

BURMA.

THE following arrangements in the Postal Department will be shortly carried out. Mr. Hyres to be Deputy Postmaster-General in Burma, and Mr. Ham Assistant Director-General. Mr. Short to be Deputy Postmaster-General in Central India, and Mr. Barton Groves to the same appointment in Eastern Bengal.

For the purposes of the engineering department the Irrawaddy and Sittang lines are to be amalgamated and re-distributed into three divisions. The first division will extend from Promé to the thirty-ninth mile on the Irrawaddy line, that is about midway between Wanetchaung and Taikkyi, the second from the thirty-ninth mile to Pegu, and the third from Pegu to Toungoo. This arrangement will necessitate the entertainment of an additional engineer.

A FRENCH CONSUL AT MANDALAY.—The presence of a French Consul in Mandalay is against all rules established by the Government of India, which never allows any foreign Consuls in the interior of its provinces. This breach of rule is owing to Sir Charles Bernard. We have said nothing about the matter up to this time because we naturally thought that the Consul was sent here to represent the interests of his countrymen at the inquiry ordered by the Government of India into the claims put forward by the various nationalities against the late Burmese Government. To our surprise, however, the French Consul started for Bhamo on the very day that the inquiry began, and came back when the inquiry was closed. This being the case, it is difficult to account for his presence here, much less can we show—or he himself show—of what use he is here. We think the British Government would do well to cease to recognise him as Consul for France, and the Government of the latter country would do well to abolish the office. It will certainly be a means of economy on the part of France, since in the French Republic economy is a *Gordre du jour*, and an expensive Consulate out here is not required.—*Mandalay Herald*.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. Martin, C.B., Cav., Maj. J. A. D. Gordon, S.C., Lieut. C. Cheyne, S.C., Bde.-Surg. C. P. Costello, Surg.-Maj. D. D. Cunningham, M.D.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Thompson, Col. A. J. Filgate, R.E., F. Goulding, A. H. Collins (Cov.), H. May, J. W. Rawlins (Cov.), N. F. McLeod, J. R. C. Nicholls, T. B. Morris, P. D. Barclay, G. Windmill, T. W. Smyth (Cov.), J. Possman.

Madras Estab.—J. C. Hughesdon (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. J. Garrett, S.C., four months.

Madras Estab.—Col. E. H. Thomas, S.C., three months; Col. C. McInroy, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. E. M. James (Bo. Cov.), furlough to Nov. 22, 1887.

Madras Estab.—W. J. H. Le Fanu (Cov.), one week's furlough and to return.

Bombay Estab.—F. Lang, three months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. H. Melliss, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Cowper.

SIR STEURT BAYLEY'S PREDECESSOR.—On the occasion of unveiling a portrait of Sir Rivers Thompson, at Calcutta, the other day, Sir Steurt Bayley said:—"I do not propose to dwell on the qualities personal and official of Sir Rivers Thompson; it is but a few weeks since he left these shores, and from that time, summaries of his career and sketches of his character have been given both in the Press and on the platform. I can, therefore, add nothing that you are not acquainted with. My own acquaintance with Sir Rivers dates from the Eton play-fields forty years ago, when I first went to that school as a small boy. I collect the awe and admiration with which I regarded, among the old boys, one who was adored by the whole school for his prowess in athletics and his abilities. Since that period perhaps my awe has somewhat diminished, but I have not lost my admiration for his moral and personal qualities, his patience and pluck, and his unswerving loyalty, together with his deep sense of duty. I saw this portrait grow towards perfection under the hands of that accomplished artist, Mr. Archer, who has succeeded in giving you something more than a portrait; he has got at the mind, and has given not only the face, but a meaning face. I congratulate you on adding this portrait to a number of others, amongst which it is not unworthy to take a place—another addition to the numerous mementoes of unforgotten Indian heroes."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BAWDEN—June 17, at Southsea, the wife of Navigating-Lieutenant A. R. P. Bawden, R.N., of a daughter.
DUGDALE—June 17, at Plymouth, the wife of Commander E. S. Dugdale, of a daughter.
FOSTER—June 21, at Richmond, Cork, the wife of Captain J. R. Foster, Royal Artillery, of a son.
GRIFFIN—June 18, at Teignmouth, the wife of Commander J. Griffin, R.N. (prematurely), of a daughter.
HAMILTON—June 19, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Colonel Stevenson Hamilton, of a daughter.
KENNETT—June 16, at Lower Belgrave-street, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel B. H. B. Kennett, of a son.
WATSON—June 19, at Clifton, the wife of Colonel J. W. Watson, B.S.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRY—**PERCY**—June 20, at Brighton, Captain G. J. Barry, late 12th Royal Lancers, to Maria Gertrude, third daughter of Major Percy, late 9th Regiment.
MONTGOMERY—**PHELPS**—June 16, at Clonlara, Robert A. K. Montgomery, Lieut. R.H.A., to Annie Rosalie, eldest daughter of the late John Lecky Phelps.
WELLINGS—**COBB**—June 9, at St. Mary's, Higham, Kent, Lieut. Richard Harriman Wellings, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Active*, to Edith Maude, youngest daughter of Robert Lake Cobb, of Mockbeggar, Higham, Kent.

DEATHS.

BURNEY—June 19, at Greenwich, Captain Charles Burney, R.N., C.B., Superintendent Greenwich R.H. Schools, aged 61.
ELLIS—June 20, at Evian les Baines, Savoie, Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I., of 69, Cromwell-road, S.W., aged 65.
RABAN—June 20, at North Curry, near Taunton, Major-General Herbert Raban (Retired List), Bengal Staff Corps, aged 67.
THOMAS—June 19, at Plymouth, Staff-Commander James Cambridge Thomas, R.N., aged 48.
WOODBURN—June 17, at Dalmellington, Jean, beloved wife of Daniel Woodburn, M.D., H.E.I.C.S.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CONRY—June 1, at Frere-road, the wife of Thomas Conry, of a daughter.
DAVIS—June 2, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Davis, of a daughter.
JOSACHI—May 28, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain Josachi, late 93rd Highlanders, of a daughter.
LEE-WARNER—May 27th at Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills, Blanche, the wife of J. Lee-Warner, C.S., of a daughter.
LOSACK—May 28, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain Losack, late 93rd Highlanders, of a daughter.
MARSDEN—May 31, at Merkara, the wife of Mr. E. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, of a son.
MONTANARO—May 20, at Aurungabad, the wife of Captain Montanaro, 16th Lucknow Regiment, of a son.
OSWALD—May 27, at Hingoli, the wife of Lieut. F. Oswald, Adjutant, 1st Cavalry H.C., of a son.
PALMER—May 26, at Calcutta, the wife of A. Palmer, Survey of India Department, of a son.
SHELBOURNE—May 25, at Madras, the wife of E. E. Shelbourne, Resident Engineer, Madras Railway, of a daughter.
SHERWOOD-SMITH—May 24, at Ajmere, the wife of Captain H. Sherwood-Smith, the Manchester Regiment, of a son.
TALBOT—May 2, at Burtoll, Cachar, the wife of H. R. Talbot, of a daughter.
TOWNSHEND—June 1, at Marine Villa, Colaba, the wife of Captain C. C. Townshend, R.A., of a son.
TRUTWEIN—May 29, at Madras, the wife of C. Trutwein, Senior Apothecary, General Hospital, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALD—**SUTHERLAND**—May 24, at Darjeeling, Mr. H. Bald, of Bloomfield Tea Estate, to Maude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Sutherland.
KENNEDY—**ELLIOTT**—May 24, at Raipur, C. P. T. J. Kennedy, Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Ellen, daughter of J. Elliott, Educational Department, C.P.
WARD—**DE SMIDT**—June 1, at Calcutta, G. Ward, of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, to Constance Marion Helen Maud, daughter of Captain H. de Lmidt.

DEATHS.

BARBER—May 29, at Mainpuri, Captain R. H. Barber, late 9th Regiment N.I., aged 61.
BRETT—May 19, at Koppa, W. Vere-Templeton, son of Digby-Templeton Brett, aged 9 months.
CANTOPHER—May 5, at Shillong, Assam, infant daughter of Bernard W. and Mrs. Cantopher.
CROOK—May 22, at Calcutta, T. Crook, of Oldham, Manager of the Garden Reach Spinning Manufacturing Mill, aged 53.
DANIELLS—May 30, at Poona, William James Daniells, Assistant Apothecary, Bombay Medical Department, aged 26.

DWYER—May 26, at Cawnpur, N.W.P., C. Fairly, infant son of J. M. Dwyer, aged 7 months.

JACKSON—June 2, at Coonoor, Mr. G. Jackson, of Madras, aged 46.

JANNI—June 5, at Trieste, S. J. Janni, father of J. Janni, Esq., aged 82.

McNIVEN—May 23, at Rungamattée Tea Estate, Doora, P. C. McNiven, Surgeon, of Aird Taynult, near Obon, Argylshire.

MILLER—May 18, at Chinsurah, T. Miller, aged 62.

PATERSON—May 21, at Schinder Khan Tea Estate, South Syhlet, W. W. Paterson, M.B.C.M., of Maybole, Ayrshire.

SHARPLES—May 27, at Bareilly, Edith May, child of Alfred and Agnes Sharples, Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Department, aged 1 month.

SURDIVALL—May 20, at Allahabad, R. Surdivall, Sub-Conductor, Transport Department, aged 32.

TAYLOR—May 22, at Narasanapett, Chicacole Taluq, H. W. Taylor, Engineer of Parla Kimidi, aged 39.

TODD—May 28, at Naini Tal, C. R. Stanley, son of H. F. Todd, O. R. Railway, aged 5.

VERNIEUX—May 26, Mr. C. Vernieux, aged 74.

WADIA—June 5, at No. 6, Harkness-road, Malabar Hill, the residence of her son, Mr. D. N. Wadia, Ratanbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Mana Wadia (of Poona), aged 61.

WRIGHT—April 30, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Caroline, relict of the late Herbert Wright, of Ipswich, aged 61.

The foundation stone of the Imperial Institute will be laid by the Queen on Monday, July 4. The site is on land lately occupied by the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The ceremony will take place in a specially constructed pavilion, in the presence of the Royal Family, the foreign Sovereigns and members of foreign reigning families then present in this country, Her Majesty's Ministers, the great officers of State, several princes and distinguished natives of India, the members of both Houses of Parliament, representatives of foreign Powers, and public officials and delegates from the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India. The pavilion is a large, substantial building of timber, now in course of erection. It will contain seating accommodation for nearly 11,000 persons, and is so built that every seat will afford a view of the whole of the proceedings. The Queen will proceed to the site attended by the great officers of State and an escort of Life Guards. The route will be kept by the Household Cavalry, and a large number of troops will be on duty in the streets and adjacent to the site. The united bands of the Household Brigade, the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, and students of the Royal College of Music will perform and sing—under the conductorship of Sir Arthur Sullivan—the music of an ode written by Mr. Lewis Morris and composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan. The National Anthem and "Rule Britannia" will be sung by leading artistes. On the arrival of Her Majesty at the main entrance in Exhibition-road a procession will be formed, in which the members of the Royal Family and distinguished visitors, the organising committee, Her Majesty's Ministers, and others will take part. Addresses will be read by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute and the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in his capacity of president of both bodies.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. McG. Stewart, R.A., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel Teesdale. Colonel Stewart served in the Hazara Campaign in 1868, against the tribes on the Black Mountain in the Afghan War in 1878-79, and with the expedition to the Soudan in 1885. The command of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, which becomes vacant by the retirement of Colonel F. F. Daniell, will, it is understood, be given to Colonel J. E. Boyes. Colonel Daniell served in the Egyptian War of 1882, in the Soudan Expedition in 1884 and in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85. Colonel Boyes served throughout the Egyptian War of 1882, and in the Soudan Expedition in 1884, and was present in the engagements at El Teb and Tennai, in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85. On Colonel J. W. Green vacating the command of the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment the appointment will be given to Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Street. Colonel Green, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Street both served with the 11th Regiment in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and received the medal. The command of the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment becomes vacant by the retirement of Colonel J. M. T. Simpson, and it is understood Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Luck will obtain the appointment. Colonel Simpson served throughout the Egyptian War of 1882. The command of the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders falls vacant by the retirement of Colonel H. H. St. Leger, D.S.O., and it is understood Lieutenant Colonel E. Everett, D.S.O., will obtain the appointment. Lieutenant-Colonel Everett served in the Indian Campaign of 1858-9, also in the Soudan Expedition of 1884-85. The command of the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, which becomes vacant by the retirement of Colonel J. G. Smyth, will, it is understood, be obtained by Colonel M. W. E. Gosset. Colonel Smyth served with the 39th Regiment at the siege and fall of Sebastopol in 1855. Colonel Gosset served with the 54th Regiment during the Indian Mutiny, and in Lord Clyde's Campaign in Oude in 1858-59. He also served as aide-de-camp to Lord Chemsford in the Kaffir War of 1878. He again served in the Zulu War of 1879 as aide-de-camp to Lord Chemsford. He again went to South Africa on special service in 1881, and served under Sir Evelyn Wood in the Boer War as assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general. The command of the 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, which becomes vacant by the retirement of Colonel C. E. Foster, will be given to Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Anderson. Both Colonel Foster and Colonel Anderson served in the Zulu War of 1879, receiving the medal with clasp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT BIRDWOOD, 1st Bombay Lancers, and Lieutenant Pollard, 7th Bengal Cavalry, have been appointed extra Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

THE Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal Staff:—Captain H. S. Fitzgerald, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to be Military Secretary, and to perform the duties of Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter in addition, pending further orders. Lieutenant H. G. Carnegie, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp, Provisional. Risaldar Major Dhaukal Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, to be Native Aide-de-Camp.

The following appears in General Orders:—It is with deep regret that the Commander-in-Chief finds himself compelled to notice in General Orders a matter which, as being to the discredit of an officer of long and gallant service, his Excellency would gladly have passed over in silence. Towards the end of 1885, Colonel H. H. Lyster, C.B., V.C., quitted the command of the 3rd Goorkhas. In the following spring serious misconduct occurred in the battalion, and inquiry showed that this failure of discipline originated with Colonel Lyster. During this officer's tenure of command the men had been accustomed to receive compensation for dearth of rice at a rate to which they were in no way entitled, and the excessive compensation was drawn and passed on certificates signed by Colonel Lyster which contained a misrepresentation of fact. The discontinuance of these unauthorised rates was not understood by the men, and produced discontent, which culminated in a serious breach of discipline. In this matter Colonel Lyster's action was so improper, and his error of judgment so conspicuous and dangerous (as was proved by the event), that it has become the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to place on public record his emphatic disapproval of Colonel Lyster's conduct. Colonel Lyster has afforded an example of an officer, who with the best intentions for the good of his regiment, has by a lax interpretation of his responsibility towards the Government, done his men a most serious injury. His failure in his duty to the State has entailed a failure in his duty to those placed under his command. His misconduct has not only brought discredit on himself, but has involved his regiment in serious trouble.

The new Martini Henry rifles issued to the first Battalion, Leinster Regiment, behaved badly on the review parade on the 24th ult. in failing to extract the empty cartridge cases, and thus marring the effect of the *feu de joie*. The rifles are believed to be all right, the jamming being due to the use of refilled blank cases.

SERGEANTS of the Volunteer Force at home of ten years' standing are to be allowed to retain their rank and wear their uniform, provided they are specially recommended by their commanding officers. The authority of allowing this is vested in the General Officer Commanding the District.

THE following notification conferring the Order of Merit on certain of the 18th Bengal Infantry is published in the *Gazette of India*:—"Havildar Sobhnath Pande, for conspicuous gallantry at Oo, on the Chindwin river, on 28th Oct., 1886, on which occasion, being in command of the escort which accompanied the late Mr. Gleeson, Assistant Commissioner, from Mingin, he bravely held his ground after Mr. Gleeson was killed, and repulsed the repeated attacks of a vastly superior number of the enemy. Havildar Ramcharit Singh, for conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in endeavouring to rescue Mr. Gleeson when attacked by the enemy. In making this attempt he was severely wounded in five places. Naick (now Havildar) Umrao Singh, for conspicuous gallantry in having, on the same occasion, charged with four sepoy into a village occupied by the enemy, driven the latter from their position and burnt the village. Sepoy Dirpal Singh, for conspicuous gallantry, during the retirement from Oo, on the evening of the 28th October, 1886, in having brought off the raft (which had run aground) on which the killed and wounded of the escort had been embarked, and conducted it in safety down the river."

THE arrangements made by the Mint for the issue of the new series of gold and silver coins have caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among bankers, through whom they are being supplied to the public, the new coins not being at present obtainable in anything like the quantities required. The universal opinion of those who have inspected these fresh efforts of the Mint is that they do its artistic skill no credit. The new dollar is a handsome coin in a way, and so is the new half-crown and the two-pound gold piece; but the whole of them are spoilt by the bust of the Queen, "with the crown toppling off the back of her head," as has been aptly said. And the fact that the smaller silver coins are destitute of all statement of their value is also considered a great fault. The value is not stamped even on the sixpence, whereas the proper innovation would have been to put it distinctly on all the silver coins. The florin and the half-crown are not very distinguishable, and the dollar and the crown-piece are less so. The die for the new crown pieces has been so badly smashed at the Mint that no further impressions can be taken from it, and a new die will have to be cut.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

FREDERICK F. X. DE MERODE.*

Frederick Francis Xavier de Merode held the high and important office of Minister to Pius IX., during the eventful period which preceded the triumph of the revolution in Rome, and the subsequent loss of the Pope's temporal possessions in Italy. The biography which Monseigneur Besson has now given to the world will be read with interest if only as drawing aside the veil which shrouded the inner life of the Vatican during a most momentous crisis in the Church's history. And assuredly in some respects there is much to admire in the heroic efforts made to avert defeat. The Pontifical army was but a handful of ill-organised, ill-clad, ill-fed men. M. de Merode took them in hand, and in a few short months "the Pope had eighteen thousand men under arms, well-armed and well-clothed, only too happy to serve his cause, and each and all ready to shed their blood in his defence." It is matter of history that Providence ranged itself as usual on the side of "big battalions," and his Holiness lost his independence. But there was a Nemesis. Did not Napoleon III., who betrayed and deceived the church, lose his army and his empire? "His posterity," says the pious chronicler, "has been destroyed, and the hand of God has smitten his whole race."

Thus much for the Pope. As regards M. de Merode, the present biography shows him to have been a man fertile in resource, boundless in courage, unstinted in benevolence. Calm in prosperity, philosophic in adversity, beloved by his friends, feared by his enemies, he left an unspotted name and an unblemished record. Alike in life as in death, he was honoured and respected, and his memory still remains fresh in the hearts of the many who were recipients of his bounty and the sharers of his wealth.

As regards the translation, it could have been wished that the impersonal form adopted by the French had been Anglicised for the benefit of readers in this country. "One felt that the letter, &c.," to quote an instance is intelligible, but it is scarcely in a form which commends itself to British ears. In other respects there is no cause of complaint, and Lady Herbert has succeeded in giving a very readable translation of a very readable book.

THE ROSICRUCIANS: THEIR RITES AND MYSTERIES.†

"The Rosicrucians!" Who were they? What were they? The questions are easy to ask, but they are not so readily answered. Of course, it may be replied that they were a set of philosophers who studied the occult mysteries of nature—enthusiasts with an idea; labouring, almost unknown, and perhaps entirely unheeded, in the inner recesses of their homes. Sometimes, too, they are pictured in the well-known tableau of Dr. Faustus and his companion Mephistopheles.

Thanks, however, to Mr. Jennings's most erudite and valuable work, which has now reached its third edition, the ignorance on the subject is more or less dispelled. And what a strange and well nigh marvellous vista that indefatigable historian of the Rosicrucians has presented to his readers! What mysteries he has unravelled! What theories he propounds—so subtle, so weird, so enchanting! And what a light is shed upon the surroundings of everyday life! What marvellous surprises arise at every turn, some distressing, some pleasing, but all astounding! The grand theory which is propounded in these volumes is that all emblems throughout the entire world are symbols of "phallic" worship, reminders that creation is the one aim and object of human existence. He traces these tokens in the "lingar" of Asia, in the Druidical stories of England's early days, in the pagoda of China, and even in the churches of this land, with their spires and their aisles, each and all typical of procreative power.

Mr. Jennings, too, has some quaint traditions and some novel theories. Take, for example, the destruction of the famous library at Alexandria, an act of infamy generally imputed to the *bigotry* of the Caliph Omar, but in these volumes ascribed to the fear of that potentate, who dreaded the alchemical lore stored up in that precious and unrivalled collection of learned treasures. Once, again, we are told that white is an unlucky colour, as witness amongst other calamities the disasters of the White Rose of York as compared with the Red Rose of Lancaster. Hence the necessity that on ascending the throne of England the Prince of Wales should discard the name of Albert (equal white) and assuming the historical appellation of his ancestors male be the seventh Edward, amongst the monarchs of this mighty Empire. Sailors, we learn, do not generally wear a beard out of compliment to the Goddess of the Waves, a smooth face being supposed to be

more in harmony with the female gentleness which looks after the welfare of "Jack tar" afloat.

These are a few instances culled from the endless array of reflective theories and odd stories which teem in Mr. Jennings's "Rosicrucians." Valuable, interesting, and instructive, the work teaches how dangerous it is to condemn what is not understood, or to criticise what is imperfectly realised. Liberality of judgment should be the motto of mankind in these days of intelligence and enlightenment, and a study of the mysterious will clear the path in this direction from many of the notions conceived in intolerance and nurtured in hardness of heart. Read, gentle reader, and be wise!

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Agricultural Labourer," by T. E. Kebbel (W. H. Allen and Co.); "The Fate of the Mughal Empire," by H. G. Keane, C.I.E. (Third Edition.) (W. H. Allen and Co.)

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 14th of May there were 155 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 18.6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 165 deaths, and the death-rate was 19.8 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from the small-pox, 21 from cholera, 41 from fevers, 17 from tetanus, and 3 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—0 non-Asiatics, 3 mixed races, 59 Hindoos, 48 Mahomedans, and 5 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th of May was 155 against 165, and 202 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 5. There were 21 deaths from cholera against 28 and 60 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 41. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 41 and 7 respectively against 52, and 11 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 18.6 per mile per annum, against 29.1, the mean of the last five years.

JAPAN TO ENGLAND BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company furnish the following dates and facts about their route from Japan to England:—"The *Abyssinia* left Yokohama on May 30, and reached Vancouver on June 13. Her passengers reached Montreal on June 20. They were detained a day and a half in New York waiting for the departure of the *City of Rome*, which is due in Liverpool on Thursday next, June 30, or less than thirty-two days from Yokohama. A few chests of tea, as evidence of what can be done, are coming by the *City of Rome*. Were the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers on the Pacific a day and a-half at least would be saved on that ocean. At least one day can be saved over the time at present allowed for the transcontinental run; and the new Canadian Atlantic service will, it is hoped, work in with the Pacific service so as to avoid delays. On the whole we can calculate on making the time between Japan and England less than thirty days for mails, passengers, and light freight. Under the new P. and O. contract, which provides for accelerated speed, the mail time from Japan, via Brindisi, will be forty-four days. For passengers and freight, via Gibraltar, the time will be fifty three days."

If the *Times* is right in stating that the Afghan Commission at St. Petersburg has failed, there is no eventuality for which Government ought to be unprepared. It is true that the matters which Sir West Ridgeway and Captain A. F. Barrow had to decide in conference at St. Petersburg were only matters of detail, the general outline of an agreement having been previously arrived at by the two Governments; and, if both Governments desire peace, they may in direct negotiation prove mutually more yielding than the soldier-diplomats who have just agreed to differ. We can well imagine that Sir West Ridgeway on one side, and Colonel Kuhlberg on the other, take a warmer interest in the subject in dispute—a few miles more or less of Afghan soil—than Ministers of Foreign Affairs who have to watch the affairs of two hemispheres, and have not risked their own lives in the Afghan wastes. If peaceably disposed, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs may yet smilingly give and take enough to patch up an agreement. If, on the other hand, as there is some reason to suspect, the Russian Foreign Office hopes to take early advantage of Afghan complications, against England, the final rupture of negotiations will not be long delayed. We have recently, at some length, traced the policy which, under all the circumstances, it would be wisest for the Government of India to follow in view of Afghan troubles; leaving out of sight the contingencies of a war in Europe between Russia and England. Of the chances of that contest we have written many times, and always with confidence in the ultimate victory of Great Britain. The fate of Central Asia would not be decided in Central Asia; for the simple reason that Russia and India are not there within effective striking distance. Provided that we can assume a defensive position on our North-West Frontier, strong enough to make an invasion of India impossible, and to guarantee the safety of Cabul and Candahar, we could afford to wait until the issue of the European conflict left Russia so crushed, that England could from Downing-street dictate the fate of Herat, Balkh, and Merv.

* "Frederick F. X. De Merode," by Monseigneur Besson, translated into English by Lady Herbert. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "The Rosicrucians: Their Rites and Mysteries." By Hargrave Jennings. Third Edition. (John C. Nimmo.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1887.

INDIA—1837-1887.

RETROSPECTION is seldom an agreeable or profitable mental exercise, for if honestly carried out it must, so far as individual experience is concerned, be accompanied by much misgivings and many pangs of remorse. The "juggling fiend," who whispers "it *might* have been otherwise and better," is ever ready with that aphorism at one's ear; and so it is generally wiser to let the dead past bury its dead. It is not given to every man to be content with his own bygone actions. "Vain was the fool, and false as vain," says the poet, "who said were he ordained to run his long career of life again, he would do all that he had done." A state of mind so serene as that of the French philosopher referred to is exceptional in individuals; it is hardly possible to a nation. It is true that poets, philosophers, journalists, and historians to-day are reviewing the past fifty years of English history in enthusiastic terms—writing, as it were, with milk on rose leaves, and seeing nothing but joy and gladness in the Jubilee retrospect; but allowances must be made for the gush of the moment. We are just now a little off our heads, and we protest regarding England's moral and material progress perhaps a little too much. But with regard to the past fifty years, so far as India is concerned, the retrospect of England's action there will, we think, bear the strictest, nay, the fiercest scrutiny. The story may not be free from blemishes, from shortcomings, from confessions of errors committed

and even of wrongs done, but it is a story nevertheless of moral and material progress, of marvellous achievements, not of war only, but of peace—a story of English endeavour and success of which every Englishman must be proud—for which India will yet be grateful, and which other nations may read with advantage and with envy. Sir Richard Temple tells this story in the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* succinctly but forcibly, with all the well-known power of his graphic pen, and the article ought to be read by every student of Indian history. For Sir Richard gives "facts, reasons, and considerations why not only a patriotic Briton, but also a thoughtful and well-informed Indian, may look back with pleasure on the fifty years' period which ends on June 21, 1887. For much as the British Empire all over the world has grown and changed during this time, nowhere have such growth and change been more conspicuous than in the Indian Empire as regards both the land and the people."

Sir Richard marshals in support of this assertion the principal facts under ten headings:—

- I. The Imperial area and surveys, the territorial acquisitions, the frontiers.
- II. The population, the census, the classification of religions and occupations, the condition of the people.
- III. The revenues, land tax, the finance and public debt.
- IV. The Army, European and Native, the Navy and Marine.
- V. The ocean-borne commerce, the inland trade, the roads, and the railways.
- VI. The famines, the canals of irrigation, the forests.
- VII. The public administration, the Covenanted Service, the Uncovenanted Service, European and Native.
- VIII. The legislation and the Courts of Justice, the land-settlements, the police, and the prisons.
- IX. The national education, the universities, the aspirations of the educated Natives.
- X. The changes in rites and customs, the public charities, the religious missions.

Under each of these headings Sir Richard illustrates briefly and summarily, but with great skill in condensation, the difference between the condition of India in 1837 and in 1887.

Of course in an article in these columns we can only impinge on this vast subject—the influence of British rule on India, but we commend the perusal of Sir Richard Temple's paper to every earnest and honest inquirer of truth. It is a simple but straightforward reply to those pseudo-philanthropists who are never tired of decrying that influence, and who delight in preaching from platform and press the pernicious doctrine that India should be handed over to the Indians themselves—home rule for Ireland, home rule for India. Left to themselves the "Indians," as British ignorance chooses to style the various races and peoples who make up our Indian Empire, would do nothing in the way of material progress—they would content themselves with the ancient ways and roads. Under British rule during the past fifty years sixty-five millions sterling have been spent in material improvements, railways, canals, and other public works. With regard to trade, the total amount of imports and exports, which stood at twenty-two millions sterling of annual value in 1837, now stands in 1887 at 141 millions! Of the total importation of manufactured articles into India more than nine-tenths are from the United Kingdom, and fifteen-sixteenths of the shipping that carries the ocean-borne traffic is under the British flag. There are 10,000 miles of metalled roads in India

to-day, and the railways have a total length of 13,000 miles.

These are hard, dry facts, but which speak eloquently for themselves, telling, as they do, of the material progress of India under British rule. They form an argument in favour of that rule which cannot be answered or gainsayed by those pessimists who delight in declaring that our sway over India is for evil rather than for good. The story told by Sir Richard Temple is one of progress and beneficent power. "The retrospect," as he himself says, "is that of movement ever onward. The events invariably are those of progression; while of retrogression there is not a single instance. With military and political victories have been mingled disasters and misfortunes. But usually the disaster has been repaired without leaving permanent traces of evil behind it. Amidst the successes in every department of the national existence there are, indeed, but too many errors and failures apparent; yet neither the errors nor the failures are irremediable, and with the blessing of Providence they will be remedied." This is true, for the star of India is the star of Hope, and in the light of that star, as Lord Mayo once said, the Government of India walks.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE WITHIN THE ABBEY.

FROM an early hour on Tuesday morning the venerable Abbey in Westminster assumed an air of unwonted activity. The privileged few who were permitted to witness the grandest and most impressive scene beheld in this the nineteenth century of grace bestirred themselves in time to get seats where they could see as well as hear; and assuredly the fortunate occupants of the better places were well and amply repaid for any trouble they took. True there was much waiting to be done, much patience to be exhibited, but was there not also much to interest and to please? Take merely the scene within the Abbey. What a superb display of artistic colouring! The building itself, so sombre, so impressive, so huge, seemed to gain effect from the seething mass of humanity which sat within its walls. What a display, too, of uniforms of all sorts, descriptions, and colours! The red and blue of our Naval and Military services were of course predominant, but there were not a few who wore the sombre and unpretentious Levée dress. There were Mayors resplendent in their robes and chains of office, some in white ermine, some in scarlet cloth, some in fur; there were legal luminaries, with their quaint wigs, an appanage which in itself seems to entitle the possessor to the title of "learned brother." There were, too, costumes of the gentler sex of all sorts, forms, shapes, and devices, blending effectively amidst the more regular but less effective array allowable for those who bear the courtesy rank of "lords of creation."

Then, when the proceedings began, what an unrivalled sight met the eye! As one by one Royalties of comparatively lesser rank passed along the centre way the eye got in a degree accustomed to the greatness of the hour. At one time it was the noble-looking "George," with his Field-Marshal's baton. Every inch a soldier, he looked in deed, as well as in word, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of Great Britain. At another time young Princesses, barely emerged from the nursery, smiled and bowed graciously to the assembled multitude, many of whom yearned heartily to kiss the little cherubs, whose presence seemed to lend an angelic grace to the proceedings of the day. But while this and much more of the same nature was attracting attention there passed along celebrities from foreign climes, the guests of Her Majesty at this auspicious time—the Maharajah Holkar, the rollicking ruler of Indore; the Lords of Bhurtpur and Jodhpore, the Thakurs of Gondal and Morvi, the Rao of Cutch, all resplendent with Oriental drapery and bespangled with priceless jewels. But amongst the number none attracted more attention than the Chief of Kuch Behar as he stepped along, escorting

his Maharani, the first of the race of Indian feudatories who ever brought to present to his Sovereign the wife of his bosom, the sharer of his high position. The swarthy, and it may be thought astonished, monarch from the Sandwich Isles did not escape notice, as she stepped along in the midst of a scene which will live, perchance, in the recollection of a monarch unaccustomed to the magnificence of England's proudest pageant on that its proudest day.

But what pen can do justice to the Royal procession itself, as the fanfare of trumpets caused all eyes to strain their sockets to catch a glimpse of this most indescribable scene of bewildering grandeur, when the Queen, surrounded by all her family, by all the officers of State, by such an array of foreign potentates as has never before visited, and may never again touch the strand of, dear old England's shores, passed along in all the might and majesty of British sovereignty! It was a sight never to be forgotten. No tongue could tell it forth, no description convey an adequate notion of the most glorious pageant of modern times. If, however, the eye was enraptured what an occasion it was for reflection. The Queen had visited the Abbey to return thanks for the mercies received during a reign of fifty years. Laying aside for the nonce the familiar title of Queen, she appeared rather in her capacity as "Defender of the Faith," letting forth to the nation—aye, to the civilised world—that the mightiest Ruler of the mightiest Empire under Heaven's canopy felt and recognised that the mercies she had received were showered by a still mightier hand, of One whom she had honoured during her long reign, and from whose bounteous hand she had received the many mercies and blessings which had been showered upon her during half-a-century of power. Sceptics may sneer, and infidels may scorn, but there are not a few reflective persons who prefer to dwell upon this aspect of the Queen's Jubilee, and who love to think that there was an eternal fitness in things that the embodiment of all power in this realm should humble herself in obeisance to a still greater than herself, and in deep humility of soul, and earnestness of heart, plead in tones of supplication "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us," but unto "Thee be all the glory given."

Gratitude was uppermost, but was it not an occasion for pride? As the Queen stood at the throne and looked down upon the assembled multitude, should she not glory in her greatness? All that is grand, all that is mighty, all that is intellectual, all that is beautiful, hemmed round the Sovereign of these realms to pay homage to their Ruler, and mingle with her praises the thanksgiving of a grateful nation. There was the flower of the nobility, the faithful Lords and Commons, the keenest intellects of this our day, the warriors who had fought and bled for their country, old men and children, young men and maidens, each and all present at the footsteps of the Throne. It was, as it were, a country's tribute to a country's Queen, telling forth in tones clear, distinct, and unmistakable, that the Victoria of 1887 has, by an unsullied reign of fifty years, strengthened the bonds of affection which in 1837 had linked her to her subjects; proclaiming throughout the whole civilised world that the maiden of eighteen summers, now the widow of mature years, had been faithful to her charge; had nurtured, protected, and governed her people righteously, fearlessly, and successfully, bidding the uttermost parts of the earth take note that we are one united race, that despite differences of opinion England is one in heart, one in love for their Queen, one in any attempt to injure her realm, one in loyalty and devotion to the Throne, one in thankfulness to the Ruler of Heaven and Earth, one in a determination to resist to the uttermost all who are enemies to their Country, their Queen, and their God.

There were present in the India Office box, in the south choir gallery, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir E. Bradford, Sir F. Goldsmid, Sir J. and Lady Brind, Sir H. and Lady Lamsden, Sir O. Burne, Sir W. Wyllie, Sir H. Thuillier, Sir W. and Lady Olpherts, Sir S. Browne, Sir H. Daly, Sir J. Hills-Jones, Sir P. and Lady Lumsden, Sir F. Pollock, Sir John Strachey, Lady Eyre, Sir C. Reid, Sir

Orfeur Cavanagh, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir R. Meade, Sir R. Garth, Sir J. Fayrer, Sir G. Malcolm, Sir R. Sandeman, General Allen Johnson, Sir J. Watson, V.C., Surgeon-General Cornish, and Mr. C. R. Low, I.N.

PERHAPS the best view of the Jubilee procession on Tuesday last was that obtained at Waterloo-place, where Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. had made spacious and excellent arrangements for a large number of guests, including several officials from the India Office and their friends. About 300 ladies and gentlemen were accommodated with seats in and in front of the well-known premises—sacred to the genius of many a dead and many a living Anglo-Indian of literary fame—and everything was done in the true spirit of Eastern hospitality to make the day an enjoyable one, for after the procession had gone by the guests partook of a sumptuous luncheon provided by their hospitable hosts. Invitations had been issued to Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Birdwood, and the other official celebrities of the India Office, and amongst the guests present were:—

The Misses Allen, Miss Agabeg, General Barwell and daughter, Captain and Mrs. Baker, Dr. Cleghorn, Dr. Collins, Mr. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Danvers and daughters, Dr. Davey, Dr. Daniel, Dr. Dickinson and Miss Dickinson, Mr. R. Dickenson and party, Mr. Davenport, Miss Mary Davies, Mr. Durrent, Major and Mrs. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Everington, Lady Forbes of Inverurnon, Miss Forbes, Mr. Foster and Miss Foster, Mr. W. Foster, Major and Mrs. Fenwick, Mr. S. W. Graystone "Tankerton Towers," Mrs. Graystone, Mr. H. Graystone, "The Buffs," Mrs. Drew Gay, Mrs. Carl Haag, Mrs. Herbert, Mr. Hicks, Rev. P. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. Horncastle, Mr. Heathcote, Mrs. Simpson Jay, Mrs. Hargreave Jennings, General Johnstone, C.B., Mrs. and Miss Johnstone, Mr. C. E. Johnston and Miss Johnston, Mr. H. M. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Kinder, Mr. Long, La Comtesse de Manin, Rev. D. McClean, General and Mrs. Mitford, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin, Mr. Newmarch, Dr. Power O'Donoghue, Mr. and Mrs. Ockerby, Mr. and Mrs. Pincott, Ven. Archdeacon Randall, Miss Randall, Miss E. M. Randall, Miss A. Randal, Mr. H. L. Randall, Sir Randal Roberts and Lady Roberts, Dr. Rost, Miss Rost, Miss Shirley, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. Spalding, Miss Saunders, Dr. A. Tien and daughters, Miss Pearce, Mr. W. Tyler, Miss Valetta, Mrs. Vangelder, Mr. Waterfield, Miss Lucy Waterfield, Mr. David Watt, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Welch, and Rev. A. Welch.

GARDEN PARTY AT THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

A garden party was given on Saturday, the 18th inst., by Lord Northbrook and the Northbrook Indian Club in honour of the Indian Princes and Chiefs now on a visit to England. Invitations were sent to

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, Political officer, Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I.; Captain Norman Franks, Surgeon-Major Randolph Caldecot, General Balmohana, his Highness the Rao of Kutch, Kumar Shri Kalooba (brother of the Rao), Political officer, Colonel Goodfellow (Mrs. Goodfellow), his Highness the Maharajah and her Highness the Maharani of Kuch Behar, Mr. Bignell, Private Secretary; His Highness the Thakor Sahib of Morvi, Political Officer, Colonel Wodehouse (Miss Wodehouse), the Thakore Sahib of Limri, Political Officer, Colonel Wodehouse; the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, K.C.I.E., the Maharaj Sir Pertab Sing, K.C.S.I. (brother of the Maharajah of Johdpore), Thakore Hurji Sing (in attendance on the Maharaj), Political Officer, Captain Bruce Hamilton; Kunwar Hurnam Sing, Ahluwalia, C.I.E., of Kapurthalla and Kanwarani Harnam Sing, the Rev. J. S. Woodside, the Nawab Amir-i-Akbar Asman Jah Bahadur, Prime Minister of the Nizam, Colonel Cockburn, Private Secretary; the Nawab Zaffer Jung Shums-ud-Dowlah Shums-ul-Moolk of Hyderabad, Mr. Blathwayt, Private Secretary; Sirdar Diler-ul-Moolk, C.I.E., Mr. Seyed Nooraden. Bhurtore Deputation: Colonel Ganga Baksh, Political Officer, Dr. Tyler.

Captain C. W. Muir, Commandant, Viceroy's Body-guard; Captain G. A. Money, 18th Bengal Lancers.

BENGAL CAVALRY.—Subadar Sheik Imdad Ali, Viceroy's Body-guard; Ressaldar Major Nurul Hussun, 6th Prince of Wales's Bengal Cavalry; Ressaldar Lall Singh, 14th Bengal Lancers; Ressaldar Hafiz Muhammad Nawaz Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry; Ressaldar Major Nadir Ali Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers; Ressaldar Major Isri Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—Ressaldar Sher Singh, Sirdar Bahadoor, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Ressaldar Major Zafar Ali Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Ressaldar Major Moolzuffer Khan, Bahadoor, 4th Cavalry.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.—Woodie Major Lena Singh, 2nd Central India Horse.

MADRAS CAVALRY.—Subadar Ibrahim Khan, 4th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

BOMBAY CAVALRY.—Jemadar Kanchan Singh, 2nd Bombay Lancers; Ressaldar Muhammad Buksh, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

The garden was very tastefully laid out, the flower-beds in full bloom and looking exceedingly gay, while the foliage of the trees gave a pleasant shade under which the party was assembled. A military band was in attendance, and played at intervals during the afternoon. There was a very large attendance of the club members, both English and Indian, and the scene was further graced by the presence of numerous ladies. Refreshments were laid out in the grounds, and the guests remained till a late hour, some of the Princes staying a considerable time, all evidently enjoying the afternoon.

Each of the officers of the Cavalry Contingent, who all came in their handsome and soldier-like uniforms, were introduced to Lord Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, who did the honours on the occasion.

RECEPTION AT THE EAST INDIA UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

The members of the East India United Service Club gave a magnificent reception, at their club-house in St. James's-square, on Saturday night, to the illustrious Indian Princes recently arrived to celebrate the Jubilee. The exterior of the club-house was brilliantly illuminated. The entrance hall was lined on both sides by banks of flowers. The first floor, a suite of four rooms, was thrown open for the reception, all the apartments being profusely decorated with flowers. The second floor was appropriated for smoking, and supper, laid out for 200 at a time, was served in the coffee-room. The Hungarian band were in attendance and played throughout the evening.

Subjoined is a list of the Indian Princes who attended on the occasion, with their principal attendants:—

His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, accompanied by Sir Lepel Griffin, Political Officer, Captain N. Franks, Captain Gubbins, Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, and General Balmohana; his Highness the Rao of Kutch, accompanied by Kumar Shri Kalooba, and Colonel Goodfellow, Political Officer; their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharanee of Kuch Behar, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bignell; his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, accompanied by Colonel Wodehouse, Political Officer; the Thakore Sahib of Limri, accompanied by Colonel Nutt, Political Officer; Kunwar Hurnam Sing, Ahluwalia, C.I.E., of Kapurthalla, and the Kanwarani, accompanied by the Rev. J. S. Woodside; the Nawab Zaffer Jung Shums-ul-Dowlah Shums-ul-Moolk of Hyderabad, with Mr. Blathwayt; Sirdar Diler-ul-Moolk, C.I.E., and Mr. Seyed Nooraden; the Bhurtore Deputation, Colonel Ganga Baksh and Dr. Tyler, Political Officer; the Baroda Deputation, attended by Shamians Sampatao Gaekwar Rao Bahadur and R. V. Ohannucker. The Maharajah Sir Petrab Sing, K.C.S.I. brother of the Maharajah of Johdpore, and the Nawab Amir-i-Akbar Asman Jah, were prevented attending owing to previous engagements. The Reception Committee, who had the management of the whole of the arrangements, were Mr. E. Drummond (late Bengal Civil Service), chairman; Colonel J. C. Lockwood (late 20th Hussars), and Colonel A. J. Vibart (late Bombay Staff Corps), vice-chairmen; Colonel A. R. Wilson (late Bombay Staff Corps), Colonel C. W. Fletcher (late Bengal Cavalry), Colonel G. W. Cox (late Madras Army), Mr. F. M. Kinderley (late Madras Civil Service), Colonel J. F. Porter (late Madras Cavalry), Captain R. N. Taylor (late Madras Staff Corps), Sir C. Grant, K.C.S.I. (late Bengal Civil Service), Colonel J. B. Slater (late Bengal Staff Corps), Colonel T. T. Turton (Madras Staff Corps), Major-General J. F. T. Ross (late Bombay Staff Corps), Colonel Clement J. Smith (Madras Staff Corps), Major-General F. J. Hicks (late Madras Staff Corps), Deputy Surgeon-General W. H. Harris (late Madras Medical Establishment), Rev. A. H. Alcock (late Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment), Mr. C. D. Field (late Bengal Civil Service), Colonel W. H. G. Palmer (Madras Staff Corps), Major-General H. Watson (late Madras Staff Corps), Lieut.-Colonel T. E. L. Higginson (Madras Staff Corps), Major W. O. Thompson (Bengal Staff Corps), Mr. H. F. Brown (late member of the Legislative Council, Bengal), Mr. A. Brandreth (late Bengal Civil Service), Mr. C. B. Templar (late Indian Navy), Mr. H. L. Oliphant (late Bengal Civil Service), Major-General R. Sale Hill, C.B. (late Bengal Infantry), and Major J. G. T. Carruthers (Bengal 21st Native Infantry); the committee being assisted by Mr. Percy Wigram, General A. Y. Shortt, Colonel French, and Major Ludlow.

Amongst the many Anglo-Indian celebrities present were Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Robert Sandeman, Sir W. G. Davis, Sir Stuart Hogg, Sir W. Olpherts, Messrs.

Scarlett Campbell, Boulnois, Magniac, D. F. Carmichael, L. C. Probyn, A. C. Mangles, &c.

About 800 ladies and gentlemen were present, and it was long after midnight when the company separated.

The whole affair was a brilliant success, for the credit of which the Club is undoubtedly indebted to the indefatigable energies of its hard-working and popular Secretary, Mr. Jacob, and to the assistance rendered to him by Mr. E. Drummond and the members of the Reception Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.—SIR BARROW H. ELLIS.

SIR BARROW ELLIS was educated at the London University; on passing out thence he proceeded to Haileybury, preparatory to entering the Civil Service of India. He arrived in the East in 1843, and was at once gazetted Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Ratnagherri. His talents and application early attracted notice, and after serving some years in minor capacities, Sir Bartle Frere—then Mr. Frere—the Commissioner in Sind, selected the young Bombay civilian to be his Secretary. This appointment was the stepping-stone to fame, and Mr. Ellis rose rapidly to be one of the Commissioners of Revenue in Bombay. Afterwards a membership of the Board of Revenue—a high and coveted post—fell to his lot, and when subsequently he was selected to be Secretary to Government, it was felt that his career was made. That he should enter the Council of the Governor of Bombay was but a fitting reward for an able, conscientious, and successful civilian of the Western Presidency; but a further honour was in store for him in the shape of a transfer to the Supreme Council at Calcutta.

After five years' service in this the brightest sphere to which he could aspire he retired from the Service. On reaching his native country in 1875 he was created a K.C.S.I., and nominated to serve in the Council of the Secretary of State for India. After a few months had elapsed (1877), by a curious misadventure his death was telegraphed to India. So much was he beloved at Bombay, so highly was he respected, and so universally popular was he amidst all classes of society that on this sad—but happily false—intelligence reaching the scene of Sir Barrow's triumphs the public offices were closed during the day as a mark of respect, and many of the shopkeepers and merchants shut up their places of business for a while as a tribute to the memory of one whom they had learned to love. Great was the joy when it transpired that the rumour of his death was not confirmed.

As a public servant Sir Barrow Ellis possessed a keen perception and quick intelligence, which stood him in good stead in the many cases wherein he had to unravel difficult and complicated histories; and it is not, perhaps, too much to assert that never has there been an officer of Government who excelled Sir Barrow Ellis in the clear mastery of details and the quick perception of the "matlab" of a case. Socially he will long live in the memories of the many who enjoyed the hospitality of a most hospitable host. No one had a keener relish for brilliant conversation and ready repartee. This much as regards Europeans. By the Natives he was well-nigh adored; he liked them, he treated them kindly, he entered into their affairs, and they appreciated the interest that he took in them—indeed, up to the time of his death he maintained a large correspondence with many whom he had known when in Bombay, while those who came to this country always found in him a ready and sound councillor, a good friend, and a stalwart protector.

Of his inner life as a man of unaffected piety, of unbounded liberality amongst the persuasion to which he belonged, it is not within our province to dwell. Were it otherwise it would be pleasant to touch upon at least one noble trait of a noble mind. But in life he never proclaimed his generosity and high-mindedness in a pecuniary matter which touched the honour of his family, and in death the modesty of the man should be reflected in the simplicity of his memoir. The few who recognise the allusion will feel what is right in the matter—the many, who are unaware of any special circumstances in Sir Barrow's career, will forgive if the veil which he drew remains, to conceal what he did not care to disclose.

Strange destiny that so lovable a man should pass away with no partner to share the triumphs of a brilliant career, no family to perpetuate the memory of an ancestor who lent renown to his race, and left "footmarks upon the sands of time."



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 28.)

RIGBY, Mr. A., L.S.A., is temporarily admitted into the Uncovenanted Medical Service, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of the undermentioned commissioned officers of the Indian Medical Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh:—Surgeons G. M. Nixon; Surgeon T. H. Sweeny; and Surgeon W. Deane.

The services of the undermentioned commissioned officers of the Indian Medical Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—Surgeon-Major B. Gupta, M.B.; Surgeon L. A. Waddell, M.B.; and Surgeon F. S. Peck.

PIERSON, Surgeon A. H., medical officer, Bolan State Railway, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Sibi during the absence on furlough of Surgeon R. R. Weir.

LOWIS, Mr. J., barrister-at-law, assistant to the Government Advocate, Rangoon, is appointed to officiate as Government Advocate during the absence of Mr. C. E. Fox on leave.

REYNOLDS, Mr. W. H., F.R.G.S., officiating superintendent of Forest Surveys, is appointed a deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in the Punjab, and is confirmed in the appointment of superintendent of Forest Surveys, from Feb. 2.

BINGHAM, Captain O. T., Bengal S.C., deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Burma, is appointed to be a deputy conservator of the 1st grade, from April 1.

MASTERS—Consequent on his return from boundary duty, Captain E. S. Masters, wing officer and adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as wing commander and 2nd in command from April 18, vice Captain E. D. F. Bignell, and during the absence on furlough of Major J. Burne.

BIGNELL, Captain E. D. F., officiating adjutant and 2nd in command of the Bhopal Battalion, reverts to his substantive appointment of adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps from the date of joining.

ORR—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. E. Orr as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein.

COAKER, Major W. H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras, is appointed to officiate as consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, during the absence of Colonel C. H. Luard, R.E., on leave.

JOPE, Colonel K. A., R.E., executive engineer 1st grade, and deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, on return from furlough, to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras, vice Major W. H. Coaker, R.E.

LEWIS—The Hon. the Chief Justice has, with the approval of H.E. the Governor-General in Council, appointed Mr. J. Lewis to be private secretary and clerk to the Chief Justice, from April 16, but to perform the duties of the assistant registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

HENDRICKS, Assistant Apothecary W. E., of the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the civil surgeon at Amraoti, from the date of assuming charge from Assistant Apothecary T. Kiddle, and until relieved by Assistant Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, officiating civil surgeon at Wun.

HEATHCOCK—The services of First Grade Assistant Apothecary W. Heathcock are placed at the disposal of the North-West Provinces and Oudh Government for employment as assistant to the civil surgeon, Naini Tal.

FURLONGS.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Colonel H. S. officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from June 25.

HENSLEY, Mr. J. W., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for six months from May 6.

POSSMANN, Mr. J., engineer and electrician, has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for one year and six months from May 1, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

KING, Mr. W. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, 4th division, Frontier Road Circle, is granted one year's furlough from the date he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY.

DINTER, Captain J. S., R.A., ordnance officer, 3rd class, is reappointed for a further term of five years, from Oct. 16.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

MARDALL, Lieut. W. S., Royal Marine L.I., officiating squadron officer 17th Bengal Cavalry, from July 23, 1885.

DIGAN, Lieut. J. J., Middlesex Regiment, wing officer 32nd Bengal Infantry, from April 30, 1886.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

TURNER, Major A. H., to be lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from May 24.

DOWNING, Captain W. S., I.M., officiating staff officer Kidderpore Dockyard, is confirmed in that appointment from May 1.

FURLONGS.

BISCOE, Major J. S., Bengal Staff Corps, examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, temporary 3rd class, P. W. Dept., examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras (m.c.), for 240 days.

SLAUGHTER, Deputy Surg.-Gen. G. M., Medical Staff (m.c.), for 182 days.

LUXMOORE, Lieut.-Col. C. T. P., Madras S.C., Military Accounts Department (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced Sept. 7, 1886.

COURTNEY, Surg.-Major W. M., 38th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 18th year, commenced January 1.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, May 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CHURCHILL, Captain A. G., 12th Lancers, to be adjutant, vice Captain W. Colquhoun, resigned, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, dated May 1.

LYNCH, Captain J. B., squadron commander 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating 2nd in command 5th Bengal Cavalry, from date of joining, vice Vanrenen, on furlough.

BOWER, Lieut. D. M., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated May 3.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. H. M., Royal Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 14th Sikhs, on probation, dated May 1.

WATSON, Lieut. W. M., West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 19th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated May 6.

ROGERS, Lieut. G. E., King's Own Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 22nd Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated May 9.

WOODYATT, Lieut. N. G., wing officer 30th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 1st Battalion 1st Goorkhas, vice Powell, on furlough.

YONGE, Colonel W. L., R.A., who will be placed upon the unemployed full-pay list, on completion of five years' service as a regimental colonel on July 7, is permitted to proceed to England.

SCOTT—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain W. H. Scott, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England for duty for regimental depot.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain :—

SMITH, Lieutenant G. B., R.A.

JOHNSON, Lieutenant F. E., R.A.

FISHER, Lieutenant F. T., R.A.

BERRY, Lieutenant G. J. L. de, R.A.

The undermentioned passed the Lower Standard in Persian on April 4 :—

HUNT, Lieut. A. W., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

WHIFFIN, Lieut. H. E., East Surrey Regiment, Probationer Bengal Staff Corps.

BATLEY, Lieut. S. F., West Riding Regiment, Probationer Bengal Staff Corps.

PEASE, Veterinary Surgeon H. T., Army Veterinary Department.

PORTER, Sergeant E., L-3, R.A.

McDOWELL, Private J., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :
GRIFFIN—Rawal Pindi Brigade Order, No. 354, dated March 22, appointing Colonel E. O. Griffin, R.A., to assume command of the brigade temporarily, vice Brigadier-General Channer, V.C., transferred to the Sialkot Brigade.

FURLONGS.

MARTIN, Major G. B. N., No. 3 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, South Irish Division, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

CURTIS, Captain H. A. D., Q Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery for 285 days, on private affairs.

PARKER, Lieut. J. L., No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Southern Division, for nine months, on private affairs.

EVANS, Major E. R., 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

NORRIS, Lieut. and Quartermaster W., 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

TREVOR, Lieut. P. C. W., 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

HARRIES, Captain and Adjutant S. K., 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 1.)

GREAVES, Mr. R. H., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months, on sick certificate.

HARRISON, Sir H. L., Knight, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and chairman of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on May 13.

ANDERSON, Mr. R. H., officiating joint magistrate, Purneah, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. D. Beighton.

BARTON, Mr. E. J., magistrate and collector, Jessore, on furlough, is promoted to the first grade of magistrates and collectors, from the 6th inst., vice Mr. F. Wyer, retired.

OLDHAM, Mr. W. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act in the first grade of magistrates and collectors, from the 6th inst., vice Mr. E. J. Barton.

FORBES, Mr. A., officiating magistrate and collector 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to a magistrate and collector of the second grade, from the 6th inst., vice Mr. E. J. Barton.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., officiating secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to be a junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, from the 6th inst., vice Mr. A. Forbes, but will continue to act in his present appointment.

SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., assistant superintendent of police, Bengal, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for four months, on sick certificate.

LEONARD, Mr. G. S., traffic superintendent, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a further extension of six months' leave, on medical certificate.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 26.)

MAYNARD, Mr. H. J., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Umballa to the Simla District, which he joined on May 16.

WARNEFORD, Rev. T. L. J., B.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Bengal, is appointed chaplain of Kasauli, from such date as he may assume charge of his duties at that station.

TROTTER, Mr. E. W., inspector-general of registration and superintendent of stamps, and registrar of joint-stock companies in the Punjab, resumed charge of his duties on May 16, on return from the privilege leave of absence, April 16, relieving Mr. E. W. Parker.

BAKER, Mr. H. V. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the 2nd division, Bari Canal Canal, which he left on May 1, to the 4th division, Sirhind Canal, which he joined on the same date.

DAY, Mr. C. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, which he left on April 25, to the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, which he joined on the same date.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 28.)

WOMACK, Mr. A. S., C.S., assumed charge of his duties at Raipur, to which station he is posted as assistant commissioner, on the 13th inst.

In consequence of the departure on furlough of Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, the following promotions are made :—

GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. R., C.S. (on privilege leave), to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., to be deputy commissioner, 4th class, sub potent.

FAIRLAND, Surgeon-Major E. J., received charge of the Dispensary and Civil Station of Pachmarhi from Surgeon-Major R. Drury, M.D., on March 1.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 28.)

McGRATH, Mr. M. F., inspector, 2nd grade, of the Muzaffarn District Police, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. Knyvett.

TAYLOR, Mr. F. E., assistant magistrate, Benares, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of cantonment magistrate, Benares, from May 11.

WALSH, Mr. J. W., translator, High Court, is appointed to officiate as assistant registrar, vice Babu Baisnab Das Baral.

SULLIVAN, Mr. T. M., to be in visiting medical charge of Basti while officiating as civil surgeon of Gorakhpur.

CARMICHAEL, Surgeon-Major J. C. G., M.D., in medical charge of 3rd Gurkhas, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Almora, from May 13.

It is not, the *Pioneer* hears, likely that any radical change will be made in the Calcutta High Court in opposition to the views of the Court; but a revision of the strength of the bench is likely to be the outcome of the interchange of views between the Court and Government.

MADRAS.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.**

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.*(Fort St. George Gazette, May 31.)*

- GALLOWAY, Colonel G. M. C., 2nd Madras Lancers, to be a lay trustee of the garrison church at Bellary.
- BAKER, Colonel G., commanding 2nd Battalion Hants Regiment, to be a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Secunderabad, in the place of Colonel Matthews, who has left the station.
- MOSS, Mr. J., B.A., to act as lay trustee of the church at Rajahmundry, during the absence of Mr. E. P. Metcalf, on leave.
- FURLOUGHS.**
- GADSDEN, Mr. T. P., inspector of salt and abkari department, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of relief by Mr. C. V. Dalrymple-Hay.
- DARLING, Mr. R. E., assistant inspector, 3rd grade, is granted six weeks' privilege leave from the date of relief.
- FRANCKLYN—The Commissary-General has granted accumulated privilege leave of absence to Major W. H. M. Francklyn, assistant commissary-general, for 90 days, from May 30.
- TAYLOR, Rev. A. G., acting garrison chaplain, Fort St. George, is granted privilege leave for three months from or after June 8.
- CASSELS, Rev. J. W., junior chaplain, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, from or after June 1.
- M McNALLY, Surgeon-Major C. J., chemical examiner, Madras, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

MILITARY.

- TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., General List, Infantry (p.a.), is granted leave out of India for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced April 29.
- TUFNELL, Captain R. H. C., Staff Corps, adjutant Madras Volunteer Guards, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from June 13.
- HAMILTON, First Grade Assistant Apothecary J., 30th Madras Infantry, to be second grade apothecary, dated May 25.
- RAIKES, Colonel C. L., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from June 8, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £783 5s. per annum.
- BOEHMER—The services of Lieut. F. C. Boehmer, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
- (Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 27.)*
- MERCER—Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, it is notified that Captain H. E. Mercer, No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, has been appointed to No. 2 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, vice Captain J. F. Manifold, resigned, and who now stands posted to the former battery. Captain Mercer will, however, join No. 7 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, for duty for the present.
- HINDLE, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., Staff Corps, is posted to Madras for general duty, under the orders of the general officer commanding Eastern District.
- FRENCH—TENNANT—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieutenant J. A. I. French, 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, and Lieutenant H. L. Tennant, No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery. Lieutenant French will, however, join No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division Royal Artillery, for duty for the present.
- WRIGHT, Colonel H. C., Staff Corps, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, is permitted to reside at Wellington, and will be available for any military duty other than regimental.
- TILLARD, Colonel J. A., assistant adjutant-general, Royal Artillery, having been granted ninety days' privilege leave from May 30, to proceed to England, Major G. C. H. Parby, Royal Horse Artillery, is, with the sanction of Government, appointed to perform the duties of assistant adjutant-general, Royal Artillery, during Colonel Tillard's absence and on his responsibility.
- The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
- UNDERWOOD, Colonel T. O., Staff Corps, to be officiating staff officer and superintendent of details, Fort Saint George, from the date Lieut.-Colonel Shelley is struck off duty.
- FOORD, Lieut. Colonel A. W., 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, 2nd in command (sub pro tem.), and officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Swiney, who vacates, dated Feb. 9.
- MACNEIL, Lieut.-Col J. G. R. D., C.B., wing commander 34th Madras Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Foord, promoted, remaining seconded for service on the Staff.
- BURNE, Captain A. G., wing officer, to be wing commander, to complete the establishment.
- BALDWIN, Lieutenant A. C., officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), vice Burne, promoted.
- POUNDER, Lieutenant G. B., 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 19th Regiment Native Infantry (on probation).
- ANDERSON, Major E. B., wing commander 24th Regiment Madras

Infantry, (sub pro tem), to be wing commander, vice Macneil transferred.

- LEONARD, Lieutenant A. W., wing officer (sub pro tem), to be wing officer, vice Anderson.
- COLQUHOUN, Lieutenant H. W. C., officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem, vice Clements, second for service in the Commissariat Department.
- SWAYNE, Surgeon-Major C. H., doing duty, Burma Division, as a temporary measure (now in Upper Burma), to do duty in Upper Burma.
- DAY, Surgeon W. B., M.B., doing duty, General Hospital, Rangoon (now in Upper Burma), to do duty in Upper Burma.
- BENNETT, Surgeon O. H., M.B., Burma Field (now at Thayetmyo), to do duty, Station Hospital, Thayetmyo.
- Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following alterations amongst Royal Artillery officers:—
- CHARLES, Lieut.-Colonel J. (late Bengal), just promoted to that rank from No. 4 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, has been posted to the 4th Brigade in India.
- ANSTRUTHER, Major A. W., has been posted to No. 4 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division.
- HUNTER, Surgeon J., 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, has leave for 182 days, to Nilgiris, on private affairs.
- Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave of absence in extension, as noted opposite his name:—
- CHURCHILL, Lieut. F. V. S., from June to Oct. 26, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.*(Bombay Government Gazette, June 2.)*

- The following notification, dated 24th May, 1887, is republished:—
- ROUGHTON, Captain G. W., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be acting adjutant during the absence on leave of Captain H. S. B. Hodgkinson.
- The following promotions and appointments are made in the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, from April 1:—
- BLOOD, Major B. W., Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieut.-colonel to command the 2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (or Rajputana-Malwa Volunteers), vice Lieut.-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, promoted to be lieut.-colonel commandant.
- GUTTERSON, Mr. F. N., to be major, vice Major B. W. Blood, promoted.
- KEENE—The furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, granted to Captain A. Keene, R.A., commanding No. 1 Mountain Battery, is cancelled.
- SALMON—The services of Lieut. M. B. Salmon, Staff Corps, were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief from Oct. 2, 1886.
- The following appointment is made in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps:—
- FRITCHARD, Mr. C. B., C.S., C.S.I., to be honorary colonel, vice Honorary Colonel H. N. B. Erskine, C.S., C.S.I., resigned.
- The following promotions and appointments are made in the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps:—
- BAGGALLAY, Major H. C., to be lieut.-colonel.
- PHILLIPS, Captain B., to be major.
- TURNER, Mr. J. A. A., to be lieutenant.
- ESPLEY, Mr. C., to be lieutenant.
- CLOWES, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from May 11, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.
- CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN—H.R.H. A. W. P. Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, has been granted by H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council leave to proceed to England to attend the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to be absent from his command for any period not exceeding three months.
- CARNEGIE—During his Royal Highness's absence the command of the army will devolve upon Major-General A. Carnegie, the next senior officer on the divisional staff, as Provincial Commander-in-Chief, from the date that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught leaves Aden, until H.R.H. resumes command of the Bombay Army at Aden.

FURLOUGHS.

- FERGUSON, Surgeon A. F., M.B., Indian Medical Service, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.
- HUNTER—The furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, granted to Major J. M. Hunter, Staff Corps, assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha (superintendent of surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and ex-officio assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar), is cancelled at that officer's request.
- SANDWICH, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., Staff Corps, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for 183 days, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 18, Huzura (s), Bombay; Sutlej (s), Bombay.—19, Clan Ogilvie (s), Madras.—21, Mameluke (s), Bombay.—25, Capella (s), Calcutta; Bokhara (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—June 20, Khedive (s), London.—21, Clyde (s), Colombo.
MADRAS.—June 20, Chusan (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 24, Mira (s), Calcutta.—25, India (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, June 30; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 7; from Brindisi, July 11.

For Bombay: Mr. A. C. Evens, Mrs. Evens and three children, Mr. E. Tumber, Mr. W. E. Macgregor, Mr. H. Leveridge, Lieut. H. C. Dann, Lieut. C. D. Sanford, Lieut. Shadwell, Mrs. Davidabai, Mr. L. Shaikho. From Venice: Mr. A. S. Mills, Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, Mr. R. H. Hamilton. From Brindisi: Mr. J. L. Tickell, Major Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, Mr. T. Sheffield.
For Port Said: Colonel H. Temple.
For Malta: Capt. Hempluel, Mrs. Little and two infants.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, June 30; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 7; from Brindisi, July 11.

For Madras: Mrs. Jones and three children, Lieut. Jones.
For Colombo: Mr. J. R. Hughes.
For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Major W. E. Roberts. From Venice: Capt. Curteis.
For Calcutta: Dr. King, Miss A. Ferrell, Mr. C. Marshall.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 7; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, July 14; from Brindisi, July 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. Elton, Mr. R. G. and Mrs. Thorn, Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, Sir C. d'Aguilar, Mr. G. Huddleston, Capt. F. Welchman. From Brindisi: Capt. Yate, Mr. J. W. Hanbury, Mr. R. A. Way, Colonel Preston, Surgeon-Major Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. H. P. Phillips, Colonel V. Law, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Mr. N. E. Maclean, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Boteler, Mr. H. W. Barrow.

For Aden: Miss Fitch, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Berkely, Sisters Mary, Annie and Agnes, Rev. Ellis Viner.
For Malta: Mr. F. C. H. Sinclair, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Fawknor.
For Port Said: Schoolmistress A. M. Whiteley.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, July 14; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, July 21; from Brindisi, July 25.

For Bombay: Mr. A. H. Bryson. From Brindisi: Mr. E. S. Luard, Mr. H. Bradley, Colonel R. Hill, Dr. Giles, Colonel Princep, Major Watling.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, July 21; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 28; from Brindisi, Aug. 1.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. H. T. Knox, Surgeon-Major Martin, Major Peacock, Colonel and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Major Creagh, Mr. D. W. McPherson, Surgeon-Major Gibson.

s. *Nepaul*, from London, July 28; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 4; from Brindisi, Aug. 8.

For Calcutta: From Brindisi: Mr. H. Hopkins.
For Madras: Mr. Radford, Mr. J. F. Radford.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, July 28; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 4; from Brindisi, Aug. 8.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. L. W. Dane.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 4; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 11; from Brindisi, Aug. 15.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Rev. R. P. Ashe, Rev. R. H. Walker.
For Bombay: Mrs. Pendlebury.
For Malta: Mr. Warne, R.A., Lieut. Kerr.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Aug. 11; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 13; from Brindisi, Aug. 22.

For Malta: Capt. McClintock, Mr. C. H. de Rogemont.
For Madras: Mrs. Christie and infant.
For Calcutta: Mr. A. and Mrs. Farquhar.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Jumna*, to sail July 21.
For Madras: Mrs. Barker and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail August 18.
For Calcutta: Miss Cauderoy.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Sept. 1.
For Madras: Mrs. Emery and three children.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail July 18.
For Calcutta: Capt. W. A. D. O'Mealy.
For Colombo: Mr. George Wall.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail July 9.
For Madras: Surgeon-Major Byers-Thomas.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Parsons.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, to sail July 12.
For Bombay: Mr. Godden.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, at London, June 17.
From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins and two children, Master and Miss Livesay, Mr. E. J. Fink, Capt. and Mr. Denning and two children, Mr. A. Charriol, Mr. John Wright.
From Madras: Mr. M. F. Lavelle, Mrs. and Miss Lavelle, Miss Ting.
From Colombo: Mr. Carey, three children and native servant, Mrs. Souter, Miss A. T. Henderson.
From Suez: Rev. Mr. Brown, Lieut. Carr, Mr. Connor, Mrs. Connor and children, Mr. Robinson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, June 6.
From London: Mr. Henricks, Capt. T. Beaufort, Mr. N. Hall, Veterinary-Surgeon Mitchell, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. Shorrook.
From Venice: Colonel A. M. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding.
From Brindisi: Mr. Roney Dougal, Lieut.-Colonel W. Prideaux, Mr. C. P. Whitecombe, Miss Whitecombe, Mr. Tyndall Biscoe, Mr. J. Jardine, Capt. Eyre, Capt. Briggs.
From Aden: Right Rev. Bishop Mylne, Capt. J. D'A. Quinz, Mr. M. J. A. Predotte, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Serinbai J. Engineer, Mr. A. Brito, Master C. P. Toorkay, Mr. Muncherjee, Mr. Manockjee.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. Johnson, June 18.
From Bombay: Mr. Robinson, Capt. Walshe, Mr. Morrison, Lieut. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Scorgie, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Clibborn, Mr. Sturdy, Mr. T. B. Morris, Mr. Rennington, Mrs. Conroy and infant, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Collins, Corporal Green, Miss Durham, Mr. Fletcher, Mrs. Suthill.
From Suez: Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mr. Stevenson.
From Port Said: Mrs. Fisher.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. A. Wheeler, left Bombay, June 7.
For London: Mr. F. C. Hicks and child, Mr. A. B. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Roberts, Mr. J. H. Goodfellow, Rev. C. H. Reynolds, Mr. A. Fairweather, Mr. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Rev. J. W. Cassells, Mr. Somerville, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Colonel C. W. Chowne, Surgeon Bateson, Colonel W. Bigge.
For Brindisi: Mr. L. B. Simeon, Mr. J. Hope, Mr. W. H. Pollen, Major Martin, Mr. E. Solona, Mr. Bochrach, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Turner, Mr. Harrower, Colonel North.
For Marseilles: Mr. W. A. East.
For Aden: Mr. C. J. Sala.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. Moule, from London, June 23.
For Bombay: Mr. Coppin, Mr. A. J. Lennane, Mr. E. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and three children, Capt. Peel, Mr. Willcocks.
For Malta: Rear-Admiral Gordon Douglas, Mr. J. Bramble, Sergeant W. Bain, Mr. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Watts.
For Suez: Commander E. Rooke, R.N., Mr. H. A. Malaher, Lieut. D. F. Logan.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, from Liverpool, June 20.
For Bombay: Miss Kelly, Mr. Archibald Blair, Mr. George J. Murray, Major A. W. Elliott.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, from Liverpool, June 24.
For Calcutta: Mr. Pearson and child.
For Colombo: Rev. J. E. B. Brine, Mr. Goodwyn, Miss Ryder, Mrs. Thompson and child, Mr. Robert S. Templer, Mr. W. Van Langenberg.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, sailing on June 14.
For London: Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Hooper, Mr. W. T. Hall, Major W. E. Briggs.
For Venice: Mr. W. Carke.

Per s.s. *Australia*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on June 21.
For Marseilles: Mr. H. Laurent, Mr. H. J. Black.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. E. M. Edmond, sailing on June 28.
For London: Mr. T. Holden.
For Brindisi: Mr. E. I. Wallis, Mr. A. W. Davies, Mr. J. H. Ward, Mr. E. S. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Wood.

Per s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, sailing on July 12.
For Brindisi: Mr. R. Lang, Mr. James.

Per s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, sailing on July 19.
For Marseilles: Mr. J. G. Vertaners, M. Osell.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	103	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	208	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90½	to	52
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	Rs. 770
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	860
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	690

EXCHANGE BANKS.

Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	113

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	750
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	225
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	850
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	140
Colaba ...	1,850	50	540
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,400
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,300
French ...	all	80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Morantile ...	125	7½	97
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	420
Munmar M. ...	all	40	230
New Berr ...	500	00	560
New Indian ...	125	0	117½
Prince of Wales ...	400	80	385
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	555
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,250
Sind ...	750	75	495
Volkart ...	500	45	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	310
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	545
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	405
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	80	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	830
Central India ...	500	85	800
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	550
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	990
Empress Co. ...	all	25	660
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	605
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	155
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	57½
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	700
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	840
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	470
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,325
James Groves ...	500	25	585
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	200
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	80	1,015
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	840
Khatod Mackungjee ...	1,000	20	765
Leopold ...	100	5	138
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,540
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,200
Mazagor ...	250	9	175
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	50	1,880
Nalgam ...	100	—	50
National ...	1,000	40	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	795
Oriental ...	625	15	505
Parell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	0½	180
Prince of Wales ...	500	80	80
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	85	1,200
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	630
Southern India ...	500	20	280
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	230
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	450
Western India ...	1,000	50	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr. ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	860
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	360
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	225
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	107
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,625
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	40
Karrees Landing and Shipping ...	500	210
Kemp & Co. ...	175	83½
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	18½
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,650
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,205
Thacker and Co. ...	all	185

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—June 3.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 12 to 97 13
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	103 8 to 101 0	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	Nominal.	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	—	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100	4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0 to —
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	101	4 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	101	8 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102	0 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	102	4 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	86½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	150 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	108 to 110
National of India ...	£12½	112 to —
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goswami Cotton Mills ...	200
Gourapore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naimi Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100
New Beorboom Coal ...	100
Ramkisthore Press ...	100
Raneesingh Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulporo Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amulucko ...	100
Aruttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bongal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	100
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dossai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhuna ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to 52
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	170 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	10 to 11
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	51 to 52
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	95 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	30 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	410 to 415
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	14 to 15
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	35 to 36
Kuchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	7 to 8
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	50 to 52
Do. contributory ...	200	40 to 42
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	193 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	30 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	43 to 38
Loobah ...	100	101 to 102
Lower Assam ...	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	22 to 23
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	12 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to 6
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloidi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholo Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	100 to —
Nutanwore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	19 to 21
Pankabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	46 to 47
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabari (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 diact.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	72 to 73
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	42 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 21
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	125 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—June 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	90½ to 91½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	102 to 102½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	102 to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	104 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	103 to 105
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	107 to 109
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	100 to 114
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Paid	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	108 to 110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	110 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to 8½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	169 to 171
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23½ to 24
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½) ...	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154 to 156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	132 to 134
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	130 to 132
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	100	23½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 ...	5	23½ to 24½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	107 to 109
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	112 to 114
Do. do. ...	35	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	21½ to 22

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	10½	to	10½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	14	to	14½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	...	all	100	to	102
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	107	to	110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	101	to	103
Do. Exten., Austr., & China	...	all	11½	to	11½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	107	to	110
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	104	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1930	...	all	103	to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	84	to	85

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Abergh-Mackay, Maj. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 2, '87, B.
Aitchison, Bde-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '87, B.
Alexander, Capt. A. de V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Alexander, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 19, '86, B.
Alois, Maj. M. A., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. J. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '86, B.
Anderson, Lieut. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Andrews, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, M.
Anseley, Lieut. J. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Armstrong, Capt. J. A., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '86, B.
Ashford, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, B.
Atkinson, Col. J. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '86, B.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.

Baber, Lieut.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Babington, Maj. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Bailey, Maj. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '87, B.
Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.
Banks, Surg.-Maj. S. O. B., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '86, B.
Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L., 18 mos., fr. May 7, '86, B.
Beddy, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 4, '87, B.
Beggie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.
Beggie, Maj. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Birch, Col. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '86, B.
Birch, Lt.-Col. V., S.C., B.
Birch, Maj. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Bishop, Maj. L. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 21, '86, B.
Blyth, Capt. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '87, B.
Bonavia, Bde-Surg. E. M. D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.
Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Brodin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.
Bretton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Briscoe, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '87, B.
Brown, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '86, B.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '84, B.
Brown, Capt. G. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '86, B.
Brown, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brownlow, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 2, '87, B.
Brownlow, Maj. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Budd, Col. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '86, M.
Burton-Bennet, Maj. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '87, B.
Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.

Campbell, Col. R. B. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '87, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B.
Caruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '87, B.
Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 30, '86, B.
Caulfield, Lt. G. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 2, '87, M.
Center, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B.
Chambers, Col. W. M., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, B.
Chamner, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, B.
Chapman, Maj. B., D.S.O., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 26, '86, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Chevenix-Trench, Lt. G. F., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '87, B.
Cheyne, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Clarke, Major, S.C., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '86, M.
Cloc, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Coles, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.
Collett, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Cologan, Lt.-Col. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '86, B.
Cooke, Lieut. W. N. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '86, M.
Corbyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Corse-Scott, Major J., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.
Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M.
Cox, Lieut. C. L. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 18, '85, B.
Crommelin, Lieut. C. Y., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '87, B.
Crowthor, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Currie, Lieut.-Col. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, B.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.
Daniell, Capt. R. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '86, B.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. M., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.
Dawson, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
De Tatham, Surg.-Maj. H. M. D., 1 yr., fr. April 9, '87, B.
Diekle, Capt. J. E., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B.
Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.
Dobb, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. 275 dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Duncan, Bde-Surg. J., 18 ms., fr. April 5, '86, B.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. 215 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Dundas, Lt.-Col. H. L., A.A.G., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '87, B.

Edwards, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, B.
Edgerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Evans, Col. H. M., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 6, '86, B.

Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 8, '85, B.
Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, B.
Fergusson, Surg. J. E., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Finden, Surg.-Maj. W., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '86, B.
Fitzgerald, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 15 ms., fr. June 30, '86, B.
Fitzgerald, Capt. C. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, B.

Fitzpatrick, Lt.-Col. F. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.
Forjett, Maj. F. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 3, '87, B.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., M.
Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.
Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Gaitskell, Capt. H. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, M.
Galloway, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, B.
Garrett, Capt. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, B.
Gastrell, Capt. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Geoghagan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, B.
Gerard, Col. M. G. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Glascock, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Gordon, Maj. J. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '87, B.
Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '87, B.
Gordon, Lieut. P. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 248 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 325 dys., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Greig, Col. J. M. R. E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, B.
Gregg, Surg.-Maj. W. H., 16 mos., fr. July 7, '86, B.
Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 17, '86, B.
Grover, Lieut. M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Gurdon, Col. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 97 dys., fr. Aug. 3, '86, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Halg, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Hallos, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hall, Hon.-Surg. F. W., 214 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B.
Hamilton, Lt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 26 Mar. '87, B.
Hamilton, Lieut. C. de C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, B.
Hamilton, Surg. H. M. D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.
Harris, Lt.-Col. C. J. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '86, M.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hawes, Lt.-Col. A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '87, B.
Hawkins, Maj. F. S. J., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Hay, Capt. H. S., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, B.
Heath, Capt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Heavside, Maj. W. J., R.E., 214 mos., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.
Henderson, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '87, B.
Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '86, B.
Hennessey, Col. G. R., C.B., B.
Hewett, Col. G. L. K., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B.
Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hills, Lt.-Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B.
Hodgeson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hogg, Bde-Gen. A. G. F., C.B., S.C., B.
Hole, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 23 Mar. '87, M.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.O., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.
Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hooper, Lieut.-Col. W. W., Cav., 18 ms., fr. July 18, '86, M.
Hors, Maj. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '87, B.
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.
Hornby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 4 ms., fr. Mar. 29, '87, M.
Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hughes, Capt. A. J., S.C., B.
Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunt, Col. R. A., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 24, '86, B.

Iremonger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M.
Irving-Noble, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 23 mos., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.
Jackson, Maj. F. H., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
Jacob, Col. W. V. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '87, B.
James, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jameson, Surg. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Jameson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.
Jerome, Capt. H. J. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B.
Jeunes, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 23 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Surg.-Maj. H., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.

Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.
Judge, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 10, '86, B.
Justice, Lieut. C. Le G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '87, B.

Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keen, Col. F. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '86, B.
Kelly, Maj. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B.
Kemble, Col. H. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Kirke, Lt.-Col. F., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.
Kunhardt, Capt. H. G., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.

Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 229 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, M.
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Le Mesurier, Col. A., C.I.E., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.
Leslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 1 yr., B.
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Loch, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Lowndes, Col. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., M.
Lucas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 29, '86, B.
Lugard, Col. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 6, '87, M.
Lys, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.

Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.
Macdonough, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 347 dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.
MacKenzie, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '86, B.
MacKenzie, Surg. A. W., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Macmahon, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.]

Macpherson, Capt. J. L., R.E., 273 dys., fr. May 21, '86, B.
Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '87, B.

Magan, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 21 ms., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.
Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.
Mansfield, Lieut. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Mardall, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, B.
Martin, Col. C., Cav., B.
Matthews, Col. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R.E., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J. M. D., 18 ms., fr. June 15, '86, B.
McCullagh, Maj. J. B., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.
McDermott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McLeod, Lt.-Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, M.
McNeile, Col. J. M., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 16, '86, B.
Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Meiklejohn, Maj. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Melliss, Maj. H., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
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Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., O.S.I., R.E., 19 ms., fr. May 1, '85, B.
Michell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Middleton, Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M.
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Minchin, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '87, B.
Minto, Col. J. C., S.C., B.
Money, Capt. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '87, B.
Money, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '87, B.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 3 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.
Monteith, Capt. J., S.C., 20 mos., fr. July 5, '86, B.
Montgomery, Capt. J. A. L., S.C., 213 days, fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.

Montresor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Moore, Col. A. T., S.C., B.
Moore, Col. H. C. B., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Moore, Lt.-Col. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '86, B.
Muir, Lt.-Col. W. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Mullen, Surg.-Maj. T. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '87, B.
Munro, Col. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.
Murphy, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 8 mos., fr. Jan. 13, '87, B.

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O'Brien, Lieut. D. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '87, B.
O'Brien, Surg.-Maj. J. M. D., 16 mos., fr. July 31, '86, B.
Olivier, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '86, B.
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Price, Lieut. C. H. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '87, B.
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 22 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '87, B.

Ramsden, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Ratcliffe, Capt. A. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Rawson, Surg.-Maj. J. L., M.D., 18 mos., fr. July 26, '86, M.
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Reid, Lieut. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '86, B.
Reid, Lieut. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '87, B.
Rideout, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., 18 ms., fr. May 19, '86, M.
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M.
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Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Rivett-Carnac, Capt. E. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '87, B.
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Sandys, Capt. E. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Sanlez, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
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Scott, Maj. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '87, B.
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Shakespeare, Lieut. G. C. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.

Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.
 Shaw, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '87, M.
 Shephard, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.
 Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., fr. Jan. 15, '87, Bo.
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 Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M.
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 Steele, Lieut. St. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
 Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, Bo.
 Stevens, Capt. H. S., S.C., B.
 Stewart, Col. C. E., O.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.
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 Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
 Sturmer, Surg. A. J., 18 mos., fr. June 30, '86, M.
 Sutherland, Bde.-Surg. G. L., 275 dys., fr. April 1, '87, B.
 Swanston, Lieut. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, M.
 Swift, Lieut.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '86, M.
 Swiney, Col. J., S.C., 332 dys., fr. April 30, '86, M.

Talbot, Maj. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '87, B.
 Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.
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 Temple, Lt.-Col. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.
 Thomas, Lieut.-Col. F. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B.
 Thomas, Lt.-Col. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 21, '86, M.
 Thompson, Maj. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, B.
 Thompson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '85, M.
 Thornhill, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '86, M.
 Thwaites, Lt. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, M.
 Trill, Col. D. H., R.E., 16 mos., fr. June 6, '86, M.
 Trevor, Col. E. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 24, '87, B.
 Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
 Tucker, Lt.-Col. L. H. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
 Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
 Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

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 Vanderzee, Lt.-Col. F. H., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '86, M.

Vaananen, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
 Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '85, Bo.
 Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
 Vyvyan, Lieut.-Col. B. G., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Feb. 25, '86, B.

Wace, Capt. E. C., D.S.O., R.A., 18 ms., fr. June 6, '86, B.
 Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Walker, Maj. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
 Walker, Lt.-Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '87, M.
 Walker, Capt. J. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 22, '87, Bo.
 Ward, Lieut. B. R., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 8, '86, B.
 Warden, Lieut. E. J. P., S.C., M.
 Watson, Col. J. W., S.C., 10 mos., fr. July 20, '86, Bo.
 Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. May 25, '86, Bo.
 Way, Col. G. A., S.C., 202 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '87, B.
 Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo.
 Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
 Wharry, Lt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, M.
 White, Capt. F. P. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 29, '86, B.
 Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.
 Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
 Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.
 Willis, Surg. C. F., Bo.
 Wilmer, Lt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
 Wilmer, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '86, B.
 Wimberly, Lt.-Col. R. J., S.C., B.
 Wood, Lieut. C., R. A., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 1, '86, B.
 Wood, Surg.-Maj. J. J., B.
 Wright, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 26, '87, B.

Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.
 Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 201 dys., fr. Mar. 18, '87, Bo.
 Young, Surg.-Maj. J., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
 Young, Lt.-Col. T. H. B. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '87, M.

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BY THE

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Formerly Chaplain in the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Author of "The Punjab and Delhi in 1857," &c.

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THE "VOICE OF INDIA."

MAGAZINE THAT GIVES EXPRESSION

TO THE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

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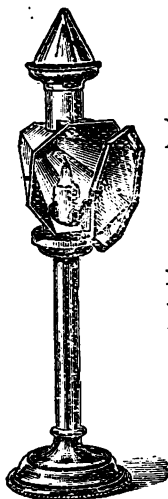
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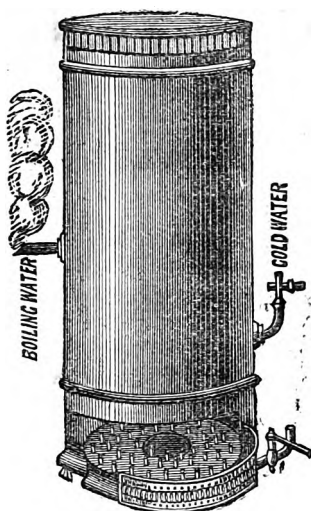
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